



☉ CALENDAR ☉

AUGUST, 1912.							SEPTEMBER, 1912.						
Sun.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Sun.	1	8	15	22	29	—
Mon.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Mon.	2	9	16	23	30	—
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	—	Tu.	3	10	17	24	—	—
Wed.	—	7	14	21	28	—	Wed.	4	11	18	25	—	—
Thur.	1	8	15	22	29	—	Thur.	5	12	19	26	—	—
Fri.	2	9	16	23	30	—	Fri.	6	13	20	27	—	—
Sat.	3	10	17	24	31	—	Sat.	7	14	21	28	—	—



THE COMING REVOLUTION IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

Although 1,000 tons has been taken to establish the radius of action, it must not be forgotten that a Dreadnought can carry between 1,500 to 2,000 tons of oil in its double bottom, besides a maximum of 3,000 tons of coal. A vessel carrying enough coal to cross the Atlantic could go to Australia with internal combustion engines.



AUGUST, 1912.

THE

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Why Consols are Down.

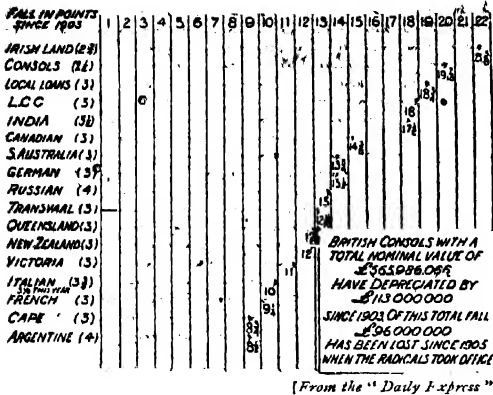
LONDON, Aug. 1, 1912.

Consols have fallen with a most bewildering persistence in the last few years, and now have reached a point formerly thought impossible. This, of course, has brought prospective disaster upon the many who placed their small savings in national bonds, with a sort of belief that never could £100 be worth less than £100. Their interest is all right, but their capital is all wrong. There are numerous causes apparent to all, and others less clear, why Consols have gone down. We are concerned with them rather as an advertisement to the world of the country's credit than in the more technically financial aspect. Is there anything radically wrong with the country, and if so, what is it? To us the answer seems quite simple, always leaving aside the question of how far party politics and political platforms may momentarily affect the outward signs of national credit. Originally, when distances were greater and the Empire was smaller in actual counting size, the price of Consols represented the guarantee of Great Britain, and was only adversely affected by the risks of this country, since it was this country alone which decided on action or inaction. In other words, it was truly a national

security. What do we find to-day? The case is very different. The various parts of the Empire, while tending politically to draw together around the Mother Country, are financially independent, borrowing on their own credit, and spending the results of their borrowing within their own frontiers. Thus the effective guarantee behind Consols has diminished very materially. On the other hand, the risks affecting the price of Consols have not diminished; they have increased considerably. Every Dominion across the seas feels that it has the right to decide world questions for itself, and thus this country's credit has not only to bear the risks of decisions taken in London, but of possibly purely local decisions, without any direct interest to Great Britain, taken in Ottawa or Melbourne. Can we, then, wonder that the price of Consols goes steadily down? It would be a miracle were it not so, and we can also understand why British national bonds have fallen in value proportionately more than those of other countries.

Imperial Credit for Imperial Needs.

To-day we find that various parts of the Empire are paying less for their borrowed money in this country than is yielded by Consols at their present price. This is a startling fact, and



The Nation's Waning Credit: How Britain compares with other countries.

Since the year 1903 there has been a general depreciation in Government securities the world over, owing to the tremendous industrial activity opening out new fields for investments. While this has been a normal characteristic, the fall in British Government securities has been abnormal, far exceeding the depreciation experienced by other nations. This is shown in a graphic manner in the chart given above, the fall being calculated for the sake of fairness to the end of last week. The figures following the names of the stocks indicate the interest they bear.

one which proves our point in an almost uncomfortable way. These Colonial securities have all the guarantee of the Empire and really only the risks of the individual Dominion. To a certain extent they are affected by Imperial risks, but to a much lesser degree than are Consols. Thus actually it would be cheaper for this Government, if it wanted money, to arrange with, say, Canada to borrow and, for a small commission, hand over the proceeds. It seems a ludicrously indirect method of realising Imperial credit. Nor do we naturally advocate any such hole-and-corner methods, more especially since there should be no difficulty in going straight to our object. This is that, for Imperial needs, the Empire should be able to enjoy Imperial credit. That is to say, that there should be Imperial Consols issued for purposes affecting the whole of the Empire. These would rank as our premier security and would give a

truer idea of the credit of the Empire than the purely national Consols can ever do again. The question of interest is a detail for financiers to decide; it is the principle which we wish to press home. Not only will the Empire's credit benefit, but one more band of common interest will have been created between the nations composing the Empire.

How to Begin.

There is no doubt that the present moment is a very opportune one for this question. The Canadian Cabinet has come to this country to offer Dreadnoughts; the other Dominions, each in its own way, is doing the same. There is no question that the next few years are the critical ones for Peace or War. We are all united on the basic fact that the British Navy is the greatest force for peace to-day. Menaces of the breaking of the world peace do not come because the British fleet is too strong, but because relatively it is thought to be too weak. In many countries the conditions, social and political, between the majority and the minority of



Daily Dispatch.]

The "Tail" of Woe.

[Manchester.]

LLOYD G. "It keeps yowling away like one o'clock, but for the life of me I can't make out why!"

the peoples are being adjusted. Once the majorities have an adequate say in the conduct of affairs we do not believe that the dangers of wars will seriously exist. It is seldom the majority of any people want a war, never a war of aggression. We take it, therefore, that in the interests of peace, and of the peaceful majorities, it behoves us to settle definitely the fact that the British Navy is always going to be strong enough to fulfil its mission and ensure peace. We believe that an unmistakable forcing of this fact upon the world's imagination would enable the danger period of the next few years to be rendered innocuous. How is this to be done, and without enabling our enemies amongst the ruling minorities to accuse us of aggression? Let an Imperial Navy Loan be issued with a definite policy of construction in Imperial naval defence. This loan would be guaranteed, not alone by Great Britain, but, in addition, by the various Dominions. In other words, the Imperial Navy would be financed by Imperial credit. Such a plan would be far better than a patchwork Imperial Navy made up of contributions from various parts of the Empire, and having no continuity. It would be cheaper to all parties concerned, and it would prove to the world in the most conclusive manner possible that for Imperial Defence the Empire is a unit.

There is one result which would be immediate, and Imperially Solved, if only for this we would advocate an Imperial Loan.

That is that such a policy would bring out much more rapidly than there is any prospect at present a calling of the Dominions to the Empire's councils. If the Imperial credit has been established on a sound and lasting common basis, it is only natural that the various parts of the Empire, each



Melbourne "Punch."

The John-Bull Dogs.

JOHN BULL: "See that foreigner over there? He's set his heart on beating your father."

THE PUP: "Then he's got a hopeless job. He'll have to beat the lot of us."

interested in the upholding of Imperial credit, should take part in the deliberations and decisions on Imperial questions. Gifts of Dreadnoughts may be more spectacular and may more rapidly achieve the desired results, but they do not inevitably lead to Imperial Councils. And it is for the good of the Empire that Imperial questions should be considered and solved Imperially. In the Imperial Defence Committee there exists an autonomous and elastic body which should be developed into an Imperial Council. To this all these Dominions, which are ready to realise Imperial duties as well as Imperial advantages, should send special representatives, who will deliberate either at special meetings or as ordinary members. In each Dominion Government a new post would be created

in the shape of a Minister of Imperial Affairs, who would reside in this country and share in the Imperial discussions. But all Imperial councils must be founded upon solid Imperial finance and defence, while there can be no Empire until all parts of it realise that their Imperial duty may sometimes temporarily lie before their local advantage, and that in any case it always exists. The visit of the Canadian Ministers here and the possible visit of British Ministers to Canada are excellent, but they must not be allowed to obscure the commonsense and matter-of-fact necessity of an Imperial

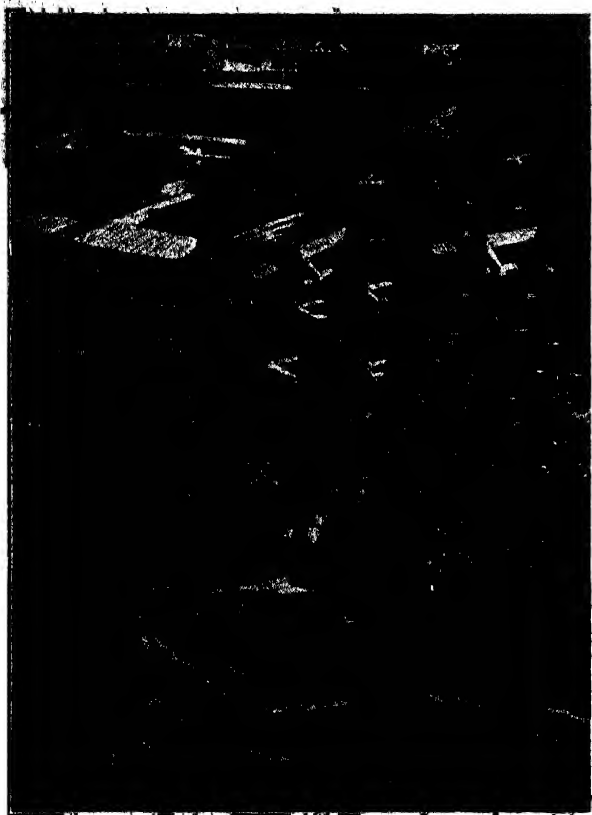
stocktaking and an establishment of Imperial credit.

Mr. Churchill
and
his Problems.

At the Admiralty Mr. Churchill continues to win the golden opinions of the Service he now represents.

Whether Mr. Churchill remains in the flesh as permanent First Lord or not, there is no question but that the spirit which he has infused into his office will endure for many years. For the nation and for the Empire he is the most important Minister of the Crown. All we ask is that he shall be left undisturbed in the carrying

out of his duties, and may not be dragged into the sordid, vicious circles of party manœuvres. The very fact of being responsible for the peace of the world should surely suffice to lift the First Lord of the Admiralty out of party politics. To-day, of course, with parties in flux, it is perhaps impossible that one who is destined to lead parties should not seek to dominate them, but we are convinced that however much Mr. Churchill may be of a party politician he does not let the Navy suffer in even a minor degree. His speeches with regard to the new construction and the Mediterranean came rather as a surprise to many who expected greater things. Be that as it may, the Mediterranean solution is good as a temporary measure, and secures British prestige in those waters.



The Seagulls of the Future.

For the price of one Dreadnought cruiser it would be possible to construct three thousand aeroplanes. Which would win in war?



Members of Parliament visit the Fleet and realise the Peril in the Air.

Commander Samson in his hydroplane flying over the *Armadale Castle*. The fleet in the background.

An Emergency Measure.

The lack of provision for new construction arose undoubtedly from the fact that the whole question of oil fuel and internal combustion engines is under vigorous discussion. The apparent neglect of an increase in men depends also on the same discussion. Mr. Churchill is confronted with two problems of peculiar importance. First, the question of oil above alluded to; and secondly, the bridging over of the immediate international danger period. With regard to the latter point, and without prejudice to the former, why should we not purchase ready made the principal Dreadnoughts now being built in this country for the lesser States? It would be good business to buy these at even increased rates. We could probably convince the prospective owners, who depend for their existence upon the British Navy, that it is in their best interests to concentrate the battleships of peace under one flag. In this way half the Mediterranean Fleet would be found practically ready made — the Dominions could thus present their Dreadnoughts at once, and prove that Lord Fisher

was wrong when he said, "You can't go round the corner and buy a battleship."

Increased Naval Pay and Estimates.

It is gratifying to us to have to record that the Admiralty have not only decided to increase the pay of all lower deck ratings, but have already drafted out the revised scale of pay. This shows an increase of from fifteen to twenty per cent., and this increase will probably come into force almost at once, since the opposition at the Treasury is not likely to be anything but half-hearted. When we dealt with this matter last month we pointed out how incredible it was to think that the men who are the most vital assets of the Empire, since they alone make the British Navy a force, should be paid on a scale out of all proportion to the increased cost of living. It is another feather in the cap of Mr. Winston Churchill that he has not wasted any time in coming to the root of affairs, and is obviating any possibility of discontent amongst the men of the Navy. This and other special contingent votes will cause the Estimates to show an increase of



The Peril in the Air.

Photograph taken from an aeroplane of the Great Fleet at Spithead.

something like half a million. It is interesting to recall the fact that in the Naval Debates in the House of Commons every speaker adopted the standpoint that the British Navy was the greatest force for the peace of the world. Nothing could be more excellent than that the idea of this country's duty as policemen of peace should be more widely accepted and should form the basis of all discussions of policy.

**The Monarch
among
the Miners.**

July has been a busy month for His Majesty. His visits to Newmarket and Henley, as also to the restored Winchester Cathedral, and the Windsor garden party with 7,000 guests, were quite in the line of traditional Royal functions. So was the opening of the Immingham Dock near Grimsby, with its forty-five acres of water space and 5,400 feet of quays, laid out at a cost of nearly three millions sterling—one of the triumphs of modern enterprise. But the presence of King and Queen at a command performance in the Palace Theatre is the first Royal endorsement of the music-hall as a legitimate element in the national life. For the recognised arrival of this form of popular recreation thanks are very largely due to the so-called Puritanic

action of the London County Council in safeguarding from obscenity and intemperance the amusements of the people. Still more popular has been the visit of their Majesties to the West Riding. The Royal pair inspected some half-dozen of the principal industries of Yorkshire, and showed keen interest in seeing their humblest subjects at work.

The most dramatic incident was at Elsecar Colliery, where the King himself went down the pit, walked along its galleries, interviewed the miners at work, took a pick into his own Royal hands, and worked with it for a while. We are reminded by this incident that when working his way up in the Navy, the King shrank from no task, however disagreeable. His experience in a Yorkshire coal mine has, it appears, made him realise the difference in the kinds of coal hewn, and consequently understand the claim for differential wage. The terrible explosion which occurred during the Royal visit at the Cadeby Pit, and which caused over thirty deaths, led to a visit of sympathy from the King and Queen, and deepened the conviction of the people that the Royal heart goes out to them not merely in their work but also in their sorrows. The popular reception seems to have exceeded even the traditional warmth of a Yorkshire welcome.

**Mr. Asquith
in
Ireland.**

The cause of Home Rule and of good-will within the Empire has been greatly advanced by the magnificent welcome which the Irish people accorded to Mr. Asquith on the 18th and 19th of last month. The occasion was

historic. It was the first visit ever paid to Ireland by an actual Prime Minister of the Crown. And that Prime Minister was one who is securing the enactment of the measure on which the hearts of the Irish people have been set for generations. His reception was one worthy of the occasion, of the man and of the people. It was, as Mr. Redmond said, "a spontaneous outpouring of the gratitude of the whole people." The Irish leader may be pardoned for the pride with which he referred to the "dimensions, the good order, the absolute sobriety, and the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the enormous assembly" that went out to greet Mr. Asquith. The Theatre Royal was crowded with representatives of all classes and creeds. There were present the Lord Mayors and Mayors of every city and town in Ireland with two exceptions, and the chairmen of the County Councils of twenty-eight out of the thirty-three counties in Ireland. It was the heart of the nation expressing itself, and that the most warm-hearted among the nations. Not least notable was the impression produced upon the Prime Minister. As one of the oldest members of the House of Commons has said, "No one would accuse Mr. Asquith of emotionalism." But as all his subsequent speeches testify, the Irish welcome roused him to a rare pitch of emotion—an emotion which does him credit. He came, as he said, to signalise the union of the long-parted democracies of Great Britain and Ireland, and to "open a new volume, on the title-page of which will be written, 'Those whom God has joined together man shall no longer put asunder.'" The daring of that quotation, over against the hostile chatter about "separation and dismemberment," is as evident as its fitness to the fact. And it was fitting, too,

that the glow of noble passion was not wanting.

Liberal
and
Labour Split.

Industrial wars, as well as those decided on the battlefield, have their casualties, not merely among the rank and file, but among the generals on both sides. Not infrequently the leader of the masters has succumbed to the terrific strain of the economic conflict. Less frequently the other side suffers similarly. The death of Mr. Enoch Edwards, M.P. for Hanley, was a result of the late miners' strike, the conduct of which completely broke him down. His removal is a



Le Rire.]

Cause and Effect.

[Paris.

WORKMAN: "I will show my employer what I think of him.
... Good heavens! the price of bread has gone up."

loss to the House of Commons and to the Labour world. In both spheres his genial personality and conciliatory temper will be much missed. The electoral sequel adds to the tragedy. Mr. Edwards was elected in the first instance as a Liberal-Labour Member, and the Liberal Association had carried through his election. When the Miners' Federation decided to join the Labour Party, Mr. Edwards naturally considered that his duty to the Federation must stand before his tie to the Liberal Party. The seat, which had thus become a Labour seat, was on his death claimed by the Hanley Liberals and their candidate, Mr. Outhwaite. As the Labour Party could not sacrifice the seat without a struggle, Mr. Finney was put forward by the miners as their candidate.

**Electoral
Results.**

It is a great pity that sufficient pressure from Liberal headquarters was not brought to bear upon the Liberals in Hanley to avoid this struggle, and to allow the Labour seat to remain a Labour seat still. True, the result in Hanley was a complete electoral justification of the Liberal policy, inasmuch as Mr. Outhwaite was returned by a majority of four to one for the Labour candidate. But this deliberate capture by the Liberals of a Labour seat was bound to involve reprisals. The election at Crewe followed. The Labour Party put forward a candidate who obtained a much larger vote than fell to his comrade at Hanley. The result was that the Unionist went in at the head of the poll. The Liberals were thus punished for their capture of a Labour seat by the loss of a Liberal seat. And the majority for Home Rule and Manhood Suffrage has been correspondingly reduced. The votes cast in both elections scarcely justify much

Unionist exultation. For the majority of votes cast against the Unionist candidate was in Hanley 2,348, and in Crewe 3,451. In the election at Ilkeston the popular cause sustained a much more serious reverse. For there, in a straight fight between Liberal and Unionist, the Liberal majority fell from 4,044 to 1,211. But this drop is also attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the alienation of Labour votes from the Liberal cause. As the cause neither of Labour nor of Liberalism is likely to advance by these estrangements, a better understanding would conduce to the advantage of both.

**The Decline
of
Parliament.**

The Canadian Premier has told us that the British Parliament is no longer an Imperial body, and we are grateful to him for the information. It is wholesome to have news about Parliament occasionally from outside, because in this country nobody really knows or cares anything about the doings at Westminster. The vision of party machines, working more or less in unison, does not only not enthuse the average man, it does not interest him. He sees the party system changing, the members becoming more and more grouped under the heads of Conservative-Liberals and Radical-Socialists, and he knows that the same change is taking place all over the world. What used to be great political measures are no longer allowed to ruffle the serenity of everyday life—a supreme *laissez faire* has fallen upon us all, because it is no use doing anything. Home Rule may or may not be attacked for party purposes, but it will not be repealed, nor much changed. Time will show the Irishman that it offers a chance of securing more real representation of the mass of the people than does the present

Parliamentary groups. Then the Irish agriculturist will lie down amicably with the Ulster manufacturer and be mutually helpful. Tariff Reform—of a kind—will come inevitably, when there is no more chance of securing revenue by other means. Indirect taxation is perhaps most liked by the Minister and least disliked by the taxpayer. But there is no need to make a fuss about it or to put it seriously in a party programme. The people of this country want constructive development and evolution; they do not want the politics of mere partizan pugilism. What we want is a party as free from merely polemical politics as modern religion is not free from polemical creed and dogma.



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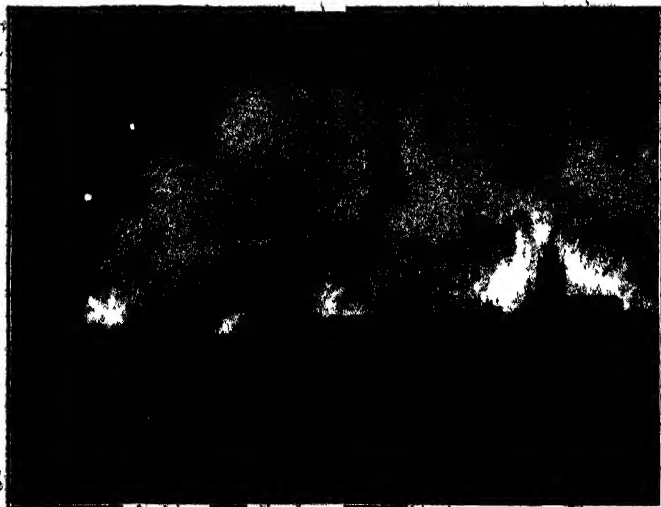
Peaceful Provocation.

GERMANY (challenging): "At all costs I shall defend this lady."

BRITAIN (calmly): "Same here—and a bit more."

PEACE: "Well, let's hope they won't quarrel, or there'll be an end of me."

The militant Suffragettes have again shown to the world that they are prepared to go to any extreme in pursuit of their ideals. Arson, personal violence, destruction of property—these are but incidents in their campaign. They certainly realise that if they once embark upon a campaign of importunity they must keep it up, and on a rising crescendo, if they do not want the whole thing to fall flat. We do not think that their method is the most likely to secure them what they want, since it does not appeal to the mass of those they seek to convince. They will doubtless terrorise Ministers, but they will get the vote later, not sooner. They forget that it is hard to convince English people who are just emerging from the law-abiding era that it is the right thing to entrust the making of laws to those who consistently break existing laws. Some excuse may be found for the militants in such precedents as the burning of Bristol before the Reform Act, and others of similar nature. But the very fact that these precedents are used as arguments in favour of present-day violence is a very interesting sidelight upon their lack of mental perspective on the march of progress. What was recognised as legitimate argument in the Stone Age would not produce the necessary results to-day. The militants seem to forget this. What would they say if, when convicted of employing the methods of before the Reform Act, they were to be punished as were the agitators of that period? A sentence of transportation to distant parts of the Empire would perhaps work permanent good to the Empire, but it would not, we believe, please the militants. And yet there they might find votes and equality without



The Suffragettes' excuse: The Burning of Bristol before the Reform Act.

becoming criminals. We may sympathise with the sisterhood of the importunate widow, but common-sense tells us that they are putting back the clock for their cause.

**Unionist Leaders
and
Belfast Terrorism.**

It is evident that very serious steps will have to be taken by those who are responsible for the government of this country, if the prevailing epidemic of lawlessness is not to result in something terrible. On the twelfth of last month Mr. F. E. Smith told the people of Belfast that "the crisis has called into existence one of those supreme issues of conscience amid which the ordinary landmarks of permissible resistance to technical law are submerged. We shall not shrink from the consequences of this view, not though the whole fabric of the commonwealth be convulsed." At Blenheim on the twenty-seventh, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the people of Ulster would be justified in resisting Home Rule "by all means in their power, including force," and added, "If the attempt be made under present conditions, I can imagine no length of resistance to

which Ulster will go which I shall not be ready to support." This is the way the leaders of the Opposition are sowing the wind. Behold the first sheaves of the harvest of whirlwind in the Belfast Terror! Mr. Birrell, as responsible Minister, declared in the House of Commons that there is no dispute about the facts. He said: "Since July 7th outrages have been committed in Belfast shipyards and streets of a terrible character. He had before him information

with reference to eight or nine outrages upon innocent and harmless workmen who were unable to help themselves. These men were working quietly in shipyards and solitary places when they were set upon and horribly assaulted. Two thousand Roman Catholic workmen and a considerable number of Protestant workmen felt that their lives would not be safe if they continued to attend the yards." The Unionist workmen are using every means to compel the workmen who differ from them politically to join their Unionist clubs, preparatory to more serious measures of revolt.

**Mr. Asquith's
Responsibility.**

Mr. Asquith endeavoured to convey to Mr. Bonar Law some sense of the responsibility of his utterances by asking him to consider their effect if the present Opposition became the Government and endeavoured to coerce, not a minority of the people of Ireland, but the overwhelming majority. Mr. Asquith declared that the whole force of the law was being exerted to put an end to the

disturbances in Belfast; but he concluded, "I cannot acquit statesmen opposite of responsibility for open incitement to violence." One hopes that Mr Asquith is aware of the responsibility attaching to his own utterance. If "statesmen opposite" are responsible for open incitement to violence, the law should be enforced in their case as relentlessly as in the case of Mr. Tom Mann or any sedition-monger. Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate to avail himself of the unexhausted resources of civilisation by putting Mr. Parnell and the Irish leaders into prison. If incitement to violence is a crime, then the Government is responsible for the punishment of such crime, no matter how highly placed the criminals may be. If a Prime Minister, speaking in the full responsibility of his office, charges political opponents with conduct that is criminal, and takes no steps to punish the criminals, he himself becomes, however unwillingly, a partner in their guilt and a passive accomplice in rebellion.

**The Mockery
of It All.**

At a time when there is talk and danger of war and international complication, when we dream of Dreadnoughts and defence, it is strikingly absurd to find that any idea of war or the need for war preparations is absent from the minds of the people of this country. We wonder why the Army is not more efficient, we make light of the Territorials, we allow the National Reserve to be financed by individuals more or less patriotically sincere. And yet we are to blame for it all. It has been reserved for the District Council of Sheringham, near Cromer, to hold a mirror up to the nation, and to show us the hollow mockery of it all. This courageous council, although situated on the East Coast, exposed to German attack

should it come, forbade that Territorial manoeuvres should be held there—because it would interfere with the golf and disturb the old ladies! And how was this tender and patriotic solicitude for the welfare of the nation met by the British Government? It arranged to change all the plans and have the manoeuvres in Wales! Comment is unnecessary. Does it not make thinking men and women wish for a period of strong-handed dictatorship, when national necessities would stand before the tremendous interests of the golfer and the bathchair man?

**The
Mediterranean
and
Austria.**

In foreign affairs perhaps the most significant event is the manifestation on the part of Austria to come to some arrangement with this country with regard to naval construction. We have heard so much of the Austrian Dreadnoughts that we almost imagine them to be patrolling the Mediterranean already; and it is refreshing to learn that there are responsible persons who are considering whether it would not be better to abandon the grandiose scheme of naval construction in exchange for a guarantee from us that the Austrian coasts should not be attacked. How the arrangement could be made, or whether any arrangement is practical, is of less importance; what counts is that there seems to be a chance of friendly *rapprochement* with Austria. We are too ready to forget Austria as a vital factor in European politics, blinded by the more flamboyant appearance of Germany; but, in reality, if Austria desires peace as cordially as we do, much of the menace of war will have been averted. Let no time be lost in entering into friendly discussion with Austria in order to see what can be done. In any event, no harm can be done, and a

greater and more complete mutual knowledge will result. Naturally an agreement with Austria to limit construction, followed inevitably by one with Italy of friendly co-operation, would completely change the face of the Mediterranean situation.

International
Affairs.

The German attempt to exploit the inevitable tendency of autocracies to support each other in these days of increasing democracy, which attracted public attention only at the moment of the Baltic interview between the German and Russian Emperors, has failed to achieve the desired results. Coming as it did at a moment when the Franco-Russian relations were less cordial, it has awakened the authorities both at Paris and at St. Petersburg to the dangers of separation. It is another instance of the efforts of the governing minority to dictate to the majorities, who have not yet achieved their full political power. The people of Germany and of Russia have no common tie and no desire for friendship. They and the European balance of power, therefore, run the risk of being seriously disturbed in order to bolster up the idea of governing by "divine right," but not by right. Japan, following upon her constructive policy of eliminating all possible points of friction, has made the necessary arrangements with Russia with regard to the Far Eastern points of contact. Those who say that Japan has any idea of making an Alliance with Russia show how little they understand the straightforward policy of Japan, who cannot but know that permanent friendship with the existing régime in Russia is impossible. Japanese statesmen do not make alliances for a few days, and whilst they are anxious to live in friendly relations with their neighbours, they do not believe in

deceiving themselves as to facts. It is a great pity that the death of the Emperor of Japan forced Prince Katsura to return to Japan instead of coming to this country, as had been his former intention.

Again
a New Régime
in
Turkey.

The inevitable result of the lack of political experience which marked so many of the actions of the Young Turk Committee of Union and Progress has arrived, and it would appear that the reign of those who made the revolution against Abdul Hamid has come to an end. It is of excellent significance that this should have come about without causing bloodshed and civil war, and affords the world a very decided proof of the determination of the majority of the Turks to sacrifice individual interests in favour of national welfare. It is indisputable that the present Government contains many more experienced men than did the last, and in this there is hope both for internal improvement and for cessation of external conflict. As ever, the final say remains in the hands of the army, and it is likely to remain so for a considerable number of years. The real strength of the new Ministry lies with Ferid Pasha, the Minister of the Interior. He was formerly Grand Vizier under Abdul Hamid, and was probably the only Grand Vizier of whom Abdul Hamid was sincerely afraid. An Albanian, with distinctly patriotic ideas, he is one of the few Turkish officials who do not think that to hold office is the supreme ideal. The new Minister of the Interior has courage, he has experience, he has patriotic pride in his country, and he will do far more to bring about a real state of affairs upon which Turkish progress can be based than all the fine words and unworkable theories of some of his immediate predecessors.

We think that it is quite wrong to assume that Ferid Pasha is an ardent friend of Germany. He is an ardent friend of Turkey, and will work loyally with any country whose objects do not conflict with his ideas as to what is due to Turkey. Of course, it is immensely unfortunate that the British representative in Constantinople is quite the worst Ambassador that could possibly have been found. When the entire mastery of the situation at Constantinople was not only open to us, but urged upon us, Sir Gerald Lowther made no effort to secure for his country the advantages which should now be hers.

Ferid Pasha's
First Duty.

It need now be no secret that the late Turkish Government had taken official steps to secure the assistance of the British Government in the selection of a number of British administrative officials who would be given a practically free hand in the reorganisation of many of the departments of State. We trust and we believe that Ferid Pasha and his colleagues are far too intelligent not to continue this most excellent idea of their predecessors. It is gratifying to find that however much we, as a nation, may have lost in other directions, the world still regards us as the most able administrators, advisers and directors; and this in face of the urgent representations of other countries, backed as they are, to a far greater extent than has ever been the case with us, by all the diplomatic and governmental forces available.

Perhaps
no
American President
in the
United States.

After the turmoil and rush of the campaigns preceding the nomination convention, and the lurid rhetoric of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, a calm has fallen upon the

country, and Americans are beginning to size up the situation. It is no exaggeration to say that it is quite unprecedented in the history of the United States, and there is a possibility that it may lead to a very curious situation. The division of the two Republican parties and the creation of a new party by Mr. Roosevelt may result in there being no absolute majority in the Autumn when the Presidential elections are held. Should this happen there will be no President elected, and were it not that in the United States the terms of the new President and that of his predecessor overlap for several months we should have the interesting spectacle of one of the greatest nations without any head. While this might be workable in another republic, it is unthinkable in the United States, where the chief executive has far more direct power and many more direct duties than has any constitutional monarch. Should this deadlock occur, the matter of electing the President has to be referred to the House of Representatives; but there is an interesting doubt as to whether it would be the old or new House that should elect the new President. For the sake of the American business men it is to be hoped that this eventuality will not occur, although it must be confessed that the situation cannot but be interesting for all students of national politics.

Panama
Tolls.

It is doubtful whether any change of President can have real influence upon the steadily improving relations between the United States and this country. The coming of Home Rule will aid greatly in this direction, since at the present moment it is generally among the Irish political sections that opposition to anything British is to be found. It was the

Irish, with the assistance of the German communities, who defeated the Arbitration Treaty when it was before the Senate. How much more sane the relations between the two countries have become may be judged by the question of the Panama Canal tolls. A few years ago this would have marked the occasion for an outburst of invective on both sides of the Atlantic. As it is, one saw a reasoned discussion on treaty rights, and a decision that treaty rights must be respected. One curious fact which came into prominence during the debates on the Panama tolls was that the United States has a deep conviction that the International Arbitration Court at the Hague is hopelessly European in its point of view, and that, therefore, America could never hope to obtain absolute justice there. In this we think they are mistaken, and that their mistake arises out of the very complete detachment from world politics which characterises the greater part of American thought.

The idea of the announcement of a new Monroe Doctrine, backed not only by the United States but

by the British Empire, is rapidly gaining ground. A very noteworthy fact with regard to this idea is that the Latin Republics of the Americas, both North and South, have practically subscribed to the old Monroe doctrine, and that they will be more than delighted to have an additional guarantee that, shielded on closer terms with both the British Empire and the United States, they can reap to the full their enormous advantages without fear of outside peril. It is not generally known that at the time of the *Panther* incident the Latin Republics of America at Rio de Janeiro gave a striking, in fact almost start-

ling, demonstration of their unanimity with regard to the Monroe doctrine as applied to South America. At the time of the incident, with only the delay contingent on cabling, Cabinet councils were held in every capital of South America, and resolutions were passed in favour of supporting Brazil against German aggression. These resolutions were at once communicated to Rio, also to Washington. It was this, far more than anything else, which caused the incident to finish as it did; and once more the danger of outside aggression was repelled. This American solidarity, together with a world-wide declaration with regard to the Monroe doctrine on behalf of the two great English-speaking nations, would transform what too many statesmen are apt to think is a musty record of a long-dead American President into a living actuality pregnant with peaceful force.

The Value
of
British Advice.

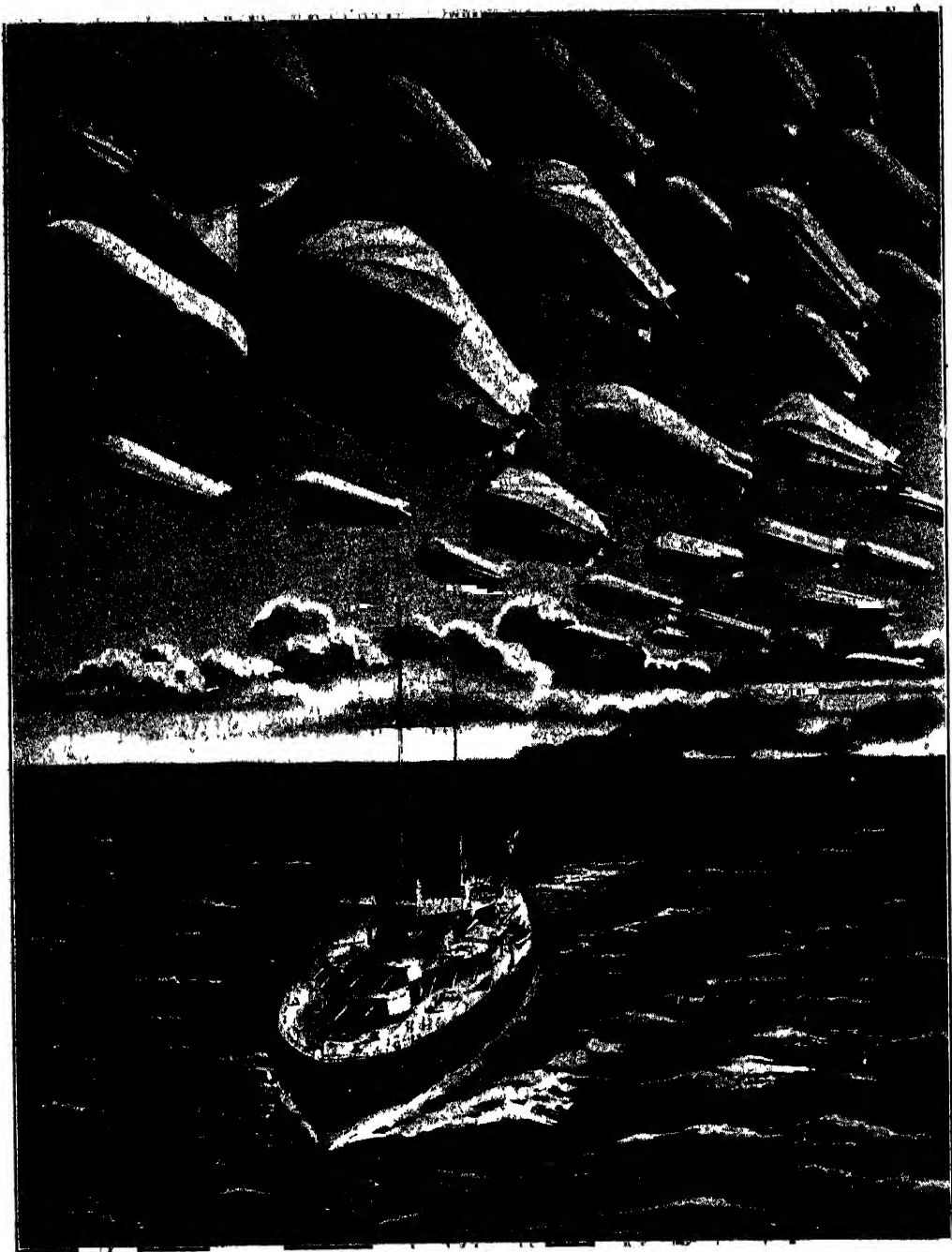
The appointment of Dr. Morrison, the famous correspondent of the *Times*, as special adviser to the Chinese Republic is another proof, if proof were necessary, of the prestige which this country enjoys throughout the world. The sound common sense of the Englishman appeals more than any other aid to countries in the throes of change, or to people emerging from the darkness of autocracy into the light of constitutionalism. If we might urge in advance any possible disadvantage of the choice of Yuan Shi-Kai, it would be that Dr. Morrison knows too much about China. In other words, he must have many friends, many enemies, and undoubtedly many settled convictions. For a country in the melting-pot it seems to us a drawback to have as adviser anybody who is not ready to take things as they are, not as they may have been, and make actual

condition the basis of future progress. We do not for one moment belittle the importance of Dr. Morrison's appointment, well deserved as it is, and gratifying to the British Empire, since Dr. Morrison is an Australian, but we gauge the measure of his ability to mould the future without too much influence from the past.

The report of the British Consul-General in Peru on the atrocious cruelties perpetrated by the officials of a British rubber company on the natives of certain districts of Peru caused an inevitable recollection of the words of scorn and unmeasured attacks upon the Belgians in the Congo State of some short time ago. Here was a British company guilty of the same iniquities as we had accused the Belgians of committing. While taking into account the inevitable "going black" even of Europeans when released from the control of civilised surroundings, we trust that no measures will be left untaken to ensure that the Peruvian horror ceases; indeed, we think it probable that United States action will be of powerful avail in this direction. Good will come out of evil, however, if those who are openly if not ostentatiously interested in the welfare of the native races learn two things: First, discrimination and judgment; and second, that frequently self-interest is to be found in those who advocate the most seemingly high reforms. This was so in the Congo, and it is an ever-present danger lying in wait for all philanthropic societies existing for a single object. They really are an easy prey for the unscrupulous and commercial merchant and concession hunter—once convinced the society and those who are connected with it go full steam ahead, often doing great harm to those whom they profess to benefit.

A Case in Point.

A question of native rights in the Gold Coast Colony has arisen out of the Forest Bill of 1911, and a deputation from the native chiefs and the million odd inhabitants is in London at the present time to voice the grievances of the natives in regard to it. Previous Bills met with the opposition of kings and chiefs, it being asserted that the rights of the natives would be interfered with. To a deputation to the Colonial Office in 1897 Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged the justice of the objections raised against the Bill, and it was prevented from becoming law. The present Bill also introduces similar encroachments, but under the name of management. If passed, it would give the Governor power to declare land subject to forest reservation; to prohibit the taking of timber, rubber, etc., during certain periods; and to constitute forest reserves. The deputation pleads that by taking away the control of the land from the kings and chiefs the whole fabric of native institutions will be destroyed. They cite the statement of the Conservator of Forests to show that the timber areas have scarcely been touched, that it is the native alone who is able to cultivate the soil to its utmost possibility, and that the European cannot dispense with him. It would, therefore, be a great mistake to deprive the native of the management of his own land. From time immemorial these lands have belonged to the natives, and it is by their labour that the great cocoa industry has been built up. If we wish them to remain independent and not suffer undue hardship, we ought to allow them the continued possession of their own land. It would be both unjust to those who are under our protection and contrary to the traditions of the British Empire were the British Government to be led away by the insidious whisperings of interested parties, and penalise the natives of the Gold Coast for their success in cocoa growing by destroying the whole fabric of their state constitution.



IS THE DREADNOUGHT THE LAST WORD IN DEFENCE?

Thirty to One! For the cost of a Super-Dreadnought (with 600 men) thirty of the most modern airships (manned by 600 men). If only one survived in an attack the whole science of national defence would be revolutionised.

"Damn Your Coaling Stations!"

COMING REVOLUTION IN THE BRITISH NAVY.*

THERE is at present preparing the greatest of changes in the British Navy since the adoption of steam and the abandonment of sails. Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, the Grand Old Man of the Navy, has returned to preside over a special Royal Commission to inquire into the use of oil fuel and internal-combustion propulsion engines for warships. It is an open secret that Lord Fisher, before his retirement, was an ardent advocate both of oil fuel and of internal-combustion engines, especially the latter. After he retired it is reported that he declared that, excluding of course war necessities, nothing would bring him back to active participation in the naval affairs of the country except to be responsible for the accomplishing of the revolution culminating in the total abandonment of coal for oil and the motor warship. Lord Fisher has come back, and the inference to be drawn from his return is all the more unmistakable when we know that Mr. Winston Churchill, whose occupancy of the Admiralty is winning him golden opinions in the Service, is, if anything, more enthusiastic about oil than is the veteran Admiral. And the Royal Commission is a notable one in every sense of the word; it is one to get things done, to accomplish even the impossible. The following are the members:—Lord Fisher of Kilverstone: Admiral of the Fleet and ex-First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. George Lambert, M.P.: Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Liberal member for South Molton. Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart.: Adviser on petroleum to the Admiralty, Home Office, and India Office, and on petroleum transport to the Port of London Authority. Sir Philip Watts: Designer of the *Dreadnought*; adviser on naval construction to the Admiralty. Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir H. J. Oram: Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet. Vice-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe: Ex-Controller of the Navy. Sir William Matthews: Consulting engineer for harbour and dock works. Chief engineer of the new Dover Harbour. Sir T. H. Holland: Professor of geology at Manchester, and author of works on petrology. Sir T. E. Thorpe: Director of the chemical laboratories of the Imperial College of Science and Technology; late director of Government laboratories. Mr. Alexander Gracie: Managing director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company. Mr. A. F. Yarrow: Head of the Yarrow firm of torpedo craft builders. Mr. H. O. Jones: Lecturer on chemistry at Cambridge.

The terms of reference are very definite:—"To report on the means of supply and storage of liquid fuel in peace and war, and its application to warship engines, whether indirectly or by internal combustion."

THE DAY OF COAL ENDED.

We may take it as certain that the day of coal in the Navy has ended, and that the intermediate stage has arrived when oil will be used to raise steam. How long we will be before the final stage is reached, when steam disappears and all the vessels are propelled by that most economical of all methods, the internal-combustion propulsion engine, depends upon the science and invention of the constructors, who must devise and scheme to secure a minimum of 1,000 h.p. per cylinder. The little more, the minor details, these are all that block the way, and those responsible for the tremendous increase in power from coal-fired boilers which has marked the last few years can surely be trusted to overcome the last difficulties. Already the British Navy possesses in the submarines what are perhaps the best marine motor-engines of any country, and there is no motor-engine in use of purely British invention.

Much interest has been aroused by the *Selandia*, the motor-ship of the East Asiatic S.S. Company, but we believe we are right when we say that her motor-engines are much inferior to those in the newer submarines, developing many horse-power less per ton weight. But to the public the *Selandia* spells successful achievement and the coming of the motor-liner; in any case, most of the members of the Royal Commission have not only visited this vessel, but have travelled in her.

ENORMOUS SAVING IN STOKERS.

Pending the final experiments, we may assume that the British Navy will shortly be burning altogether oil and raising steam without stokers. In Germany, the United States, and Japan there exist to-day many warships burning exclusively oil. But to adopt this system in the British Fleet means to abandon what has always been considered the greatest advantage—the possession of Welsh steam coal. Needs must when the devil drives, and the exigencies of economy of space, of weight, and, above all, the difficulty of securing enough men for the Fleet, have forced this decision upon the Admiralty. The question of the stokehold is of supreme importance. An oil-fired vessel needs thirty greasers as against the three hundred or more stokers and trimmers needed for coal furnaces. This means in the entire British Navy a saving of

* A most eminent European naval man expressed himself as follows: "Give me warships burning oil, and damn your coaling stations!"



[Photograph 17]

A Torpedo Destroyer taking in Oil Fuel.

(The two men are not needed.)

[Topical.]

oil-fuel," he said, "and then damn your coaling-stations!" And he was right—terribly right. An oil-burning fleet needs never to run to harbour to replenish its supply of fuel. At all points of the seas it can meet tramp oil-carriers; in fact, it will be one of the most lucrative of businesses for neutral vessels during a naval war to hang about with cargoes of oil, waiting a good sale chance. The warship comes up to the tanker, passes a hawser over, and after that a flexible tube, through which the new supply of oil flows into the warship's tanks. This process can be continued while both vessels are under way. The fact that, despite the enormous loss which this depreciation of our chain of coaling-stations represents, the British Admiralty is convinced of the absolute necessity of the adoption of oil as fuel on warships, should convince even the most

many thousands of men, who will then be available for other branches of the service.

THE GLORY OF COALING-STATIONS GONE.

It is only when we begin to think out the question in detail that we grasp how serious is the change and how irresistible must have been the arguments to bring it about. In the past, as in the present, the wonderful chain of coaling-stations possessed by this country represents one of the greatest of weapons which we possess in time of war. They enable our warships to go wherever they will over the face of the globe, replenishing their stock of coal at convenient and safely fortified harbours over which flies the Union Jack. But it would be to ape the blindness of the ostrich were we to imagine that what has been in the past and is at the present is going to last for ever. Alas! it will not last many months; it may even now be said that the day of the coaling-station has gone—that the glory of the British coaling-station has gone. Oil-fuel it is which has brought this about; and it was in this connection that a very prominent European naval man made the remark which heads this note: "Give me warships burning

sceptical that the day of oil as fuel has come.

REVOLUTION IN RADIUS OF ACTION.

The great advantage which the experts expect from the use of oil is that the fuel required for steaming a

**A Destroyer taking in Oil during Manœuvres.**



Photograph (y)

[Topical

Admiralty inspection of the motor-ship "Selandia."

Admiral Sir A. Moate and Sir Henry Oram (Engineer in Chief of the Fleet) on board, inspecting the ship.

given distance will weigh much less than formerly. This means that a battleship can be given a greatly enlarged cruising radius, and that some of the weight which has heretofore been devoted to coal can now be given up to armour and armament. It is estimated that the 400 tons of oil carried by the *Delaware* will increase her steaming radius not less than 1,000 miles.

The result of installing motor-engines into war-ship, will be both important and startling. The crux of the whole matter—the eagerness for the new motive power—is explained by a recent statement of Dr. Diesel, the distinguished German engineer and inventor of the engine that bears his name. He said that the radius of action of a man-o'-war fitted with Diesel engines was such that "the ship would sail all over the world, fight any battle, and come home without having to take in one pound of fuel on the way."

Such a claim, coming from so distinguished a source invites thinking, for the realisation of the claim will revolutionise maritime warfare. At once England's superiority in the matter of coaling-stations vanishes. The task of safeguarding our food becomes a hundred times more difficult. All Powers will be on their merits, and England's superiority, by reason of her world-wide coaling-stations, vanishes the moment a successful motor-cruiser is evolved.

MOTOR WARSHIPS

Save in the adoption of the turbine engine for warships of even the largest dimensions, there has been little in the way of sudden and

revolutionary changes in naval construction. The armour has become steadily thicker or more resisting, the guns have become heavier and the projectiles more penetrating—in short, the endless battle between offence and defence has been steadily proceeding. Now, however, comes a difference—and one fraught with vital consequences. The use of coal on warships is doomed, of that there is no question—nor is there any question as to what is to replace it as fuel. But there are two methods of utilising oil as fuel. One is to substitute it for coal in raising steam—this undoubtedly offers great advantages, economy in all directions, and a tremendous saving of stokehold ratings, etc. But there is another method, and one which in addition to the foregoing advantages offers many more—that is, the use of oil in internal-combustion propulsion engines. In other words, there will be motor battleships. The idea of internal-combustion engines has become familiar, thanks to the motor-car. But in the battleship the engine must be so immensely great, so enormously powerful, that so far no invention has yet been devised to stand the strain. For in an



* The present method of taking on fuel on a battleship: The maximum of labour, dirt, and delay.

internal-combustion engine the shock of the strain is much more fierce and more concentrated. But this is a temporary difficulty only existing to be overcome. Internal-combustion propulsion engines, burning crude oil or distillate, burn much less oil in producing equal power, therefore they must be adopted. The day has already come when no admiralty *dare* build a warship fitted only to burn coal.

• WHY OIL MUST COME.

We do not go as far as those who declare that in two years' time there will not be a lump of coal used in the Navy, but we do insist upon the unmistakable fact that during the period of experiment and perfection of internal-combustion propulsion engines oil will be first invariably used as a supplementary fuel with coal, then as an alternative fuel, and very soon as sole fuel. The naval constructor demands many things, forced upon him by increase of armaments; oil in one fuel form or another gives him these advantages. He would be a fool, therefore, not to adopt oil as fuel. Tradition and fear of lack of adequate supply kept back oil fuel, but now that it has begun to be used and a comparison is possible coal has no chance. Ask any junior naval officer who has commanded an oil-fired destroyer his opinions of a coal-burning one, and any doubts as to the effect of a comparison will disappear. The engine-room ratings speak also with no uncertain voice in the matter—their opinion is very much that of the locomotive driver on the oil-fired G.E.R. Cromer express, "The indicator remains steady on the mark during all the journey."

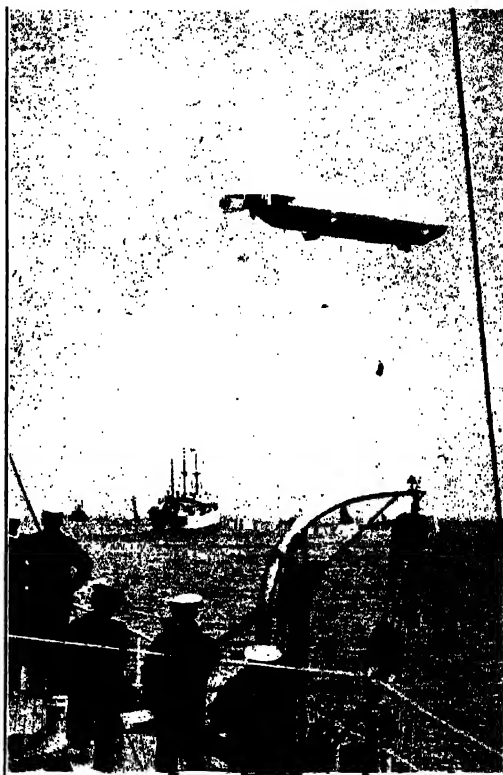
WHAT OIL-FUEL MEANS.

Oil is a part already, and a vital part, of the British Navy, and as such we may truthfully say that from now on the British Empire depends upon oil for its security. Think for a minute what oil-fuel means—no delay in mobilisation, no delay in striking at an enemy, no need to come to port to replenish fuel-supplies, an absolute ability to remain unceasingly on watch and guard on the seven seas. Nelson and his sailing fleets were no more independent of home ports than will be a fleet burning oil in a few years. Oil tankers will convey fuel to blockading fleets, which can take oil on board even when moving towards the enemy, in all weathers, day or night.

BIG BEGINNINGS ALREADY.

The decision of the British Admiralty to make large use of oil as fuel, not only alone in the smaller craft, but even on the greatest battleships, has inevitably brought into prominence the manifold advantages which this fuel has on the sea. Already much has been done in the way of laying down tankage, of organising supply. In 1910, 100,000 tons were purchased, and in 1911 no less than 400,000 tons. One of the immediate steps resulting from the Royal Commission will be the purchase and permanent storage in vast and well-guarded tanks of a million tons of oil fuel. In this connection it must be noted

that fuel residual oil with a very high flash-point is practically non-inflammable, and does not deteriorate with keeping. The time has come when it is impossible to ignore oil fuel in building war vessels. The enormous increase in armament and in protective armour, the ever-developing size of propelling machinery, necessitates an economy in fuel space and in crew space. Oil fuel gives this to a marked degree. Cleanliness and ease of handling are great advantages, while, instead of a stokehold full of weary men, there



Photograph by

[Illustrations Bureau.

Two New Factors:

Zeppelin airship flying over Kaiser's yacht, and also the new Danish motor-liner *Christian X.* in Kiel Harbour.

is only need for a tenth of the number, who pass their time in comparative comfort. Fleets can be replenished with fuel at sea without difficulty, while steam can be made without delay. Admiral Sir John Fisher, while in America, announced in so many words that oil was the fuel of the future for fleets; "Fighting Bob" Evans, of the United States navy, has made still more emphatic statements with regard to the American navy, and there is ample evidence that all the great nations are of the same opinion.

NO MORE THE INFERNO OF THE STOKEHOLD.

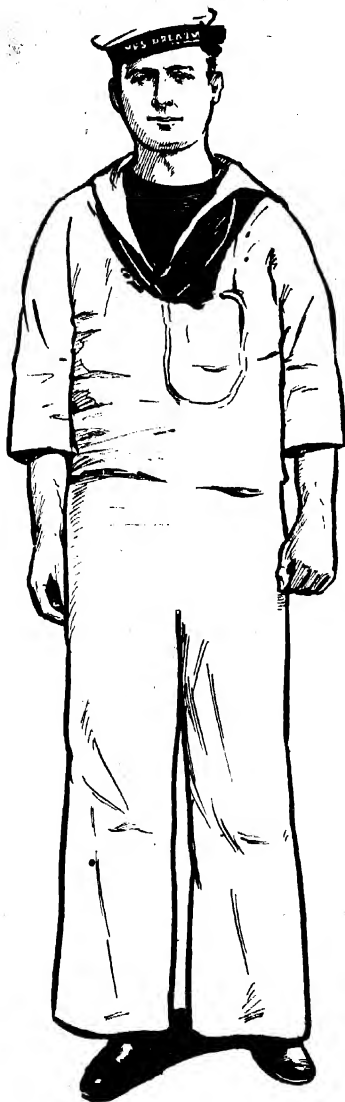
Anyone familiar with the prevailing conditions in the stokehold of a vessel using coal as fuel will not easily forget the first visit paid to the boiler-room of a ship burning oil in the furnaces. As a comparison of the same results obtained by different methods nothing can be more striking. In both cases the object

aimed at is the production of steam. In the coal-fired vessel the stokehold is a very Inferno of heat, coal dust, ashes and smoke. During the process of cleaning fires and coaling, the firemen, stripped to the waist, are exposed to the heat of the open furnaces. Coal in barrows is passed to the floor-plates from the bunkers; hot ashes and clinkers are pulled from the fire-bars, cooled by water, and passed overboard, either by hand or by steam-wasting mechanical means. The firemen, or coal-trimmers, after their four hours' watch, come on deck a sorry-looking spectacle, and one wonders how men can be found to undertake such work, which in the open air would be considered severe, but in the heat and grime of a dark stokehold is almost intolerable. How different is the picture which presents itself on a steamer using oil as fuel in place of coal! From great tanks placed at different stations, the oil is brought by a pipe-line to the space devoted to the storage of the material serving as fuel on the steamer. This, from the commencement, does away with transport, which takes time, is very costly, and produces so much dirt and dust. In a mere fraction of the time necessary to coal a steamer this is fully charged with oil-fuel by means which are exclusively mechanical. From the oil-tanks of the vessel the liquid fuel is brought under pressure by pipes to the steam boilers. Once the oil has been ignited, the regulation of the flame which plays upon the lower portion of the steam boiler and the surveillance of the temperature of the steam are the only occupation of the stoker, who can easily look after several boilers without further assistance. Thus there is no longer need of hand-stoking, the furnace doors are no longer opened, the ashes and clinkers of coal are not cleaned out, and there exists no more in the stokehold that heat so dangerous to the human health. In fact, it is not an exaggeration when an English specialist compares remaining in such an oil-fuel stokehold to a paradise, while in a stokehold where steam has to be raised by coal he could not describe it save as literally hell. Where oil is used as fuel, one man, comfortably clad and in clean surroundings, does the work of ten grimy firemen and coal-passers.

The American navy has found fuel-oil nearly 50 per cent. more efficient than coal, and they figure that 9lb. of oil will perform the service of 14lb. of coal. One thousand M.T. of oil-fuel equal in calorific value 1,330 kilogrammes of Cardiff coal. This means a great saving in weight of fuel and space for its carriage, which is a great item in the construction of a warship.

COALING AND TAKING ON OIL.

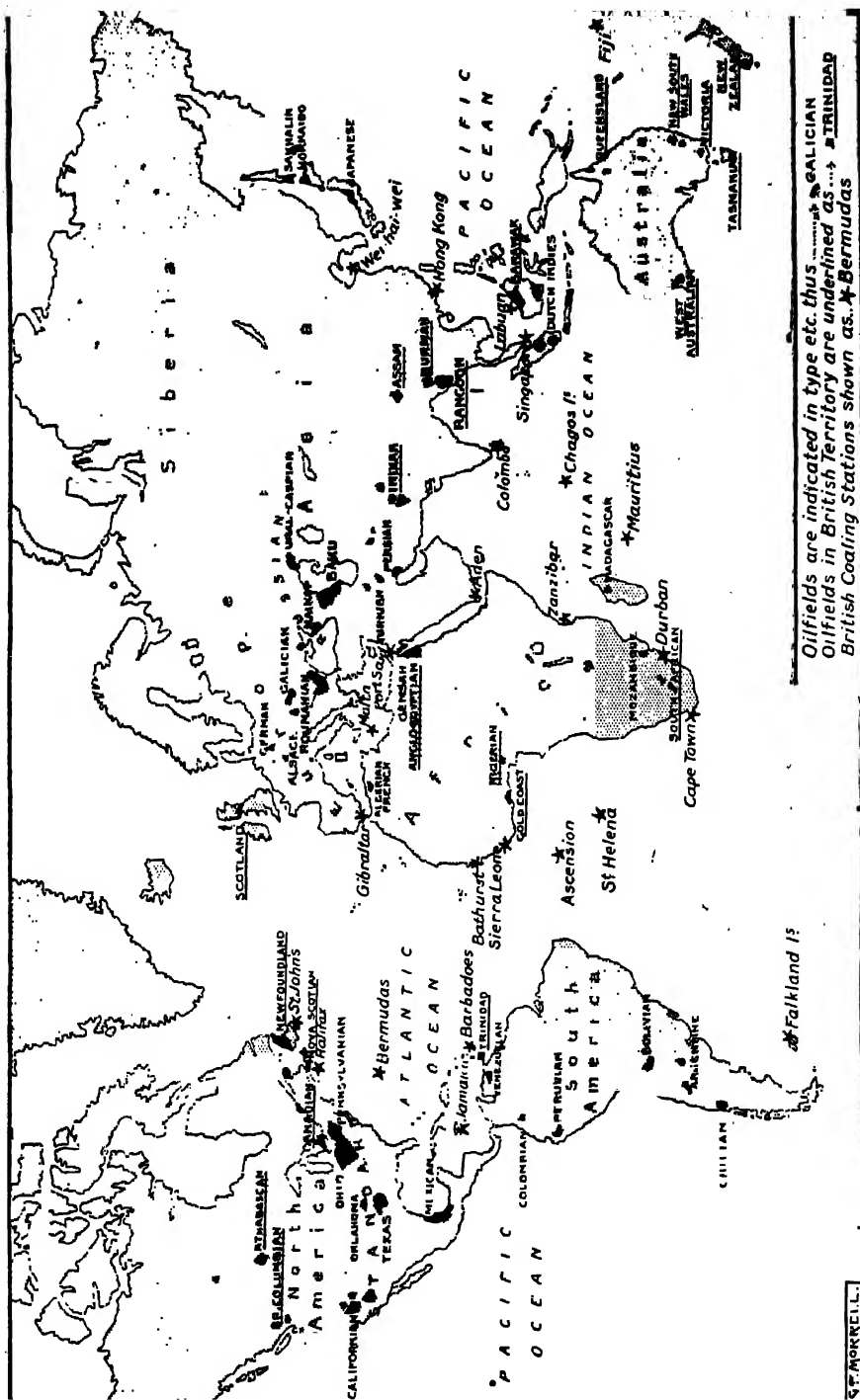
Anyone who has watched the coaling of a battleship will remember the scene of orderly confusion, the scores of men running backwards and forwards with sacks of coal. And the scene as it presents itself from the outside is only half the story: there is the storing away in bunkers, the trimming and the shifting—all by hand. In an age of practical economy was there ever anything less practical, less adequate than this?



30

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The Saving of Stokers by the use of Oil instead of Coal for raising Steam.



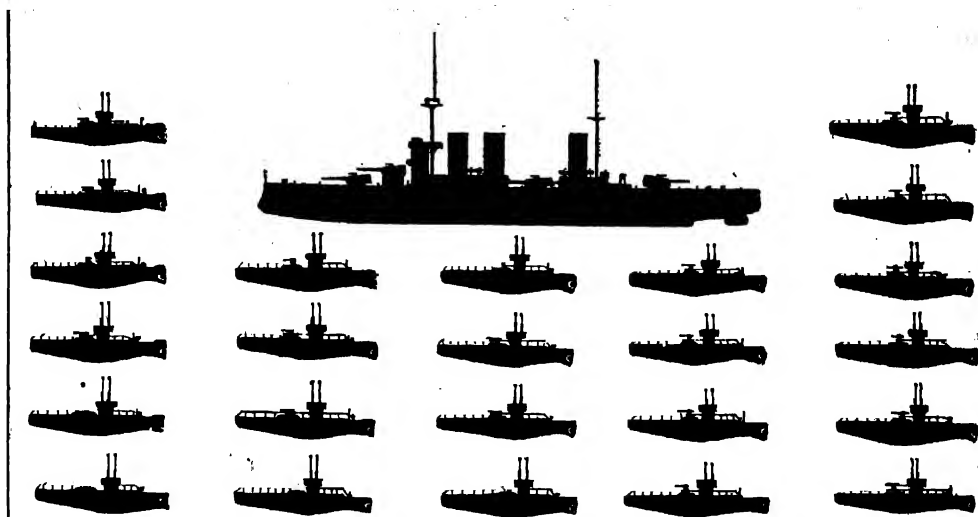
Map showing the Oilfields of the World and the British Coaling Stations.

It means waste of time, expenditure of money—and, as a result, the fuel so laboriously put on board, so arduously fed to the furnace, does not represent the maximum of caloric value in the minimum of space. Coal burning on ships, with all its attendant disadvantages, is a survival of a habit, and cannot hope to stand against the advantages of oil-fuel. With oil there is no excitement, no dirt, no labour! A pipe to be connected with the store of oil and a tap to be turned on—that is all. It is not necessary for anyone to look at the pipe or to trouble about it at all. The only men needed are those at the two ends to see that the tanks of the vessel do not overflow and that there is enough oil in the storage-tanks to supply the vessel's requirements. The illustration we give of a destroyer taking in oil-fuel is a striking illustration of the calm and lack

The Admiralty began its oil tanker fleet with the *Burmah*. This vessel has many novelties, the vessel being fitted out with the object of oiling the British Fleet at sea. She is capable of towing a vessel and supplying her with oil-fuel, or being towed by the Dreadnoughts and supplying them with oil-fuel at the same time; also so fitted that she can oil vessels alongside from four different positions situated on the port and starboard side of the vessel. The vessel carries 2,500 tons of fuel-oil in twelve tanks. In a very short time there will be a most comprehensive fleet of these floating and mobile "coaling-stations" available for service.

OIL-FIRED WARSHIPS READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

The readiness of a warship to put to sea in the shortest possible time, her ability to make a dash full



Diagrams showing the number of latest type Submarines which could be constructed for the cost of one Battle Cruiser.

of unnecessary energy that characterises the loading of oil-fuel. During the recent manœuvres, torpedo-boat destroyers took in their oil-supply from trains of railway-tank waggons run along the jetty; for small vessels there is no need of storage-tanks. For warships of the largest size the operation is as simple, but the quantities are greater naturally. In a dockyard the battleship will come alongside the wharf, or an oil-barge will moor alongside the war-vessel, a pipe will be passed over, and after a very short time the warship will be ready to set out for a voyage of thousands of miles. The record coaling feat in the Navy is, we believe, that of the *King Edward VII.*, which took in 1,450 tons in three and a half hours. With oil an equivalent in steam-power could have been put on board in about fifteen minutes.

steam ahead without leaving a tell-tale trail of smoke on the horizon, and her power to replenish the bunkers with the utmost speed at a distance from her base are, of course, prime essentials, and they are ensured by the adoption of the liquid-fuel system. Let us take first the question of bunkering, and assume that the British Fleet had gone into action at a considerable steaming distance from the base. Coaling from a collier would be possible only in a calm sea, and even then the process would be slow. Otherwise the vessel would have to make for the nearest base or coaling-station. Equipped, however, as they are with oil-fuel tanks, the ships which would have to bear the brunt of the battle would be able to bunker in a very short time, even in a heavy sea, by the use of a hose connection and the operations of a steam-driven pump.

It is estimated that under such conditions more work could be done in one hour by a single pump than could be accomplished by the whole company of a battleship taking in coal under the most favourable circumstances, either at a roadstead or a dock. In regard to the emission of smoke it does not need a naval expert to understand the situation. The warship that reveals its presence by sending out black smoke makes itself a ready target for the guns of the foe, while the flare from the funnel top at night indicates its position. Besides getting rid of the smoke nuisance, the use of oil-fuel enables the fires to be shut down immediately the ship is slowed. This is an important factor in connection with torpedo-boats, as it is almost impossible to govern the coal fires, and any

require three-quarters of an hour. As an instance of how this quick-firing would work, let it be supposed that a wanton act of war was suddenly committed by a neighbouring Power. Communication can be made by wireless telegraphy from Whitehall to all the ships of the Royal Navy at any point on our coasts and for many hundreds of miles out on the broad Atlantic. Assuming that a code message was flashed through the air to the special service oil-fuel destroyers stationed on the East Coast to leave immediately for a certain destination, steam could be raised promptly, and well within thirty minutes these terrible engines of destruction would have quietly left the naval base and be speeding across the North Sea at thirty-five knots an hour.

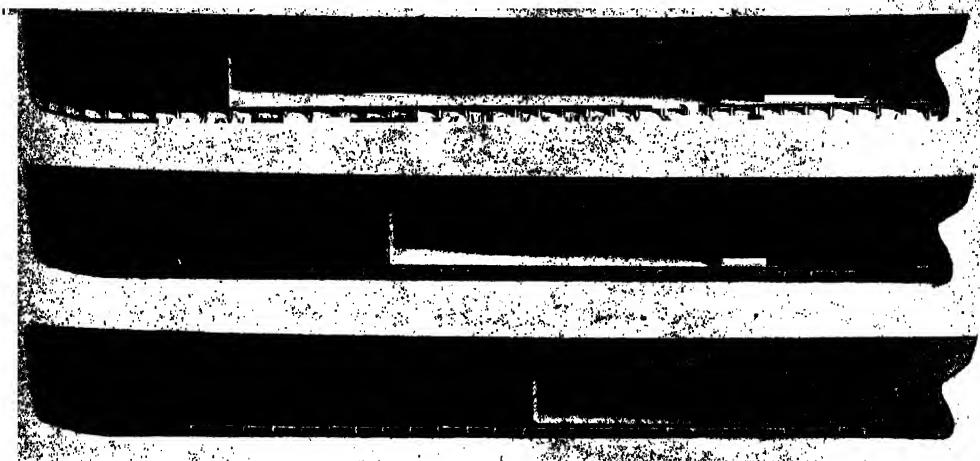


Diagram illustrating the Saving in Space by the use of Oil as Fuel.

1. The space occupied when coal is used for steam-raising (the double bottom is useless for bunker space).
2. Thirty-three per cent. space saved where oil is used for steam-raising; oil in double bottom. Stokers' space, bunker and coal hoists saved.
3. Forty per cent. saving over No. 2 by the use of internal-combustion engines.

escape from the safety-valves of a torpedo-boat on night duty would locate her, and possibly lead to her destruction.

READY, AYE READY!

With oil at command, our preparedness for conflict at any moment is made doubly sure. If hostilities were known to be impending, every fighting unit would, of course, be on the alert, with decks cleared for action, and the coal-bunkered ships would have banked-up fires; but in case an unexpected act of aggression occurred, and the instant despatch of war vessels became imperative, the oil-ship would have a distinct advantage over the coaler at the very outset. From dead cold full steam can be raised in twenty minutes by means of liquid fuel, whereas with coal it would

FOR OIL-FUEL FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

All the conditions of naval warfare are to be changed by Lord Fisher's Commission; coaling-stations will be procurable for a mere song, and will not be even defended, and in a very few months the Admiralty in Whitehall will re-echo the words of the United States Admiral, who said, "We are for oil-fuel first, last, and always!" That is Lord Fisher's view; that is Mr. Winston Churchill's; and we may be sure that the Royal Commission will see that whatever changes may be necessary, the British Navy, soon to be the true Imperial Navy, will fulfil its supreme task—the safeguarding of the Peace of the Empire and the maintenance of the Peace of the World.



[Sydney Bulletin.]

The £5 Baby Bonus.

"Of course it's nice and human enough in its way, my dear but you must admit that such a business is considered somewhat vulgar and low-class amongst our set, who know that everything this awful country requires may be obtained from 'ome—and certainly of a much more matured and superior quality."



[Sydney Bulletin.]

Patriotism and Sport.

THE OUTPOST: "Get your gun! Japs!! Quick!!!"
YOUNG AUSTRALIA: "What! Stop the game?"



[Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

Peace and War before the Doors of the Baltic Conference.



[Jugend.]

The Baltic Meeting.

FRANCE: "I say, Bull, our offspring is not very beautiful. What will theirs be like?"

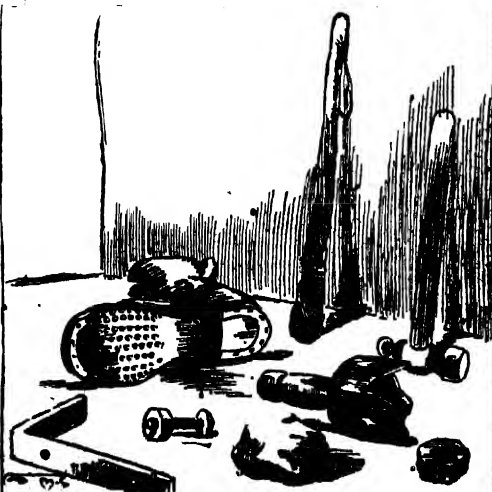


Der Wahre Jacob.

[Stuttgart.]

The Spanish Bull-fighter.

As the Republic is getting nearer, King Alphonso practises bull-fighting in order to have an occupation after the Revolution.



Daily News and Leader.

Emblems of the "Law and Order" Party in Belfast.



Der Wahre Jacob.

[Stuttgart.]

The Crown Prince as a Sportsman.

It is feared that intensive culture in sport, as described in the Crown Prince's book, may cause the price of meat to fall.



Lustige Blätter.

[Berlin.]

Illustration for the Crown Prince's Book.

The only survivor is the stork.



Minneapolis Journal.

THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT: "If I could only get rid of the weight I might save myself."



Pasquino.

[Turin]

Alas! Poor Teddy.



Ull.

[Berlin.]

Justice and the Lawyers.



Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin.]

Protecting Cabinet Ministers from Suffragettes.



F. Jüttner.
12.
Lustige Blätter.

[Berlin.]

Haldane has been so long a warm friend of Germany that they have now put him into cold storage as Lord Chancellor.



Ridendo.]

[Turin.]

The Mediterranean Accord.

Italy, Turkey, and Greece pull down the reserved bathing-tent of France.



Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin.]

JOHN BULL: "If one only could be sure that one could trust the fellow, I would be able to look after things elsewhere."



Der Wahre Jacob.

[Stuttgart.]

Marianne and John Bull.

FRANCE: "Don't be so greedy, John Bull. I am not to be had cheap!"

JOHN BULL: "I know, Marianne. But I will not be niggardly, for your friendship gives me a few Dreadnoughts against those cursed Germans."

The Betrayal of Trade Unionism.

THE LAST PHASES OF THE RECENT STRIKE.

NOW that the strike is finished it is well for us to consider whether its manner of ending was more sane from a trade union point of view than the manner of its beginning. We had hoped to be able to give some views of those high in labour authority upon the article we published last month on "Sane Trade Unionism," but we regret to have to state that not one of those to whom we sent the article asking for criticism replied or criticised. We take this as an encouraging sign, since it shows that although they are evidently afraid to condemn those in authority for this insane strike, they could not venture to criticise the methods of sane trade unionism. It is of interest to glance briefly at the various incidents of the conflict between sanity and Ben Tilletism in the final phases of the strike.

On July 12th, when the funds of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union available for strike pay were exhausted, Father Hopkins, as trustee, wrote to the Transport Workers' Federation and informed them that he saw in the manifesto of the employers of July 11th a possible opening to bring the strike to an honourable close. He stated it may involve retreat, but retreat along the lines of unity and solidarity, to prevent a stampede, and a possible disastrous loss of membership to the affiliated unions. To this the Transport Workers' Federation replied that, in their opinion, the men would have nothing to do with such a retreat, and would only accept honourable peace. This was in the nature of a distinct rebuff to those responsible for sane trade unionism ideas, and would seem to indicate that the Strike Committee was still actuated by a desire to save the agitator rather than the men. On July 18th the conversations between Lord Devonport and Messrs. Gosling and Orbell having failed, everything seemed at a deadlock, and it was determined to bring into play the Labour Party, who had already interested themselves in the Strike Committee. The situation was put telegraphically but clearly before them in the following words:—

"Cannot Labour Party now perceive only way for orderly retreat out of present London *impasse* is for Transport Federation to refer latest phase to affiliated Unions; Unions as such should then convene private meeting of respective members to explain that resumption of work is first step in re-opening negotiations with employers *re* grievances, and to insure reconstitution and reconstruction of Federation. Affiliated Unions could then issue manifestoes simultaneously advising resumption of work forthwith. Unless something like this is done soon you will experience a Trade Union rout instead of a temporary Federation defeat."

Any practical result from this was prevented, however, by the extreme elements of the Strike Committee bringing in Mr. Norman Craig, and endeavouring to

divert attention by the so-called "negotiations" carried on by that gentleman. Meanwhile Mr. Havelock Wilson had returned to town, and after consultation with the strike leaders and the Strike Committee, he drew up a line of policy which he has publicly described as endeavouring to—

- (a) Get those who were in work throughout the country to dip their hands in their pockets for one shilling a day each for the financial strengthening of the London strikers;
- (b) To inquire of the transport workers in the larger ports of the United Kingdom if, in the event of the employers in the Port of London not being prepared to come to a reasonable settlement, they—the transport workers in other ports—would "down tools" in favour of the London men.

This, however, was too direct an interference with forces controlled by sane trade unionism—that is to say, the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, and no time was lost in bringing the real facts of the case before Mr. Havelock Wilson. On July 23rd he was informed that on the resumption of work by the men the employers were prepared to meet representatives of the unions to consider grievances, in a just and generous spirit. This he did not know. It is apparent, however, that the Strike Committee, who did know, did not fully inform him of the situation, probably actuated by the desire to use his great influence in bringing on a national stoppage. Once having been put in possession of the facts, and having had laid before him good reasons for believing that any attempt to engineer a national stoppage in connection with the London strike was doomed to failure, Mr. Wilson did not persevere in his policy. Steps were at once taken to place Mr. Havelock Wilson in possession of the facts of the actual situation necessary to protect him from acting upon a false hypothesis. A series of visits and conversations took place embracing everybody connected with the cessation or the prolongation of the strike, and while these were not in any sense negotiations, they enabled him to preside over the deliberations of the sailors' executive in full possession of all facts. On the 26th the Sailors' Executive Council met and communicated to the Strike Committee their opinion that the strike should be brought to a speedy termination. On the next day, after it was known that the so-called "negotiations" of Mr. Norman Craig had completely collapsed, it was reported that the Strike Committee had determined to call off the strike, and to issue its own order to the men to resume work on Monday. There was, however, no decision on the part of the Strike Committee to carry out the obviously sane methods referred to above—that is to say, refer the matter to the respective unions to enable them to consult with the men behind closed doors prior to the

issue of the orders to resume work. The Strike Committee issued its orders to end the strike with as callous a disregard of the men's wishes as it had shown in commencing the strike. The repudiation by the men of the manifesto on the Sunday afternoon came as no surprise to the sane union leaders, since the men had had nothing explained to them beforehand, either by the Strike Committee or by the officials of their own unions. The strike had been brought on without reference to their wishes, and it was now called off in the same manner, and they naturally resented it. So much did the men resent it that they insisted upon the rule of sane trade unionism—that is, that they should be consulted. On the same day Mr. Gosling had to acknowledge defeat, and to say that the Strike Committee was in a tight corner, and they proposed to take the men into their confidence and talk to them at their own trade union meetings. This, however, was wisdom after the event, and it is very much to be doubted whether it can save the situation so far as the immediate strike is concerned. It is true that the strike is ended, but it has ended with no credit to the Strike Committee, and with the net result that the only prominent man in direct relation to the strike who has been a benefactor to trade unions is Lord Devonport. Had he yielded to the abuse and threats of the leaders of the strike, who were not the leaders of the men, trade unionism

would have suffered a terrible blow. As it is, there is no question that many men are leaving the unions, and that many more are in a mutinous state against trade unionism, and quite rightly. What should have been from the men's point of view only a temporary Federation defeat has, because of unconstitutional action, become a trade union rout. The greatest hope is that the rout may be transferred into a trade union strike against their officials in every case in which the rules of the union do not explicitly provide for consultation with the men, or with the majority of men available; that all ballots shall be secret, and that a sufficient time shall elapse between the announcement and taking of a ballot to allow the men ample opportunity for reflection. Let all the discontents in trade unions refuse to pay their contributions to their unions until the organisation is put upon a sane basis, and we shall have much fewer strikes, and in a remarkably short space of time there would be an acquisition of members to the trade unions which would enable them to more adequately carry out their part in national development. The strike of 1912, with all its misery, with all its mistakes, will not have been wasted if it affords a base of attack upon insane trade unionism; and it behoves all thinking men to encourage and assist this element which makes for sanity in connection with trade unionism.



•Peaceful Picketing!

It was largely in order to secure the right of intimidation that the strike was prolonged.

Mr. Stead at the American Embassy.

These notes were made by Mr. W. T. Stead after attending a reception at the American Embassy on June 4th, 1901, and are interesting both because of the many well-known persons who are mentioned, and because of the characteristic fragments of conversation and criticism.

It was the eve of the Derby, ever since the "Maiden Tribute" an eventful day in my history. I took my wife to Earl's Court Exhibition, where we witnessed the drama of the release of Peking. She went home, and I came back to Westminster, Westminster Bridge Station, and walked across to 1, Carlton House Terrace, a spacious palace, rented by Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, at £5,000 a year. It was a reception from ten to twelve, given to the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce. I arrived at a quarter to eleven and left at a quarter to twelve.

The first person I saw was His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador, waiting for his top-coat in order to leave the house. It was a curious contrast from the mimic representation of the Boxer Rising in China to run across the actual representative of the Chinese Empire. He wore spectacles, and I was on the point of introducing myself to him, when his carriage was called, and I went away. I was the only man of the company—which numbered about 200 (my hat ticket was 196)—who wore a straw hat and a light coat. Almost all the others wore opera hats.

CARNEGIE STILL HOLDING TO STEAD.

There was a band playing at the foot of the stairs, and on going upstairs my name was announced at the stairhead, and I was received by Mr. Choate, who remembered me at Skibo, and replied as cordially as a man can who has already shaken hands with two hundred people. He said to me, "Mr. Carnegie has come."

I met Sir Robert Porter, who took the American census five years ago, and whom I met in Russia on my last visit. He is staying at Brown's Hotel. After shaking hands we pressed through the crowded room and came upon Mr. Carnegie.

"You are still holding to Mr. Stead," said Porter.

"Yes," said Mr. Carnegie.

"Oh," I said, "it is a case of *! ! ! ! !* for my conversion, Mr. Porter! Mr. Carnegie will not give up."

"Oh, by-the-bye," said he, "just on leaving Skibo I got a letter of yours, to which I have not had time to reply!"

"Don't reply to it," I said. "It's all ended—that newspaper."

"All right," he said.

"But," I said, "what did you mean by writing that awful article, the cruellest and most ironical article you ever wrote?"

He laughed, and somebody came up.

ALL PRO-BOERS EXCEPTING THE ENGLISH.

I went into the large room that looks out over the Horse Guards. There the first person I came upon was Philip Stanhope, who said he had only arrived in England yesterday. We sat down and talked. He said he thought things were going as badly as they possibly could be. On the contrary, I told him, they were going admirably; that I had seen De Wet's doctor this afternoon, and he said they could fight for years.

Then George W. Russell came up. He has grown fatter than ever. I shook hands, and said: "Well, we are doing splendidly, are we not?"

He said, "We! I wonder whether any person twelve months ago would have dared to have said 'we' about the Boers."

"I did so," I said. "I have done so from the first. But we, that is the British, have run up against God Almighty in this business, and we are going to have a bad time."

"I wonder," said Russell, "whether there are three other pro-Boers in the room, excepting ourselves."

"I think they are pretty well all pro-Boers," I said, "excepting the English."

SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

Then I saw Sir Hiram Maxim. He did not recognise me at first. He is very white. He thought I was an American of the name of Stewart, I think, but when he recognised me, he shook hands with the greatest cordiality, and we had a little talk about things. I said I understood that he had been supplying a lot of ammunition to the Boers. He said, "Not a single cartridge."

He said he had refused to supply any cartridges because it would be used against the Government, and that not all the wealth of Africa would tempt him to sell one cartridge to the Boers. I said I thought he was not going to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and I hoped that, considering

the excellence of the Boer cartridges, they had secured them all from him. "Oh, no!" he said. He did not think that God Almighty took any part in the matter. I said, "When you see a small company of men put to flight whole armies, and you find that 250,000 men cannot cope with fifteen thousand, you begin to feel that there was some invisible power behind the Boers."

"No," he said, "God is on the side of the stronger battalions."

I said, "The stronger battalions have made a pretty mess of it for the last two years, anyhow, and they don't seem to be mending matters now. God Almighty never had a better case to interfere with than on the side of the Boers."

He said I was quite incorrigible. He said that the attack in the days of the old flint-lock ought to outnumber the defence by three to one, but in the case of modern weapons it ought to outnumber the defence by six to one.

I said that might be, but every Englishman was taught to believe that he could at least lick an equal number of his enemy anyhow, and when it came to 250,000 against 15,000 it was simply too humiliating for words.

He said no; that the state of the country had to be taken into account, and so forth.

I told him that I had seen De Wet's doctor, and he said they were going on.

SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

Then I came upon Sir George Lewis, who was looking very white. I said to him that he and I were both getting respectable at last. He said that I was quite a youngster compared with him. I said I was fifty-two. He said he was in his sixty-ninth year.

Sir George Lewis said he thought the war was a frightful disaster for the country, and that the name of Chamberlain would stink in the nostrils of the nation. I said I thought it already smelt. He asked me if I did not think his son had done splendidly in defending the *Star*. I said yes, but at the moment I really did not know that his son had done it, but they made a very good fight.

"But," I said, "why did they give so much damages to the other fellow?"

He said his own idea was to have offered the other fellow a quarter of what Chamberlain got, which was only £50, but he would not take it, and there was really no defence possible, and the £1,500 included the costs. He said that Chamberlain only got £200 damages, and they had paid Clarke £1,200 to act as

their counsel. He said that the case had cost the *Star* altogether, including everything, £5,000, and it had cost Chamberlain £2,500 over and above what he got from the *Star*, and if they had known that they knew what was elicited in cross-examination, they never would have taken the case into court. He said that there were a lot of judges there, including the Lord Chief Justice. I said I never saw a Judge excepting from the dock, so they were no good to me. He laughed. He said he was merely hanging on in order to push his son forward as much as possible, for he did not know how much longer he would last. I said, "Will you get to work upon your memories?"

"No," he said, "they will never be written."

"Well," I said, "history will lose a great deal."

SIR HOWARD VINCENT AND PRO-BOERS.

Then I came upon Sir Howard Vincent. He was very cordial, and said I was growing very fat, and that when he last saw me I looked underfed, and now I was looking extremely flourishing.

Then I said to Sir Howard Vincent that I was afraid he would shrink from shaking hands with such a pro-Boer as myself. He said no, he was very glad to see me.

"Well," I said, "anyhow, things are romping round in your direction."

He said, "You mean about trade?"

"Yes," I said.

"Did you ever reflect," he said, "upon the frightful irony of this ceremony?"

"Yes," I said, "I do."

He said, "Is it not very . . . for John Bull? The conquerors do not insult us; nevertheless they are dragging us at their chariot wheels."

I asked him whether he had read Carnegie's article in the *Nineteenth Century* for June. He said he had not; but he would read it, and he was much interested in it. I said to him, "Look here, sir, I always feel interested in you, because you were with me at the 'Maiden Tribute' time, and said that it was the jumping-off point of all that I did, and now I give you a word of advice. We are going to have a very bad time in England. The House of Lords and all the fossilised Conservatism in this country is going to be crumpled up. You get out from under while there is time."

SMASH-UP OF FOSSILISED CONSERVATISM.

"I agree," he said—"I agree with you; we are going to have a very bad time. You believe that it will be through trade?"

"It will be through trade and everything. This war has begun it."

"You mean morally," he said.

"No," I said, "I don't. I mean politically, militarily; I mean every way. You are on the Continent much more than I am. You know the Continent well. Is it not true that no Englishman can put his face anywhere in any circle of Europeans without their having to change the subject out of politeness, so as not to speak about it, because they feel that we have so utterly discredited ourselves in this war?"

"Well," he said, "there is a great deal of truth in that, I must admit."

"Well," I said, "you mark my words. There is going to be a great smash-up, and the old Krugerism of the country, that is the fossilised Conservatism which refuses to recognise facts and to face the thing, is going to have a very bad time indeed. You get out from under."

LORD BRASSEY AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

So saying I left him, and wandered back into the stairhead, where I found Lord Brassey, and shook hands with him, and said, "Really, Lord Brassey, I must say I was astonished the other day in your article to find your assumption of ignorance that you did not know anything about the beginning of the history of the British Navy."

"Oh, I know perfectly well that you did it, and I have always given you the greatest credit whenever I have spoken about it!"

"I was not speaking about you," I said. "You have always been most generous to me, but you spoke about the reason why Lord Northbrook changed, as if you did not know anything about it, whereas you know perfectly well that the information which you gave me enabled me to do everything."

"PLENTY OF DEAD MEN HERE."

Then we came upon Porter. I said, "Come and introduce me to some of your Americans. By-the-bye, is that Mr. Hondy?"

"No," he said, "he has been dead some years."

"Well," I said, "that is no reason why he should not be here. There are plenty of dead men here."

I passed Sir Richard Temple, but did not speak to him. Then, passing into the next room, I found Mr. Russell talking to Spender. I introduced Porter to both of them. Mr. Porter reminded Mr. Spender that he had written an article for him before the Cuban war broke out, in which he had pointed out that the war was certain to break out in spite of everything that everybody said. Spender remembered and thanked him

for it. He said, "The only way to make peace is to fight the war through quick, the way we did in Cuba, and the way you are not doing in South Africa. "By-the-bye," he said to Spender, "what line did you take about the war?"

MR. SPENDER AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

"The line which Mr. Spender takes about the war," I said, "is that of a disused bottle-holder for those who disapprove of the war and for those who wish the war to be fought through quick. They ought to do one of two things. If they want the war over, they ought to fight it and not dawdle on as they do."

"Well," said Porter, "I don't see anybody in this country, as far as I can see, who is against the war."

"Yes," said Spender, "I think that is correct. I do not think there is any party appreciable who is against the war."

"No," I said, "there is nobody at all. The people who are against the war may be counted upon the fingers of one hand; but I tell you what," I said to Porter, "these people who are against the war *à outrance*, and who are resolutely opposed to it, are being hammered by the Fates until they form the spear-head of the party which will be driven to the heart of the whole of the present majority."

"Yes," said Spender, "I think that you are quite right in that."

Then I said to Porter, "For Heaven's sake come and get some tea somewhere, for I am famishing!"

"Well," he said, "there ought to be something somewhere. Let's go and see."

On the way I met Mr. Neaf of the Associated Press, shook hands with him, and he asked me where I was. I said I might be in Timbuctoo for anything he seemed to care. I was in London, but he never came to see me, or looked me up at all. Then we went down and shook hands with Choate.

"Do you know Mr. Stead?" said Mr. Porter to Choate.

"Yes, I know him," he said, "many years ago"—which was a good deal to say, considering that it was only two years since I met him.

Going downstairs Pierpont Morgan was talking to Mr. —, who used to be Finance Minister of India, and who is now on the Pierpont Morgan firm.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

"By-the-bye," he said, "let me introduce you to Mr. Morgan"; so he introduced me to Morgan, and I shook hands with him. Morgan said, "I know you very well, Mr. Stead, but you will not get hold of me for an interview."

"But I have written to you, Mr. Morgan," I said. "I want to see you very much. I don't want to get hold of you, Mr. Morgan, I want you to get hold of me."

"Oh," he said, "anything personal that you like?" "I want to have a very good square talk with you whenever you have leisure enough."

"Nothing for publication."

"Oh," I said, "do you really mean that?"

"Yes," he said, "any morning between ten and eleven I shall be delighted to see you, except from Friday till Monday," so I said to Porter that he did me a very good turn in introducing me to Morgan. I have often wanted to meet him.

Then we went down stairs and found that the refreshments were served on the ground floor in the big room looking out to the parade. There was champagne and a good set out, but no tea, so I had some champagne with Porter, and some sandwiches. Then Morgan came up again, and I said to him: "By-the-bye, Mr. Morgan, do you really mean it, that you would not regard me as a nuisance if I came?"

"Not at all," he said; "I know you very well. I know you a good deal better than you know me. I have known you for years. I know all about you," he said, "and I shall be delighted to see you."

"Very well," I said, "then I shall come along, because you have done a great many up-to-date things, but it is nothing to what you are going to do in the future, and I would like awfully to come along and square up your mind, and to know your mind about things."

"Well," he said, "come along and see me."

A DANCING GOWN FOR 3S.

Then I met Mr. Bainbridge, who used to be a Member of Parliament, who has a model village down in the Midlands in Derbyshire, a colliery village. I asked him what he was doing in his leisure. He said putting up a holiday hotel for factory girls at Seaforth; that he had bought a wooden building in Paris, and brought it over to Seaforth. I told him I was publishing Miss Neal's article. He said, Really, he had been working with Miss Neal, and knew her very well, and liked her very much. He had been to her club, and had given each of the members of her club 2s. 6d. as a Christmas present, and his wife had given them all 2s. 6d. to give to someone else; that he had been dancing with a factory girl, and she said to him, "By-the-bye, Mr. Bainbridge, are you the gentleman who gave us 5s. at Christmas? I want to thank you for it very much."

He said, "What did you do with it?"

"Well," she said, "there's a girl in our factory who is very poor, and who had neither fire nor warm clothes, and I gave it to her."

He said, "What did you do with your own?"

"Oh," she said, "my grandmother is very poor, and I gave it to her."

The gown in which she was dancing she had made herself, and it cost her 3s.

MR. GROSSMITH AND CHICAGO.

"By-the-bye," said he, "do you know Mr. Grossmith?"

I said, "No, I would be glad to have the pleasure of being introduced to him." Mr. Grossmith, said he, had met my books in every part of the world. He had bought my book on Chicago, and had come upon one of my circulating libraries at Newlyn. The one thing that he said he did not like was that in the Chicago book, as he said, "You know that Chicago book was wonderful—that page in which you gave a map in which all the houses of ill-fame were printed in red and the gambling-houses in black." He said, "My wife was not with me just then, and I said to my secretary, 'This is the most useful book I have ever come across. Now we will know where to go,' I said."

"If you had gone," I said, "you would not have stayed long."

"How long were you in Chicago?" he said.

"Four months," I said.

"So you got to know things pretty well?"

"Yes," I said.

He said he had taken the chair for Mark Twain on one occasion in New York. He said that he had never before taken a chair, and Mark Twain began his speech by saying that Mr. Grossmith said he had never taken a chair before, but he did not give him any knowledge of how many other things he had taken.

Mr. Bainbridge then told an anecdote about the Mark Twain dinner, which did not seem to me particularly good. Grossmith was very pleasant.

PEARSON THE CONTRACTOR.

"Dick," said Bainbridge to a man, but Dick had got out of hearing.

"I want to introduce you to that man," he said.

"Who is he?" I said.

"Oh," he said, "he is Pearson, the great contractor who is building the railway across Mexico. He is a very interesting man to talk to, but you would think he was the stupidest man in the world. He has the most wonderful head for figures that ever you saw in your life."

"I have shifted my house," said Bainbridge. "I am now living in Berkeley Square. I wish you would come some day and let me have a talk about all these social matters, for you are the one man who is most in touch with these things all over the world."

I said I should be very glad, and then he went away.

Then I had another glass of champagne, and some strawberries and cream, and then I shook hands and went away.

I went with Spender to his cab, and told him about De Wet's doctor, and came down to the office.

The Board of Trade Guilty.

LORD MERSEY'S "PAINSTAKING CHASTISEMENT."

THE American Inquiry under Senator Smith found a true bill against the Board of Trade, and the special commission presided over by Lord Mersey in London has brought in a verdict of guilty. There are many who disparaged the work of Senator Smith; and who now see that not only did he act rapidly, but his recommendations and conclusions have been in nearly every instance endorsed by the British Commission. The salient difference between the reports is that whereas the American Commission, thinking as the general public think, desired to get at facts without fear or favour, Lord Mersey's Commission had much more colourless desires, and, having greater opportunities, achieved far less. As an attempt at whitewashing it does not succeed, thanks largely to the admirable persistence of the legal representatives of the sailors and firemen. Without them Lord Mersey's task would have been easier, the Inquiry would have been shorter, and the findings possibly even more colourless. The main part of the report which Lord Mersey's Commission produced is that in which the Board of Trade receives some part of that painstaking chastisement which Senator Smith advocated for it. These recommendations, which are in every case tacit condemnations of past and present conditions, we give below. With regard to the reason for the loss of the *Titanic*, the Court found that it "was due to collision with an iceberg, brought about by the excessive speed at which the ship was being navigated." This finding is undoubtedly the only possible one, but attempts are made to weaken it by stating that it was not possible "to blame Captain Smith":—

"He had not the experience which his own misfortune has afforded to those whom he has left behind, and he was doing only that which other skilled men would have done in the same position. . . . He made a mistake, a very grievous mistake, but one in which, in face of the practice and of past experience, negligence cannot be said to have had any part; and in the absence of negligence it is, in my opinion, impossible to fix Captain Smith with blame. It is, however, to be hoped that the last has been heard of the practice, and that for the future it will be abandoned for what we now know to be more prudent and wiser measures. What was a mistake in the case of the *Titanic* would, without doubt, be negligence in any similar case in the future."

Whether this skilfully-worded endeavour to save the White Star Line from the claims of those interested will hold water or not, remains to be seen. If, however, a motor driver drives his car in a dangerous place at an excessive speed and kills someone, he is liable for the damage caused. Are we to understand that if he could prove he were the first driver to kill someone at that specially dangerous spot, he could plead that he

had a right to immunity? Either an action is right or wrong. The Court's finding amounts to this: the action was wrong, but the driver did not do wrong.

The Court's only real attempt at straight fixing the blame is with regard to the action of the *Californian*. Here again the American finding was followed. But whereas Senator Smith said "such conduct, whether arising from indifference or gross carelessness, is most reprehensible and places upon the commander of the *Californian* a grave responsibility," the British report says that "the truth is plain, and she might have saved many if not all of the lives that were lost."

Nothing more than that. We are curious to know whether the Board of Trade have taken any steps in the way of bringing Captain Lord, that thousandfold murderer, to justice. As late as 1911 the Board of Trade made it a misdemeanour for one vessel not to go to the assistance of another. The honour of the British mercantile marine demands that action shall be taken and that this disgrace to his cloth receive his due punishment. The following are the recommendations of the Court:—

1. That the newly appointed Bulkhead Committee should inquire and report, among other matters, on the desirability and practicability of providing ships with (a) a double skin carried up above the waterline; or, as an alternative, with (b) a longitudinal, vertical, watertight bulkhead on each side of the ship, extending as far forward and aft as convenient; or (c) with a combination of (a) and (b). Any one of the three (a), (b) and (c) to be in addition to watertight transverse bulkheads.
2. That the Committee should also inquire and report as to the desirability and practicability of fitting ships with (a) a deck or decks at a convenient distance or distances above the waterline, which shall be watertight throughout a part or the whole of the ship's length; and should in this connection report upon (b) the means by which the necessary openings in such deck or decks should be made watertight, whether by watertight doors or watertight trunks or by any other and what means.
3. That the Committee should consider and report generally on the practicability of increasing the protection given by subdivision; the object being to secure that the ship shall remain afloat with the greatest practicable proportion of her length in free communication with the sea.
4. That when the Committee has reported upon the matters before mentioned, the Board of Trade should take the report into their consideration and to the extent to which they approve of it should seek Statutory powers to enforce it in all newly built ships, but with a discretion to relax the requirements in special cases where it may seem right to them to do so.
5. That the Board of Trade should be empowered by the Legislature to require the production of the designs and specifications of all ships in their early stages of construction and to direct such amendments of the same as may be thought necessary and practicable for the safety of life at sea in ships. (This should apply to all . . . ships.)
6. That the provision . . . and raft accommodation on board such ships should be based on the number of persons intended to be carried in the ship and not upon tonnage.
7. That the question of such accommodation should be treated independently of the question of the sub-division of the ship into watertight compartments. (This involves the abolition of Rule 12 of the Life Saving Appliances Rules of 1902.)
8. That the accommodation should be sufficient for all persons on board, with, however, the qualification that in special cases where, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, such pro-

vision is impracticable the requirements may be modified as the Board may think right. (In order to give effect to this recommendation changes may be necessary in the sizes and types of boats to be carried and in the method of stowing and lashing them. It may also be necessary to set apart one or more of the boat decks exclusively for carrying boats and drilling the crew, and to consider the distribution of decks in relation to the passengers' quarters. These, however, are matters of detail to be settled with reference to the particular circumstance affecting the ship.)

9. That all boats should be fitted with a protective, continuous fender, to lessen the risk of damage when being lowered in a scaway.

10. That the Board of Trade should be empowered to direct that one or more of the boats be fitted with some form of mechanical propulsion.

11. That there should be a Board of Trade regulation requiring all boat equipment (under Sections 5 and 6, page 15 of the Rules, dated February, 1902, made by the Board of Trade under section 427 Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) to be in the boats as soon as the ship leaves harbour. The sections quoted above should be amended so as to provide also that all boats and rafts should carry lamps and pyrotechnic lights for purposes of signalling. All boats should be provided with compasses and provisions, and should be very distinctly marked in such a way as to indicate plainly the number of adult persons each boat can carry when being lowered.

12. That the Board of Trade inspection of boats and life-saving appliances should be of a more searching character than hitherto.

13. That in cases where the deck hands are not sufficient to man the boats enough other members of the crew should be men trained in boat work to make up the deficiency. These men should be required to pass a test in boat work.

14. That in view of the necessity of having on board men trained in boat work steps should be taken to encourage the training of boys for the Merchant Service.

15. That the operation of Section 115 and Section 134 (a) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, should be examined, with a view to amending the same so as to secure greater continuity of service than hitherto.

16. That the men who are to man the boats should have more frequent drills than hitherto. That in all ships a boat drill, a fire drill, and a watertight door drill should be held as soon as possible after leaving the original port of departure and at convenient intervals of not less than once a week during the voyage. Such drills to be recorded in the official log.

17. That the Board of Trade should be satisfied in each case before the ship leaves port that a scheme has been devised and communicated to each officer of the ship for securing an efficient working of the boats.

18. That every man taking a look out in such ships should undergo a sight test at reasonable intervals.

19. That in all such ships a police system should be organised so as to secure obedience to orders, and proper control and guidance of all on board in times of emergency.

20. That in all such ships there should be an installation of wireless telegraphy, and that such installation should be worked with a sufficient number of trained operators to secure a continuous service by night and day. In this connection regard should be had to the resolutions of the International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy recently held under the presidency of Sir H. Babington Smith. That where practicable a silent chamber for "receiving" messages should form part of the installation.

21. That instruction should be given in all Steamship Companies' Regulations that when ice is reported in or near the track the ship should proceed in the dark hours at a moderate speed or alter her course so as to go well clear of the danger zone.

22. That the attention of Masters of vessels should be drawn by the Board of Trade to the effect that under the Maritime Conventions Act, 1911, it is a misdemeanour not to go to the relief of a vessel in distress when possible to do so.

23. That the same protection as to the safety of life in the event of casualty which is afforded to emigrant ships by means

of supervision and inspection should be extended to all foreign-going passenger ships.

24. That (unless already done) steps should be taken to call an International Conference to consider and as far as possible to agree upon a common line of conduct in respect of (a) the sub-division of ships; (b) the provision and working of life-saving appliances; (c) the installation of wireless telegraphy and the method of working the same; (d) the reduction of speed or the alteration of course in the vicinity of ice, and (e) the use of searchlights.

From these we indirectly see the signs of omission of the Board of Trade. As long, however, as there is no change in the Marine Department all these recommendations will have no real value. Let all those interested in the matter, therefore, concentrate their efforts upon securing the following reforms at the Board of Trade—

(1) That the Marine Department be made an autonomous separate organisation.

(2) That the department be placed under an energetic retired Admiral.

(3) That the meetings and discussions of the Advisory Committee be published, and thus a check instituted upon the decisions of the shipowner interests constituting the majority.

Honestly, however, we do not think the ocean travel reform will be placed to the credit of this nation, it is going to be brought about in America, and because of the honest determination of one man over there, Senator Smith. His report stated that while—

"By statute the United States accepts reciprocally the inspection certificates of foreign countries having inspection laws approximating those of the United States, unless there is early revision of inspection laws of foreign countries along the lines laid down hereinafter, the committee deems it proper that such reciprocal arrangements be terminated, and that no vessel shall be licensed to carry passengers from ports of the United States until all regulations and requirements of the laws of the United States have been fully complied with."

It is interesting to note that on June 14th the American Government put into force a regulation ordering that—

"Ocean steamers carrying passengers must be equipped with sufficient lifeboat and life-raft capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew. One-half of such lifeboat and life-raft equipment may be in approved life-rafts or approved collapsible lifeboats."

That was two months after the disaster, two more months have gone, and nothing is officially accomplished here. We are not disappointed in the report of Lord Mersey's Commission. We never expected anything from it, and we think that all those who travel, and who prefer honest endeavour to the direction of reform to insincere endeavour to accomplish nothing, will agree with us when we say that the Board of Trade must justify itself and reform itself, otherwise, Lord Mersey's report notwithstanding, there will be such a cleaning of the Augean stables as will astonish the Empire.

No More Rotten Ships.

DOING WITHOUT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

PHARAOH may have had the best possible intentions with regard to the ultimate fate of the Children of Israel, but nobody can deny that the plagues helped him to carry out his embryo benevolence much more thoroughly and much more expeditiously than he would have done had he been left to himself to benefit by the unceasing labour of the Israelites in his fields and brickyards. And so we feel with regard to the Board of Trade and the masters of the Marine Department, *i.e.*, the shipowners and shipbuilders. Their intentions with regard to safety at sea, and the lives of the passengers and crews of the vessels under their supervision, may be excellent—they have been outwardly so for years, but we confess to very considerable doubt as to whether anything really tangible is going to result in the way of giving to every seafarer a reasonable chance of life.

While hoping for the best from the shipowners, we are very strongly of opinion that no time should be lost in forcing them to do right. Otherwise they will harden their hearts again, trusting that the disaster of the *Titanic* will have been, not forgotten, but relegated to the past, and nothing will be done. The general public, even the travelling public, is unorganised, and therefore without much chance of being really potent. There is no sane trade union of ocean passengers! If there were, the reasonable ideal of every passenger a chance of life would be more easily attempted. As it is, we find that even on the *Olympic*, sister-ship to the *Titanic*, passengers are struck by the almost callous and ostentatious manner in which the White Star Line are not carrying out even those pitifully inadequate measures of safety which the lurid glare of disaster has forced them to take. We have always avoided any semblance of bias or of animus against one steamship company or another, but if what we hear of the *Olympic* is true we can only say that passengers would do well to boycott the White Star Line in future. Beyond this we would strongly advocate combination amongst those who have suffered bereavement owing to the loss of the *Titanic*, in order to take to the last farthing the limited compensation which the owners are liable to pay. Not to do so would serve no good purpose, while there is no doubt that it is from the financial side that the question of safety at sea is to be attacked.

It is the pocket which has brought things to the present pass, through the pocket they must be altered.

But the passenger is difficult material, he is here to-day and there to-morrow. He has his prejudices, largely dependent upon the measure of comfort and attention of the differing lines and vessels he happens to patronise, in short, he desires safety, but only becomes an active factor in the struggle to secure it at irregular intervals. The passenger is the guerilla of the movement. What of the regular forces? The sailors and the firemen are organised in trade unions and can be counted upon, since their unions are run on sane lines and there are men like Father Hopkins directing them. But any action on their part has always been without the proper result, since the captains and officers have not been united. These sea-officers, badly paid and under as complete a system of compulsory silence as the strictest Trappist community, have until now not dared to take any real part in the struggle for efficient conditions on the sea. And yet they hold the situation in their hands. It may be possible to work an Insurance Act without doctors, but it is impossible to work a ship without officers.

We are therefore immensely relieved to learn that a "National Union of Masters and Mates" has come into existence, and that under auspices which seem to promise well for successful results. Those responsible for its inception have grasped the fundamental principles of sane trade unionism, and the union is making great headway. This Union although independent, will work in closest harmony with unions having the same objects. Steps are being taken to draw up and secure schedules of pay and conditions of work fairer to the officers, and at the same time conducive to the safety of the travelling public. A special feature is to be made to secure the more adequate training of boys to become officers, and as the scheme of training will be drawn up by practical men from now on we may consider that the real battle for ocean travel safety has really begun, since we have the masters and mates combined and determined on things being altered. The ideals of the union are many, and we are gratified to find a determination to endeavour to raise the level of the profession to something where men will be proud to be sea-captains and parents can arrange to send their sons

from public schools to the merchant service. Surely it will be fitting for the mercantile marine of the country to be directed as to units by as good material as can be found.

The organisation and development of the forces of the Union will take time, but those responsible for its inception have devised a method of procedure which can be set at once in motion, and which strikes straight at the root of much of the evil existing in mercantile marine matters. Ships are rotten because there is no adequate supervision, and because owners do not wish to spend money unless they are forced. Rotten ships become more rotten at an ever increasing rapid rate, and the result is often that it may be a far better thing to the shipowner for a vessel to be lost, even with all hands, than for it to be docked and repaired. There is always the insurance money to be claimed. And so things have gone on, ships have been lost, have been posted as overdue, as missing, as lost, and the merchant service has lost hundreds and thousands of lives owing to a pernicious system whereby rottenness is encouraged, and to lose a vessel which is not sound and ought never to have been allowed to set sail is more profitable than for the vessel to arrive home. This is possible, this negligence in precautions against disaster, owing to the fact that those who know the actual conditions on the particular vessels are unable to speak what they know. The very complete system of blacklisting officers which the owners have built up in order to save themselves from the inconvenience of truth-telling officers has very naturally led to ships going to sea unsound and unfit. But now the officer is to be articulate, through his union, and individually a scheme has been arranged so that every vessel leaving port in an unsound condition, not really fit for sea, even if passed by one of those gentlemen employed by the Board of Trade, who as Civil servants follow custom, shall leave behind it the reasons for disaster should disaster befall it. But we will outline the *modus operandi*. The officers of each ship, before leaving port, will draw up individually certified reports of the actual conditions obtaining on board their vessel—the boats, the boilers, everything will be included, as well as the nature of the Board of Trade inspection, special regard being paid to glaring instances in which the pocket of the shipowner has overcome his milk of human kindness towards those manning his ship. These reports will be deposited, sealed, in the safekeeping of trustees of the Union or in some independent hands, absolutely confidentially, with a letter giving instructions for the envelopes to be opened in certain circumstances. Even the officials of the Union will not necessarily know the contents of the reports; the officers have then every reason to feel free to give their real views and the actual facts. The vessel sails and, we will say, is lost or meets with accident involving loss of life. The certified reports are then handed over to the Union

and opened. Should they contain facts to justify a belief in the unseaworthiness of the vessel, the documents will at once be handed over to Lloyd's underwriters, and they will be advised to refuse to pay the insurances on the vessel. The living officer cannot bear witness, but out of the mouths of the dead such evidence may come as will permanently shatter the present system, and make it immaterial whether the Board of Trade be reformed or not. For if the underwriters do not pay on rotten vessels, few vessels which are rotten will go to sea.

There should be little difficulty in arranging for an undertaking on the part of the underwriters that a definite percentage of their saving should go to the families of the lost men whose testimonies have been the means of saving Lloyd's thousands of pounds. It is difficult to see how this scheme of enabling the dead to bear witness can fail to produce good results. It is obviously in the interest of the officer, even although he be not a member of the Union, to draw up his certified report, since, if he be claimed by the sea, he will know that his family will have a greater chance of a livelihood, and his character a greater hope of being unstained, if the truth is known than if the shipowner draws his insurance and nothing is done. How considerable are the sums concerned we may judge from the fact that for the six months of this year the estimated total of losses exceeded £5,000,000 (in the same period of 1911 the amount was 50 per cent. less). There were 3,001 total and partial losses—vessels under 500 tons gross register being excluded from the calculation—and of these collisions were responsible for 936, strandings for 848, and weather damage for 634. No fewer than 127 vessels, 46 British and 81 foreign, 127,114 tons, were lost. Indeed, 32 ships, 20 British and 12 foreign, were posted "missing," carrying with them to a nameless grave as many as 900 officers and men.

Over ten of the British vessels lost carried insurance of over £50,000 each. Can we wonder that the new scheme of protecting Lloyd's against rotten vessels possesses for them a more than theoretical value? We do not hesitate to say that with the founding of the Masters' and Mates' Union, and with the putting into force the system of ensuring that every ship shall leave its record behind it in incontrovertible form, a new era has begun for the mercantile marine of this country. We shall be surprised if there will not be seen a very sudden improvement in conditions. Through the pocket is the surest way to progress in this case, and the saving of the pockets of the underwriters will result in the saving of the lives of hundreds and possibly thousands of officers, crew and passengers. Even the fear of such a system of evading the enforced dumbness of to-day cannot fail to have a good effect. The officers have the whole question in their own hands, and we believe that by their action this country will once more lead the world in matters mercantile, and that everyone who goes down to the sea in ships shall be assured a "chance of life."

"And God and Man" on Earth.

IMPERIAL EXAMPLE, ACHIEVEMENT, AND LESSON FROM JAPAN.

"There is no second way whereby to show
The love of Fatherland.

Whether one stand
A soldier under arms, against the foe,
Or stay at home, a peaceful citizen,
The way of loyalty is still the same."

—JAPANESE EMPEROR.

IT is singularly appropriate for us to write on the subject of the late Emperor of Japan, even although some time will have elapsed before these lines are published. To all the mourning subjects of the Emperor there is rejoicing that in the future the Imperial ancestors will number amongst them one who, of all the long and unbroken line, did most during his lifetime to achieve the advancement of his country. And this added force for good and for progress, together with the unimaginable forces already existing, cannot but work for the good of the country and for the carrying out of the ideals of Mutsuhito. Where here we cry, "The King is dead, long live the King!" in Japan they say, "The Emperor never dies; long live the new Emperor, who in his person contains all the good and all the force of his predecessors." To live in order to become a good ancestor is the ideal of the Japanese; how much more so when in dying the Emperor becomes part of the religious part of the nation, from which it draws its daily inspiration, and around which centres that patriotism which has marked Japan out from amongst other nations.

While his subjects considered Mutsuhito as a more than man, he, availing himself to the full of the advantages and attributes of that national point of view, without allowing himself to be unduly influenced in his commonsense decisions, made of his country what he would. And what he would was good. "The reign of the late Emperor," says Mr. Asquith, "was the most memorable in modern history. He witnessed in less than fifty years his own transformation from a semi-Divine and carefully sequestered figure in the background of the national life into a constitutional monarch, and without losing any of the attributes of his illustrious ancestors, he became the mainspring, the central force, the pioneer and leader of a transformation which has placed Japan among the foremost nations of the world as a great naval and military Power with a splendid record of stubborn and disciplined heroism."

The personal side of the keystone of the Japanese national arch is perhaps of less importance to the world than the nature of the office he has inherited and of the cumulative force of his position *vis-à-vis* the nation. These because they appertain as much to his successor as to himself, and it is because of this that we think it well to devote some time to the Imperial position in

Japan, that curiously successful mixture of theocracy, autocracy and democracy, which has made many profound thinkers wonder whether in Japan there is not to be found the answer to many of the most thorny of Western social problems.

In the fact that Mutsuhito began to reign in 1867, when a mere boy, we may find a parallel with our own Queen Victoria. Both had to gain their experience in living history, and neither one nor the other failed in the great task they were called upon to take up, to the unending honour and glory of their respective countries. The Japanese Emperor was the one permanent and unchanging point in a rapidly-changing country. He acquired experience and learnt to use to the best advantage his inherited wisdom, even while leading and encouraging change, and achieved the apparently impossible work of perpetuating the old Japan in the new. A man of immense industry, working early and late, and ever ready to respond to the call of duty, he was able to keep in touch with all the many sides of Japanese development. His frank nature led him to abhor subterfuge and to demand truth from all around him. Endowed with a remarkable memory, and a good judge of character, he was able to make use of his servants and ministers to the best advantage. Of his private life nothing but good can be said. He saw Japan domineered over by the arrogant nations of the West; he becomes an Imperial ancestor to watch over one of the great Powers of the world, bound in indissoluble alliance with this country, whose proud boast for centuries was "we want no alliances."

From his position in the nation, from the use he made of it, from his actions and from his utterances, Mutsuhito stands as an example to nations and a mark of admiration for all. What he was his successor may have every hope to be, for have not the Imperial ancestors who guide and dominate him gained a very wonderful recruit? We do not need to be anxious as to the future of any Japanese Emperor; the past Emperors keep jealous and true guard over him and his actions. To know what the new Emperor will do we have only to turn to the past, and in the actions and utterances of the late Emperor we find mirrored the quintessence of Japanese Imperial ideals and an expression of the forces which continue to-day to dictate Imperial action.

In Japan the Emperor is the centre of the nation, the sun of the Japanese universe, and the keystone of the national arch. As a leading Japanese literary man and newspaper editor, Mr. Ichiro Tokutomi, once said: "Our country is our idol, and patriotism our first doctrine. From the Emperor downwards, the vast majority have no other religion." "The love that we bear to our Emperor," says Dr. Nitobe, "naturally brings with it a love for the country over which he reigns. Hence our sentiment of patriotism—I will not call it a duty, for, as Dr. Samuel Johnson rightly suggests, patriotism is a sentiment and is more than duty—I say, our patriotism is fed by two streams of sentiment, namely, that of personal love to the monarch, and of our common love for the soil which gave us birth and provides us with hearth and home. Nay, there is another source from which our patriotism is fed; it is that the land guards in its bosom the bones of our fathers."

Japan has never known schism and division in times of crisis. Even during the feudal times, with constant internecine struggles, it needed but a national peril to consolidate the whole nation around the Emperor. During the years of the Shogunate, while non-Imperial hands held the reins of actual power, they always did so on behalf of the Emperor. There was no design upon the Imperial position; everything in the abstract was his. None of the *daimyos* owned the land they possessed; it was all the property of the Emperor. It was this fact which made the ending of the feudal system so much less difficult than it would otherwise have been. The memorial in which the feudal lords gave up their lands contained the following remarkable passage:—"The country where we live is the Emperor's land; the food which we eat is grown by the Emperor's man. How can we make it our own? We now reverently offer up the lists of our possessions and men, with the prayer that the Emperor will take good measures for rewarding those to whom reward is due, and for taking from those to whom punishment is due. Let the Imperial orders be issued for altering and remodelling the territories of the various clans.

Let the civil and penal codes, the military laws, all proceed from the Emperor. Let all the affairs of the Empire, great and small, be referred to him." The history of Japan's Emperors is crowded with instances of remarkable monarchs, who, in many cases, voluntarily sacrificed their thrones to more worthy successors for the good of the State.

In the old days the Emperor Nintoku (the Virtuous Emperor) lived in poverty, having remitted all taxation for three years in order to lighten the burdens of his people. To him is ascribed the saying, "When heaven sets up a prince in power, it is not for the sake of the holder of the power, but of the people. The people's

poverty is my poverty, and their prosperity is my prosperity." This sentiment is held to-day as much as it ever was years ago, and its effects may be seen in the granting to the people of Japan, by the free will of the Emperor, since the Restoration, the constitution assuring full private and public liberty. It must not be overlooked that these concessions, these limitations of the powers of the Emperor, were not forced from the sovereign by wars or rebellions, but were the natural outcome of the relations between governing and governed. "In one particular," says Count Katsura, "the constitution of Japan has, in the eyes of Japan, a peculiar glory. It was not, as has been the case in many countries, the fruit of a long tragic between the nation and the Throne. It was the gift of the Emperor; freely given, gratefully received—a



H.I.M. the late Emperor Mutsuhito.

sacred treasure which both alike will guard with care."

The granting of this constitution by the Emperor is one of the greatest evidences of the solidarity of the national interests and sentiments of rulers and ruled in Japan. No other constitution so amply secures the rights of the sovereign, and at the same time guarantees the rights of subjects, and it has been in use long enough to prove its effectiveness. Japan was a purely feudal country until less than forty years ago, and the Emperor of Japan possessed a position infinitely superior to that of the Tsar, when he freely gave to his subjects the constitution which they now enjoy. In no other country has so great a change, affecting the very found-

dations of the State, been brought about without bloodshed, and for that very reason it is an example worth following.

The first act of the Emperor, on ascending the throne in 1868, was to enunciate the fundamental principles of his government in the form of a solemn oath, which has since then been known as "the Five Articles of the Imperial Oath." The Emperor declared in this oath :—

1. That deliberative assemblies should be established, and all measures of government should be decided by public opinion.
2. That all classes, high and low, should unite in vigorously carrying out the plan of the Government.
3. Officials, civil and military, and all common people should, as far as possible, be allowed to fulfil their just desires, so that there might not be any discontent among them.
4. Uncivilised customs of former times should be broken through, and everything should be based upon the just and equitable principle of nature.
5. That knowledge should be sought for throughout the world, so that the welfare of the Empire might be promoted.

It is no exaggeration to say that such sentiments were rare in the mouth of any occupant of a European throne in 1868.

This oath has been made the basis of the national policy. How well the Emperor has kept his oath, and how unswervingly his Government and his people have followed the wish expressed by their sovereign, is shown by the subsequent events of their history.

And this autocratic monarch, this semi-deity, gave a constitution to his people, not hurriedly and from fear, but after reasoned consideration of the needs of the situation. Nor in granting it did he give too much at once; he left the future to work out the full measure of the constitution, and in this he was wise beyond the wisdom of the average monarch. To review the early part of his reign we cannot do better than quote the Emperor's own words :—

"During the twenty and odd years which have elapsed since We assumed the reins of government, the feudal policy has been abolished and replaced by a government of progress, and, having regard to the conditions existing in the outer world, We have entered the route of international intercourse; but each and every part of the executive body has been framed on the lines bequeathed Us by Our Ancestors, no object being contemplated other than to promote the welfare of Our subjects and to further the prosperity of the State. We established the Diet, trusting that thus by the multitude of counsellors the cardinal work of the nation would be facilitated. The Constitution is now in the earliest stages of its operation. Circumspection is essential in the beginning, so that the achievement may be assured in the end. To-day the outlines have to be fixed, so that hereafter the great

whole may be completed. The force of the progressive movement receives day by day in all countries more and more rapid increase. In such an era as the present any semblance of time squandered in fruitless quarrelling, or any opportunities forfeited for extending the country's prosperity, is a spectacle We have no desire to display to the spirits of Our Ancestors, neither can the fair goal of representative institutions be reached by such routes. We entrust to Our Ministers the duty of establishing order in these important matters, and We look with confidence to the chosen representatives of Our people to share the anxiety felt by Us on this subject morning and evening."

That the principal points of the constitution affecting the sovereign and the liberty of the people are not such as need alarm the most conservative of monarchs may be judged by the following remarks of Marquis Ito, who was the framer of the Japanese constitution. His most vital comment with regard to the Emperor's position is the following: "The Sacred Throne of Japan is inherited from Imperial ancestors, and it is bequeathed to posterity; in it resides the power to reign over and govern the State. That express provisions concerning the sovereign power are specially mentioned in the articles of the Constitution in no wise implies that any newly-settled opinion thereon is set forth by the Constitution; on the contrary, the original national policy is by no means changed by it, but it is more strongly confirmed than ever."

Dealing with the express provisions, he says: "The Emperor is Heaven-descended, divine, sacred; he is pre-eminent above all his subjects. He must be revered and is inviolable. He has, indeed, to pay respect to the law, but the law has no power to hold him accountable to it. Not only shall there be no irreverence for the Emperor's person, but he shall not be made a topic of derogatory comment nor one of discussion. The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative, as well as executive, powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in this most exalted personage, who thus holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country. His Imperial Majesty has himself determined a Constitution, and has made it a fundamental law to be observed both by the Sovereign and by the people.

"The supreme authority in military and naval affairs is vested in His Most Exalted Personage, and these affairs are subject to the commands issued by the Emperor. The organisation and the peace standing of the army and navy are determined by the Emperor. It is true that this power is exercised with the advice of responsible Ministers of State; still, like the Imperial military command, it nevertheless belongs to the sovereign power of the Emperor, and no inter-

ference in it by the Diet should be allowed. Declarations of war, conclusions of peace, and of treaties with foreign countries are the exclusive rights of the Sovereign, concerning which no consent of the Diet is required. For, in the first place, it is desirable that a monarch should manifest the unity of the sovereign power that represents the State in its intercourse with foreign Powers; and, in the second, in war and treaty matters, promptness in forming plans according to the nature of the crisis is of paramount importance. By 'treaties' is meant treaties of peace and friendship, of commerce and of alliance. These sovereign powers are operative in every direction, unless restricted by the express provisions of the Constitution, just as the light of the sun shines everywhere unless it is shut out by a screen. So these sovereign powers do not depend for their existence upon the enumeration of them in successive clauses. In the Constitution is given a general outline of the sovereign powers; and, as to the particulars touching them, only the essential points are stated, in order to give a general idea of what they are. Not even the most arrogant monarch, the most exigent Tsar, could ask for greater powers than are possessed by the Emperor of Japan. By such a Constitution the position of the monarch is more defined and infinitely better founded, since the people, secure in their liberties, give love where they would only give fear."

The constitution is replete with proof of the dominance of the national feeling, both in the minds of the Emperor and of his people. To the Japanese, nationalism has no narrow, no selfish meaning; it is inherent. It is not antagonistic to any other nation; it is without any prejudices; and Japan's rapid strides are due to its virtues as a nation.

Every monarch, every statesman should study the Imperial rescripts of the late Emperor for illuminating inspiration, for concise directness, and for information in the art of governance. When there was an urgent need for naval expansion and the Treasury was depleted, the Emperor cut the Gordian knot in his special message to the nation. He said:—"With regard to matters of national defence a single day's neglect may involve a century's regret. We shall economise the expenses of the household, and shall contribute during the space of six years a sum of 300,000 yen annually. We direct Our military and civil officials, except in cases where special circumstances interfere, to contribute one-tenth of their salaries during the same period, which sums shall be devoted to supplement the fund for building men-of-war."

Not only were these words, but deeds, the results of which were shown to the world at Tsushima, and have raised the Japanese navy to the domination of the Eastern Seas. Can we imagine a similar case here? And yet to this country the navy means more than it ever did to Japan. For us it is a vital necessity; without it all things are as naught!

The Emperor's speech on education might serve as

a model in many countries, and show a very real recognition of the fact that in education is to be found the real basis of a nation:—"The goodness of Our subjects, displayed generation after generation in loyalty and piety, and in harmonious co-operation, contributes to the lasting character of Our country. These form the fundamental principles of education for Our subjects. Be loyal to your relations, as husbands and wives, and faithful to your friends; let your conduct be courteous and frugal, and love others



The New Emperor of Japan.

Whose reign bears the name *Taisho*, or "Great Resolutions."

as yourselves; attend to your studies and practise your respective callings; cultivate your intellectual faculties and train your moral feelings; foster the public weal and promote the interests of society; ever render strict obedience to the Constitution and to all the laws of Our Empire; display your public spirit and your courage, and thereby give Us your support in promoting and maintaining the honour and the prosperity of Our Empire, which is coeval with the heavens and the earth. Such conduct on your part will not only be what is fitting in Our good and loyal subjects, but

will also suffice to make manifest the customs and manners bequeathed to you by your ancestors."

While the Emperor's work and influence on internal affairs are of great importance, the world is naturally interested to know whether or no the influence of Japan in world politics is for peace or war. We have heard from Prince Katsura and from our own statesmen that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is one of the greatest of forces making for the peace of Europe; but what does the Emperor think, and what will the Emperor do?

To answer this it is only necessary to turn again to the utterances of the Japanese Emperor on the all-important subject of the future of his country; in these there is ample reassurance for the most apprehensive. And in reading the Imperial words, it must



The New Crown Prince of Japan.

never be forgotten that they are no impromptu speeches or telegrams, such as we are accustomed to from the lips of European monarchs or American Presidents. They are something far more serious than that, partaking of the nature of proclamations, for the very position of the Japanese Emperor in the eyes of his subjects is different from anything that can be found in Europe. Besides his position, there is his character to be considered, and also the powers granted him under the Constitution. It is no exaggeration to say that, as a monarch, the Japanese Emperor stands pre-eminent at the present moment. And he has had to accomplish his great work of making Japan what she is now without any of that preparation for kingship which falls to the lot of Western monarchs.

Everything was against him, and yet at the time of the Restoration he gathered all the threads into his hand, and for forty years has been the motive power for progress in every department of his Empire. Situated as he is in isolation, he is not able to touch all the thousand and one details of national existence; but the broad lines of policy, the essential foundations for success, are due to him. There is no statesman in Japan, however great, not even the wonderful Ito himself, who does not acknowledge that he is but the instrument of the Emperor, and that all his work would have been unavailing had it not been for the Imperial impulse. Speaking little, thinking much, the Emperor of Japan is one whose utterances must carry weight in Japan above anything else. By the Constitution he is granted the greatest powers to enforce his utterances, and to see that the policy he lays down as the best shall be carried out. The Ministers of State are responsible to the Emperor alone, and are dismissed or retained at his pleasure. The Emperor is the head of the army and of the navy. As regards foreign relations he is also supreme. By the thirteenth Article of the Constitution it is held that the conduct of diplomatic affairs forms a part of the Imperial prerogative, and lies entirely outside the rights of the Imperial Diet. Thus the utterances of the Emperor on foreign relations are those of the man who decides those relations, not merely those of one who suggests them. The following extracts from speeches and Imperial edicts allow of no misunderstanding as to the Imperial policy towards foreign countries. In an Imperial proclamation of April 21, 1895, occurs the following:—"We deem it that the development of the prestige of the country could be obtained only by peace. It is Our mission, which We inherited from Our ancestors, that peace should be maintained in an effectual way. The foundations of the great policy of Our ancestors has been made more stable. We desire that We shall, together with Our people, be specially guarded against arrogance or relaxation. It is what We highly object to, that the people should become arrogant by being puffed up with triumph, and despise others rashly, which would go towards losing the respect of foreign Powers. Since the development of the nation can be obtained by peace, it is a divine duty imposed upon Us by Our ancestors, and it has been Our intention and endeavour since Our accession to the throne to maintain peace so as to enjoy it constantly. . . . We are positively against insulting others and falling into idle pride by being elated by victories, and against losing the confidence of Our friendly states."

And so there is another "Policeman of Peace" to aid the British Navy in the world mission. The new era in Japan which commences with the accession of the new Emperor has received the name of *Taisho*, or "great resolutions," and we do not hesitate to say that the work and the continuing influence of the late Emperor will go immensely towards the great resolutions of his successor.

Expert Views on Empire Emigration.

IN our last number we dealt with the greatest of all Imperial problems—the Imperial organisation of the peopling of the Empire. The article has awakened universal interest, and has shown to us that at the present moment this country and the overseas dominions alike are searching after some adequate means of coping with the twofold problem—the relief of continuing pauperism here and the filling of the empty areas of the Empire with the most suitable citizens. The solution of this will mean more to the Empire than many Dreadnoughts, since it will enable the dominions across the seas to attain a fuller measure of strength and wealth. We have thought it well to collect the views of some of those actually dealing with the migration of citizens from one part of the Empire to another, and give them below. The main fact is clear and undisputed—that something must be done. There are those who say that the philanthropic societies are to be discouraged, and the *bona fide* agents, who frankly do their work for so much commission per head, encouraged. There seems no doubt that there is room for both, but they must be adequately controlled and subservient to an Imperial machinery for dealing with the whole question. The foundation of Empire-peopling is the education of the young and the continuing of that education when the child reaches his or her destination. The elementary schools are the great beginning of Empire settlement; but pending the results of an Imperial universal education we must use up existing material. There is much to be learned from the letters given below, and in a subsequent article we will endeavour, out of all the needs and existing organisations, to evolve a truly Imperial and practically workable scheme of emigration machinery, which will not only people the Empire systematically and scientifically, but will also bring into being an Imperial department, the creation of every new one of which brings closer the day of real Imperial Federation. We would just say, however, that while the work of studying needs and material available should be carried out by an Imperial Board, once the migrants have been allocated their future home they would naturally be dealt with by the various Governments, who possess now in many cases

an excellent machinery. Then again the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges should be made more use of, the local post-office should become a centre for the spreading of Empire knowledge, and the various countries seeking population must be prepared to spend money on a large scale to assist passengers to their shores. Recently in Canada a Minister declared that they should spend £10,000,000 in order to secure 3,000,000 competent farmers—or only over three pounds per head. As immediate steps, pending more complete organisation, the Poor Law authorities should have the right to board out children anywhere in the Empire, not only in this country. That would be a great step.

Then, again, there is the great question of time-expired men from the army and navy. This is material of the very highest value, even although the men are not agriculturists, nor have they any special line of business. They are, however, physically fit, trained to think, and in the prime of life, while many are married men. To enable them to migrate relieves the labour market here, peoples tracts of our overseas dominions, and supplies a stiffening to the military systems of the various parts of the Empire. In ancient Rome the planting of soldier colonies was an excellent institution, and to-day we should not be above following the Roman example. When we consider that for the next three years no fewer than 24,000 men will be leaving the army annually—or 72,000 men in all—we must admit that here is a very real and immediate method of supplying good Empire population while waiting for the younger generation.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Scammell has gone to Canada to arrange for some business method of sending over these tens of thousands of men with their families. It is probable that the Canadian Government will give financial assistance in the way of passage money—it would be extraordinary were it not so. These few points show us the wonderful variety of the question, and cannot fail to impress upon us the necessity and the Imperial duty which devolves upon us all to lose no time in systematising the peopling of the Empire, a problem which, to quote Sir John Henniker Heaton, “is of first class importance and has never before assumed such importance.”

THE HON. GEORGE FOSTER, Canadian Minister of Commerce and Industry.

What will Canada be fifty years from now? To-day we have 7,000,000 of people. Last year 354,000 people came in as immigrants and settled in Canada. We took 138,000 from Great Britain, 132,000 from the United States of America, and nearly 80,000 from the rest of the world, making a grand total of 356,000. This year the number will at least be 400,000. You may lay down as a fairly reasonable estimate that for the next fifty years there will be an increase by immigration of at least 500,000 people per year into Canada. Add that to the natural increase, and in fifty years the population should be close on 50,000,000 people.

FORTY MILLION CANADIANS.

If the aspect of Canada, as evidenced between the periods of 1867 and 1912, is different, how much more different will be the aspect of Canada in relation to this Empire when her population has grown from seven millions to forty or fifty millions of people. This thought impresses itself upon one. Ought we not to be thinking about it—men in the United Kingdom, men in Canada, and men in the Overseas Dominions? If on a certain day 33,000 Scotch people were to make a track to the port of Glasgow and find a fleet to take them at once over to Canada—33,000 at a time—what a commotion it would raise in Great Britain! Yet this was the number which went out from Scotland in 1911-12. If 138,000 people in these islands were to trek to Liverpool upon a given day of the week and take ship for Canada it would make a great many people who do not think certainly do so; but they went all the same—and they are going every year.

SIR JOHN TAVERNER, Agent-General for Victoria.

I am fully in accord with your statement that "there is no more vital and pressing Imperial duty than the systematic peopling of the Empire." I am also strongly of opinion that there should be co-operation between the Mother Country and the Overseas Governments. If we are really to be partners in the Empire we should work together in building up and maintaining our Empire by our own people for our own people. Surely there is a screw loose somewhere when we find that last year about 100,000 of our people left the Mother Country to go under foreign flags, and this exodus while there are vast undeveloped areas in different parts of the Empire. This is bad business, and some united effort should be taken to stem this tide.

The various Governments who are conducting emigration policies are doing their best to secure the class of people which come within their respective policies. Personally, I am very strongly of an opinion that there should be some combined action on the part of the Imperial Government and the Overseas Governments in designing a policy for the preparation

WHAT IT MEANS TO BRITAIN.

What does that mean to this Old Country—138,000 vacant chairs, vacant rooms, vacant places in the United Kingdom, as compared with last year; 138,000 fewer toilers in this country to work upon its raw materials and to do its labour; 138,000 fewer people to pay its municipal taxes and its general taxes; 138,000 fewer people to build homes and replenish them in this country. Emigrants they are called: I wish somebody would bar that word and substitute another.

When a man from Nova Scotia goes to British Columbia he is not called an emigrant; he has simply moved. What reason is there in the world, when a man goes from Scotland to Australia or to Canada, that he should not be put in the same class as the man who has simply moved and not emigrated? But the head and centre of the Empire is poorer by 138,000 people; and the Empire is that much poorer provided they have not simply moved to another portion of the Empire and which shall continue within the Empire.

CITIZENS OF PART—CITIZENS OF WHOLE.

Therein lies the whole question. There should be but one Empire. The citizen of one portion of it should be the citizen of every other portion of it; the man who goes from one to another should simply have transferred his home and not transferred his national characteristics. If these great, mighty, outlying Dominions continue to grow—as they will grow—and their populations increase—as they will increase—fifty years will put the heart of the Empire and the outlying portions of the Empire in a very different position the one to the other. Are we not going to think about these things? Shall it always be *laissez faire*?

of lads, say from twelve to fourteen years of age, for planting in different parts of the Empire. I think that the best class of emigration that could be brought about, in addition to what has taken place, would be the sending of young men from fourteen to eighteen years of age to our Overseas Dominions and States. The great advantage of this would be that the young men grow up with the conditions obtaining in different parts of the Empire where they may be located, and become very useful citizens.

I would like to see, say, about fifty miles from London, a farm of about 1,000 acres secured, and there established what might be called a preparatory agricultural school, where boys could be taken at even a younger age than twelve, assuming that they would receive some education. But the primary object of this farm would be to give these lads some rural or agricultural training. The farm should be self-supporting; the boys should be taught to milk, to look after poultry, feed pigs, and be instructed generally in the class of work obtaining on the ordinary farm. I am quite sure that the various Governments would be

only too glad to take whatever number of boys this farm could produce, say after a couple of years of agricultural training. And I am also quite sure that, speaking for my own particular State in Australia, hundreds of farmers would be only too glad to take boys on the lines of the policy which is being carried out by the Victorian Government, which I had the pleasure of inaugurating some three years ago. These lads were sent out in batches of twelve, and before they reached the Colony the Government had arranged that practical farmers should each take a boy for twelve months, giving him his food and keep for that term, in return for his labour, which may be regarded as a kind of premium. The system has worked remarkably well. (The accompanying photograph illustrates the type of boy that was sent out. Each of these boys is doing well, many of them sending remittances home to their parents.) An Imperial Board of Emigration would serve a useful purpose, and I think the time has arrived when the peopling of the Empire is one deserving of Imperial consideration and Imperial action. A

great deal could be achieved, as is pointed out in this article, throughout the elementary schools, in teaching the rising generation what the Empire is, what it means to the Mother Country, and the great responsibility that is attached, from the defence point of view, to keeping our own people under our own flag. It is appalling to read that we have in this country a quarter of a million of pauper children ranging up to sixteen years of age living upon charity, when there are such fine opportunities for placing them throughout the Empire. I am quite confident that thousands of these children, if they were placed on a preparatory agricultural school-farm, would make excellent lads for planting in different parts of the Empire. I am quite in accord with the statement in the article that "Young countries need young blood," and in carrying out an Imperial policy such as I have suggested I am satisfied that an immense saving could be effected in the cost to the ratepayers, and at the same time useful citizens of the Empire would be produced under the best possible conditions.

SIR WILLIAM HALL JONES, late High Commissioner for New Zealand.

I thank you for sending me the July REVIEW OF REVIEWS containing the article upon Imperial Emigration. Perhaps you were not aware that at the end of May I retired from the position of the High Commissioner for New Zealand; but it may interest you to know that in New Zealand there is an Immigration Department and a Labour Department, each controlled by Ministers with Portfolios so named. The Government then ascertains the class of labour most required in the Dominion. For some time this has been those connected with farming and domestic servants, and assisted passages are granted to them, the essentials being experience in their work, good health, and good character. Those living in New Zealand may nominate relatives in this country, but they are mostly selected by the New Zealand Official Representative here. This is done by advertising, etc. In obtaining the class of labour required they have the assistance of the Emigration Office of the Government here, and also of the Labour Exchanges,

and I am doubtful if an Emigration Board would work as efficiently as the Labour Departments of the Colonies, working in co-operation with the Labour Exchanges of this country, in obtaining the class of emigrants desired by the different Colonies. Here are many wishing to emigrate who have not the means; a Board as suggested might arrange for the cost of outfit and passage cost being advanced, and repaid by instalments. This was done some years ago, but discontinued, as there was frequently difficulty in collecting the investments, and sometimes the immigrant left the country. Much could be done in this country in training lads for farming life, both for service in this country and in the Colonies, and I heartily agree that "The Emigration of the young is the keynote of the Empire's future"; but there must be the preliminary training, which as stated should begin in the Board Schools, where, with a better knowledge of the Colonies, there should be little cause for complaint that our emigration does not sufficiently follow the flag.

SIR JOHN McCALL, Agent-General for Tasmania.

I quite agree with what is said in your article in the July number, that it would be very advisable to have a proper system for disposing of the surplus population of this country, and placing them in the various parts of the Empire, where there must be any amount of room for them. As far as Tasmania is concerned, we have for some time ceased to assist; but recently the Government have again started their system of nomination, by which the people resident in the country become responsible for the care and employment of the immigrants when they arrive, the Government contri-

buting something towards their . . . in the case of a man, and £9 in the case of a woman, and a small amount for each child. That system has just been reintroduced, and already we are sending over people under the system. During the whole time I have been in England we have really been seeking the class who can not only pay their passages, but with capital sufficient to take up farming. In the majority of instances they have gone in for fruit-growing, an industry well established, and giving very substantial return. We have also had a limited number of miners on the West

Coast of Tasmania, where large mining enterprises are carried on. Personally, I have come to the conclusion that we want something like a business arrangement, by which provision would be made in the Overseas Dominions for the settlement of the people who may be encouraged to go out there to settle on the land. We do not want to land a lot of people into each city to go wandering about and become useless citizens; we want to have provision made for them to take up land work as soon as they arrive. We have plenty of land, even in Tasmania, to support a very largely increased population. There could be four or five times the number we have already there. I am hopeful that within the next few months the Government will adopt a land settlement policy, so that we might get the whole of our available land settled at once, instead of waiting for years, as we have to do under the policy—or, rather, want of policy—that has obtained in the past. I purpose going out to Tasmania in November with a view to inducing the Government to take up a land settlement scheme, so that the people in this country desirous of settling on the land in the Overseas Dominions will know that, so far as our State is concerned, the land is immediately available, and also know the assistance they may expect from the Government through their experts, who are employed by the Agricultural Department to advise settlers, and generally to bring back with me all the information they could desire to enable them to judge of the future prospects in that State. I believe something similar has already been done by Victoria, in what is known as their irrigation areas; but I believe that this policy could be extended to such an extent in Australia alone as to make full provision for all the desirable settlers that could be obtained from the Mother Country at the present time.

When you come to consider what might be done on this side, it would appear that whenever you have a large surplus population you must have a considerable number of people who, through no fault of their own, are thrown on the rates, and have to be supported by their more fortunate brothers who have employment. It appears to me that it ought not to be difficult for those on whom the responsibility falls of making this provision to come to some business arrangement with the Governments of the Dominions or States, by which, at any rate, they would be relieved of a considerable proportion of their present expenditure. That is to say, that the whole cost of getting these new settlers ought not to fall upon the Colonial Governments, but might well be shared by the bodies now practically responsible for their full keep. If this were done the position of the people would be better, and the cost to the ratepayers considerably reduced.

With reference to your article in regard to child emigration, I think a great deal might be done to relieve the position here, and at the same time educate and develop colonists, who would probably prove to be of greater value than the majority of those now secured under the more expensive methods. Where

these children have no relatives, I think the earlier they emigrate the better for themselves and for the Dominions; but where the children have parents who do not wish to lose them at so early an age, much might be done to educate them for emigration in the elementary schools.

A very excellent scheme is being carried out in Western Australia, having originated with one of the Rhodes scholars at Oxford. They have formed an Emigration Society, and have obtained from the West Australian Government land for carrying out their experiment. The children will be taken on to farms and there educated as farmers' sons would be educated; in that way they would grow up in the right environment, and would secure for that State a large number of land workers. An extension of this scheme might be made to include girls, for whom no provision is made; in the same way they would be educated under Colonial conditions, and would be ready to take up positions on the various farms when old enough to be allowed to work on their own responsibility. These girls should be trained not only for farm work, but for domestic work, and the farm home would become a real home for these boys and girls, to which they could return for holidays, or when they were out of employment. It is better for the children to be altogether educated in the country where they will spend their future, if they have no parents to whom they can look for help. But there would still be a very large class who could be educated in this country on a farm school until perhaps they were thirteen or fourteen, when they could be sent abroad to complete their education at a similar farm school in one of the Dominions. Personally, I think that in the end they would probably get better labour by taking the children and educating them under local conditions than by sending out adults. For I think few of us who have been in both countries have any doubt as to the superiority of the Colonial labourer.

(At the present time a very large number of untrained young fellows who come to the Colonies have a difficulty at first in obtaining employment, owing to want of training and experience, and these men have a very detrimental effect on the Colonial labourer, tending to bring him down to their level.)

In those cases where the ratepayers are being relieved they should not hesitate to expend a portion of that money in giving these children a large outlook for their future. Of course, one of the things the Colonies have to be most particular about (this has been called to one's mind by the recent Eugenics Congress that has been held in London) is the type of child that is sent out. In some of these institutions, I understand, a very large proportion of the children would be considered undesirable, not owing to their vices, but because of their mental deficiencies. It would have to be understood that under any scheme that might be inaugurated there would have to be a rigid examination and inspection, and only the desirables could possibly hope to be selected.

I agree that the whole of this question should be taken up by the Government of this country and the Governments of the Dominions working in constant

and close co-operation. It is a question capable of settlement by business people with advantage to the Mother Country and the Dominions.

PREBENDARY G. DE M. RUDOLF, the Founder of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society.

I have carefully read through the article in the July issue of the *REVIEWS OF REVIEW*, and certainly agree that there should be some systematised organisation of emigration to the other parts of our great Empire, and the matter is one which the Government might well take up in conjunction with the Colonial Governments. We however, concern ourselves only with children, and the only Dominion which at present possesses a properly-organised system of child-emigration is Canada. The advantage to the Colonies of a properly-organised system of child-emigration from the Mother Country has been amply shown by the experience of Canada, where thousands of respectable citizens owe their present position to its operation. The Mother Country is also a decided gainer, inasmuch as many of the children before they were emigrated were in grave danger of drifting into the condition of "waste material." It has been admitted by an Ottawa journal that there is a smaller proportion of crime among these young immigrants than among Canadian-born children, and this may be safely attributed to the careful training given them before they were emigrated in the English institutions where they had been sheltered. The expense of carrying on this emigration has hitherto been met by private benevolence, except in so far as Poor Law children are concerned. In their case a grant of £13 per head is allowed by the Local Government Board to cover cost of outfit, passage, maintenance in distributing home, and inspection by the Canadian Government. The societies emigrating children to Canada have, at their own cost established and maintained these receiving and distributing homes, and bear the expense of inspection. The only contribution by the Canadian Government is a *per capita* grant of \$2, which is so trifling that it is not always worth claiming. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether the present system can be appreciably extended without more liberal financial aid from the Home and Colonial Government.

CHILD EMIGRATION NECESSARY FOR EMPIRE

The welfare and prosperity of the Empire as a whole demand that some intelligent and comprehensive system of child-emigration should be speedily established by the Governments concerned, if the Mother Country is not gradually to become an asylum for the degenerate and unfit. On the other hand, whatever system of selection be adopted due regard must be had to the future welfare of both the Mother Country and of the Dominions beyond the seas. There are about twenty thousand children in English certified

Industrial Schools who have been taken from unsatisfactory surroundings to be trained up as respectable citizens. It is undesirable that they should remain in the Mother Country after the completion of their training, since they run the risk of drifting back to the surroundings from which they were originally taken. Why should they not, as a matter of course, be sent to the Colonies, provided that they show no indication of having inherited the physical, mental, or moral disabilities of their parents? Again, a large proportion of the thirty thousand orphan and deserted children under the charge of the Poor Law Guardians in England and Wales, after being trained, would make excellent emigrants, and it would effectually obviate the risk of their becoming adult paupers in after-life (as some of them do) if they were sent to the Colonies. It would clearly be to the advantage of the State to give grants in aid of the emigration of Industrial School children, and it would be a wise policy on the part of the Poor Law Guardians to spend a considerably larger sum than they do at present in the emigration of their pauper children. Thus the Home authorities could advantageously co-operate with the Dominion Governments in extending child-emigration. Lastly, there are a large number of destitute and neglected children rescued by English philanthropic agencies from bad surroundings, who come neither into certified Industrial Schools, nor into the hands of Poor Law Guardians. This class would yield a considerable number of child emigrants, and it would be to the advantage of the Dominions if substantial assistance were given to such private agencies for this purpose.

WHAT THE DOMINIONS MUST DO

As regards the age at which children should be emigrated, it is clear that they should be sent to the Dominions as early as possible, so that they may be more thoroughly acclimatised and accustomed to Colonial life. Such a system, however, would not allow time for the discovery of any inherited taint, and the Colonies may, therefore, justly demand that the children shall spend a few years under careful training and supervision in England before being emigrated. It has been proved by many years' experience of child-emigration to Canada that there is no practical disadvantage to the children in receiving their early training in the Mother Country, they soon adapt themselves to Colonial life and conditions, and the proportion of actual failures is less than 5 per cent. Private initiative and enterprise have clearly shown in the case of Canada that child-

emigration is beneficial both to the Dominion and the Mother Country, as appears from a recent report by the Canadian Government inspector. It would appear, then, that the time has arrived when all self-governing Dominions should seriously consider how best to arrange for the steady annual flow of young immigrants, so that the necessary population may be provided for the proper development of their resources. It is obvious that the first and foremost step is for each Dominion Government to vote a substantial annual grant for the encouragement of child-emigration. This grant could either be used to subsidise existing private benevolent agencies, thus enabling them to extend their work; or it might be spent by the authorities themselves in establishing and maintaining institutions for both sexes in the Dominions where the children from England could be received and trained for Canadian life.

THE SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

I am sorry that my absence from the office for a short holiday has prevented my earlier reply to your favour of the 11th inst. I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to the article on page 37 of the current number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, with most of which I agree. With reference to child emigration, probably one of the first steps to be taken would be to give the Boards of Guardians power to provide for boarding-out anywhere in the British Empire instead of only in the United Kingdom, as at present. The cost of this would be no more in Canada than here, and the child would, as you have pointed out, be brought up among altogether different surroundings. The plan, as to the formation of an Imperial Board of Emigration is similar to a recommendation made by Lord Tennyson's Committee some years ago, and more recently by the Emigration Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, both of which propose that the present Emigrants' Information Office should be strengthened and its powers con-

THE SELECTION OF CHILDREN.

As regards the selection of children for emigration, due consideration must be given both to the interests of the Dominions and the Mother Country. The former have a right to expect that only the physically, morally, and mentally fit children should be selected, so that a healthy and law-abiding population may be built up; while it would be imprudent also and impolitic to deplete the Mother Country of its best material. But the question of age, as well as the nature and extent of financial assistance, methods of co-operation between the Home and Dominion Governments, and of subsidies to philanthropic agencies, are matters of detail, and can safely be left for future discussion. The important question to be first considered is whether a large and comprehensive scheme of child-emigration to the Dominions beyond the seas is not evidently desirable in the interests of the Empire as a whole.

siderably enlarged. I am in full accord with both Mr. Hawkes and the writer of the article in the necessity of educating the children in all our schools in the conditions of life and work in the Overseas Dominions. I do not think, however, that emigration will ever be a cure for unemployment, although it may be a palliative. Unfortunately a very large proportion of our unemployed are unemployable, and we should have no right to saddle the Overseas Dominions with the failures for which we are responsible. Until we find some means of eliminating the unfit from our population we shall be always face to face with unemployment of some sort or other. Among the unemployed, however, there are to be found many thousands, sober, honest and hard-working, who from the stress of competition cannot make headway here, but in Canada find the way open to competence, particularly if able and willing to work on the land. It is such whom this Society endeavours to help by the methods detailed in the report I enclose.

THE EAST END EMIGRATION FUND.

Referring to your letter of the 11th inst., with which you were kind enough to send me a copy of the July number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, my Committee have requested me to say that they quite agree with the points raised in the article on "The Life-Blood of the Empire." They are quite of opinion that it would be of great mutual advantage if the Governments of the Overseas Dominions could see their way to much extended co-operation with voluntary emigration agencies, and that it would be a great advantage if the Overseas Dominions would accept the full responsibility with regard to the reception and distribution of those sent over. This especially applies to some of the Australasian States, where the difficulty of housing on arrival has undoubtedly hampered emigration work. We also think that,

having regard to the acknowledged success of child emigration in Canada, it might well encourage other Overseas Dominions to take some steps, whether by help in the establishment of farm schools or homes, or by the selection of special boarding-out homes under adequate Government inspection, to promote child emigration, both male and female.

Generally, my Committee feel that emigration to our Overseas Dominions has now reached so great an importance, both as an outlet for our people in England and as a means of development of the vast unpopulated areas in these Dominions, that some central office might be established which should have representatives of the Home and Dominion Governments, and of the various agencies, both State and voluntary, for promoting emigration, and they are entirely in accord

with the recommendation of the Tennyson Committee, and also the recommendation of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute.

My Committee also approve of the statements contained in Mr. Hawkes' report to the Canadian Government.

THE CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

This Society was founded by a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford in October, 1909, and the Rhodes Trustees have made a grant of £100 towards it. The object of the Society is to establish a farm-school in Western Australia, which will fit British boys to take up good positions on farms in the Colony, and girls for useful occupations in Colonial households, and teach them how to take care of themselves under the conditions of Colonial life. It is obvious that the sending out of children untrained, unfit, and with no knowledge of the life they will have to lead, is worse than useless. The aim, therefore, of the Society is to supply this two-fold need—the need for a training which will enable orphan and destitute British children to earn their own living, and the need of the Overseas Dominions for trained farm labourers, farmers, and domestic girls. In this aim the Society has enlisted the enthusiastic aid of the Government of Western Australia, who have placed at their disposal an area of 1,000 acres, and will bear part of the cost of transport; while the primary educational system of the State will be available for the children. The Local Government Board is ready to allow Boards of Guardians to emigrate children to the farm-school, and several Boards have notified their intention of doing so. The principles of the farm-school system are, shortly, that the boys and girls be trained continuously from their first arrival at the farm-school, for farm and domestic work; that religious instruction be given on the basis of a Creed Register; that the children be brought up with a knowledge of Empire history; that any profits made from the farm be divided among the children, rateably according to age, conduct, capacity, etc.; that the older children be given a share in the government of the farm-school; and that the boys and girls shall have as free social intercourse as experience proves to be desirable. Trained nurses and matrons will form part of the staff, and the children will be kept in the open air as much as possible, thus securing their sound physique. The primary education of Western Australia is considered to be of a very high order and thoroughly up-to-date, and will be provided free of cost by the State, and the farm children will thus be in daily contact during term time with local Australian children. It will be the duty of the Society to see that the agricultural and domestic instruction of the farm-school is equally efficient; and every opportunity will be afforded the children of turning their theoretical studies

to practical account in their own gardens. The formation of the character of the average child depends very largely on its environment and early training. The aim of the Society is to turn out resourceful, self-reliant, disciplined children. They will be allowed, and expected, to do everything possible for themselves, and for purposes of discipline one of the methods of the Boy Scout movement has been adopted—the division of the school into units of five children, one of whom is older than the others, and is held more or less responsible for them. Records of the individual children will be kept at the farm-school, and reports will be sent home periodically to the Executive Committee in England. Parties of children (from eight to ten years old) will be sent out of England from time to time under the charge of responsible persons. The first batch of children leave very shortly. At fourteen the children will leave the primary school and will be at liberty to seek work as wage-earners, but it is hoped to induce many of them to stay on at the farm-school until they are at least sixteen or older. In this connection it is important to note that the Society is taking steps to secure legal control of the children for some years after they leave the primary school, so as to prevent them from going to undesirable employment.

The Society is doing very valuable and necessary work in emigrating these children, who, in the overcrowded state of the labour market in Great Britain, would have no real chance, but who, given the proper training, may well become happy and useful citizens of our Colonies. The Child Emigration Society proposes to found farm-schools in all parts of the Empire as opportunities arise and funds permit.



Typical Group of Assisted Boy Emigrants Sent to Victoria.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

SPORT, HEALTH AND HOLIDAY.

THE OLYMPIC IDEA.

THERE are many million devotees of the "God of the open air," and the *Century's* article on "The Olympic Idea: Its Origin, Foundation, and Progress," comes at a timely juncture. The author is William Milligan Sloane, Senior Member of the International Olympic Committee. The originator of the Olympic Idea and of the International Olympic Committee was a young Frenchman, M. Pierre de Coubertin, who some thirty years ago began to study outdoor life in England and America. He travelled extensively, published several books on the subject, and in his own land was the organiser of clubs for cultivating the more strenuous, inspiring, and daring sports which had hitherto been neglected. On June 23rd 1894, M. de Coubertin summoned a meeting at the Sorbonne, at which the delegates were representative, selected chiefly from his wide personal acquaintance in different countries. The outcome of their deliberations was the revival of the Olympic contests.

Mr Sloane observes that "Primarily sport must be the medium of international conciliation. There can be no rivalry without some friction, but rivalry in sport should and must be the most generous of all rivalries—a contest in magnanimity. The contestants and their friends at any given Olympiad might not number more than a few hundred, but supposing there were only a hundred from each of the contesting nations, and that forty nations were represented. This assembling together is no unimportant agency for reciprocal acquaintance. That several thousand strangers are temporarily the guests at any national capital makes for present fellowship and future friendship. The common interest in the competitions and daily intercourse at other times, the appreciation of representative delegations, tend naturally to sweep away the cobwebs of international suspicion and distrust.

"How far the Olympic Idea may go is not yet determined. Its definition for present use is sufficiently fixed on the lines of its first appearance, first to create and strengthen the bonds of friendship such as ought to exist among all civilised nations by frequent, peaceful intercourse, secondly to purify sport, abolish selfish and underhand methods in the struggle for athletic supremacy, secure fair play for all, even the weakest, and as far as possible, make the *contest* and not the *victory* the joy of the young."

THE STADIUM AT ATHENS.

IN the July issue of the *Archæological Review* Mr. Lionel B. Budden concludes his article on "Modern Athens."

Writing of the Pan Athenæic Stadion, he describes it as a building having no influence upon the architecture of other buildings, yet it is profoundly indicative of the spirit animating many. The athletic theatre across the Ilissos, in which the first of the modern series of Olympic Games was held, was originally built under Lykourgos, 330 B.C., in the usual Greek fashion, on the sides of a depression between two hills. In 140 B.C. it was renewed in marble by Herodes Atticus. Its final reconstruction, 1895-1905, in the same material, was undertaken at the expense of Avciotti, a wealthy Athenian tobacco merchant. This last restoration was carried out in strict conformity with extant remains, under the supervision of Hansen, of Vienna, who worked on the amended basis of a plan originally drafted by General Metaxas. The clean workmanship and (carefully preserved) simplicity of the scheme adds the writer, are above criticism, and if the resolution of the major and subsidiary portions of the screen colonnade could have been more successfully managed, its general effect and appropriateness would more than atone for the error

THE JEW'S IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE.

IN the study of immunity from disease by Professor J. A. Lindsay in the *Eugenics Review* for July, he says—

The Jew suffers less than the average of the populations amongst whom he lives from alcoholic and venereal diseases, and in some cases from prevailing epidemic diseases. He is not prone to suicide. His percentage of illegitimacy and of still births is relatively low. In modern times he enjoys some degree of immunity from leprosy, which apparently prevailed extensively amongst Jews in ancient times. It must be borne in mind, however, that the leprosy of the Old Testament probably included several diseases, such as psoriasis, vitiligo and scaly eczema as well as true leprosy. On the other side of the account, the Jew suffers more than the average from diabetes, hemorrhoids, nervous diseases in general, especially blindness and colour blindness, the deaf and dumb defect and insanity. The Jewish death rate under five years of age is much below the general average. Tuberculosis is a doubtful case. It has been assumed on good authority that the Jewish tubercular rate is relatively low, while the most recent observations point to the contrary conclusion. The point is an important one, and it is to be regretted that the evidence is so conflicting. Pneumonia is said to be relatively infrequent amongst Jews, but I cannot find any definite data on this subject.

SLAVONIC UNITY.

THE SOKOL FESTIVAL AT PRAGUE.

Writing in the mid-July number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Paul Cloarec describes the Sokol Festival at Prague, and explains its national significance to the Slav race.

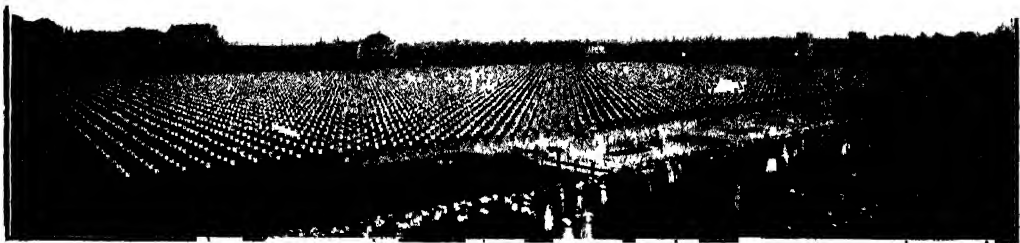
SIXTEEN THOUSAND PERFORMERS

Every five years this great athletic festival is celebrated at Prague, and its interest far exceeds that of a mere spectacle offered to visitors. In a large arena of 35,000 square metres, over 10,000 athletes take part in a wonderful performance manœuvring with perfect *ensemble* to the strains and rhythm of music. In addition, some 6,000 women and girls take part, and their movements are equally precise. The men are dressed in blue and white costumes, leaving the arms bare, and the effect is most harmonious. The women wear red caps and white collars. As interludes in these marvellous displays certain more distinguished Sokolists perform more difficult exercises. On the last day 1,300 men and women reproduced a Greek scene, namely Marathon. The famous Greek warrior

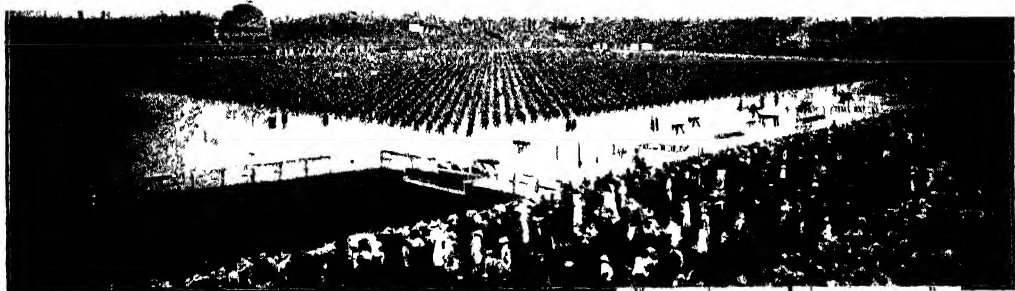
came to cry "Victory" before expiring in the public square, then the army entered amid acclamation and dancing, while the priests offered a sacrifice to the gods, and finally there were the athletic games. The spectacle was mounted with admirable care, and the organiser, M. Vanicek, is to be congratulated on its success. The spectators, who numbered about 125,000, were not sparing in their applause and cries of delight.

SOLIDARITY OF THE SLAV RACE.

But all this would seem a trifle if one did not feel behind it the energetic will animating the performers, men and women who come to Prague from every quarter of the Slav horizon to affirm their national sentiment, the right to the liberty they claim in the different countries peopled by the Slav race. That is the real significance of the Sokol festival. As the representatives of Slavism the Sokols come to Prague as a sort of holy city to express their faith in the destinies of their race. The choice of Prague may seem odd, but one must remember that the Czechs take a high place as defenders of the rights and liberty of conscience. Ardent adherents of the doctrines of John



The Congress of the Sokols in Prague: A nation determined to be fit—twelve thousand Men at Drill.



Women are anxious to be fit—six thousand Women Members of the Sokol Society at Drill.

Huss, the clerical and German rule of the Habsburgs is out for their suppression. Far from being a political party, the Czech nationality absorbs all parties, and groups them in one when the interests of race are at stake. It is not directed against any individual, but for the oppressed race it is solely a demand for liberty.

DEMAND FOR POLITICAL LIBERTY.

From conversations which the writer had with various Czechs, he learnt that while the Czechs hate the Germans, and especially those of Vienna, they do not desire separation from Austria. They have no desire to be absorbed by Russia, because though they like the Russians, they have no enthusiasm for the autocratic government of the Tsars; they do not seek independence because they do not feel strong enough to preserve it; and they do not want annexation by another Slav State because they believe it would cause innumerable difficulties. Notwithstanding their sufferings, they think it is to their interest to keep Austria strong, because the destruction of Austria might give Germany such power that they would run the risk of being absorbed by the German Empire.

Occasionally they dream of a great Slav union, but as they do not foresee practical means of realising it in the present state of things in Europe, their ambition is confined to demanding political liberty. Their ambition would be realised if they could obtain from Austria recognition of their historic rights to the crown of Bohemia—that is to say, administrative autonomy in a federated Austria. They never neglect an opportunity to increase their national and international power. They have great sympathy for the French people, and it is noteworthy that the only official invitations to witness the Sokol performances were sent to France. The Mayor of Paris and ten municipal councillors were present, and fifty French athletes were admitted to take part in the festivities.

THE HISTORIAN OF BOHEMIA.

The great Sokol festival at Prague in the last days of June was brought to a conclusion on July 1 by the inauguration of a monument to the great historian of Bohemia, François Palacky (1798–1876). In the mid-July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Henri Hantich gives a short account of Palacky and his work.

It was in 1818 that Palacky first began to take part, on the literary and national side, in the history of Bohemia, and it was not long before he resolved to devote himself entirely to the work of writing a history of his country. The greatest ignorance as to the past of Bohemia prevailed, but he saw in the past the promise of the future, and in history the instrument of resurrection. He spent the first ten years in making researches among archives both in Bohemia and in other countries. The first volume of the "History of the Czech People" appeared in German in 1836, but the Czech edition of the book was not ready till 1848. Five more volumes appeared at intervals, the last in 1876, a short time before the author's death. The work,

alas! stops short at the coming of the Habsburgs in 1526.

BOHEMIA AND THE CZECH CAUSE.

The most remarkable chapters, those palpitating with life and written with warm eloquence, are the portions relating to the events of the fifteenth century—the heroic struggle of Bohemia, united as one man for the defence of the doctrines of Huss and the defence of the nation against Germanic invasion. In writing the history Palacky's aim was to give the national aspirations a solid foundation, that of historic right. The first effect of his influence and of that of the historical school which he created was to rally Bohemia to the Czech national cause. In 1848, when he entered political life, Palacky formulated the national programme of Bohemia and stated the Czech question. Notwithstanding the serious set-back in 1871, he never lost faith in an autonomous Bohemia. He believed the destinies of a nation were determined by the degree of its civilisation, and not by the numerical strength of the people, and he exhorted the people to educate themselves morally and intellectually to assure their national existence, and to enable them to resume at some future day the place in life and in history which belonged to them by right.

REAL DETECTIVE SPORT.

La Lectura contains an account of the breaking-up of a band of brigands, forty years ago, by the Governor of Cordova. Persons were seized, carried into captivity, and a ransom demanded. After the captives had been released the authorities desired to obtain clues to the whereabouts of the place of captivity and the hiding-place of the brigands, but without success; the victims could give absolutely no information.

They had been seized and blindfolded (if the term may be used) by means of dark-coloured spectacles, through the lenses of which they could see nothing.

The Governor hit upon the idea of sending police-agents all over the province disguised as beggars. It was part of their duty to ask for alms in a loud voice at short intervals, whether they met anyone or not, and to shout the name of the locality in which they chanced to be; thus: "This is —, on the road between — and —."

It came to pass one day that a prisoner heard the beggar's cry, and unconsciously memorised the exact words; he was not able to make any reply, and, indeed, thought little of the circumstance, so troubled was he by his incarceration. After having been ransomed, he went to the Governor to add his complaint to those of other victims. The Governor asked him if he had heard the cry of a beggar while in captivity, and immediately the words came to his mind; he stated exactly what he had heard.

That was the clue which the Governor was seeking. His men followed it, and ultimately discovered the hiding-place of the brigands and broke up the band.

LUXURY IN AFRICAN SPORT.

MR. S. E. WHITE, in the August *Badminton*, describes the American in Africa and his difference from the Englishman. A Britisher provides for an American who would go on caravan into the African back country as many as a hundred and fifty men as his personal attendants. The American explodes at the idea of requiring this army of men to look after him. The English friend explains:—"You are under the Equator, and you must do things differently here. As long as you keep fit you are safe, but if you get run down a bit you'll go. You've got to do yourself well, down here, rather better than you have to in any other climate. You need all the comfort you can get; and you want to save yourself all you can."

A FIVE-COURSE DINNER EVERY NIGHT.

He finds that the style in which the Englishman travels requires this large retinue. For example:—

At evening our friend has a hot bath, a long cool fizzy drink of lime juice and soda; he puts on the clean clothes laid out for him, assumes soft mosquito boots, and sits down to dinner. This is served to him in courses, and on enamel ware. Each course has its proper-sized plate and cutlery. He starts with soup, goes down through tinned whitebait or other fish, an entrée, a roast, perhaps a curry, a sweet and some coffee. He is certainly being "done well," and he enjoys the comfort of it.

THE AMERICAN'S SIMPLER STYLE.

The American finds it a little galling to think that it requires one hundred and fifty men to take care of him, but your Englishman does not mind that; he enjoys being taken care of. The writer himself and two friends were satisfied with only forty men, but he says:—

In essentials the Englishman is absolutely right. One cannot camp in Africa as one would at home. The experimenter would be dead in a month. In his application of that principle, however, he seems to the American point of view to overshoot. He certainly does not need a five-course dinner every night, nor a complete battery of cutlery, napery and tableware to eat it from. Flour, sugar, oatmeal, tea and coffee, rice, beans, onions, curry, dried fruits, a little bacon and some dehydrated vegetables will do him very well indeed—with what he can shoot. These will pack in waterproof bags very comfortably. In addition to feeding himself well, he finds he must not sleep next to the ground, he must have a hot bath every day, but never a cold one, and he must shelter himself with a double tent against the sun.

Otherwise the Englishman merely uses a basic principle as an excuse to include sheer luxuries:—"The Englishman in the field likes to approximate as closely as may be his life in town, even if it takes one hundred and fifty men to do it." Doing things differently he calls "pigging it."

THE *Animals' Guardian* for August contains an open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Sidney Trist, appealing for the Church's support for the fuller protection of the lower creation. All animal lovers will appreciate this vigorous little magazine which holds a watching brief against cruelty in any shape or form in any part of the world.

A MERRIE ENGLAND ONCE MORE.

THE REVIVAL OF MORRIS-DANCING.

WRITING in the *World's Work* for August on Morris-Dances and their recent revival, "Home Counties" describes the recent performances at Kelmscott.

Mrs. William Morris and Miss May Morris, who live at Kelmscott Manor, are warm supporters of the movement for the revival of folk-dancing, and Mrs. Robert Hobbs, Jun., also known as Miss May Elliot, the pianist, arranged the meeting. There were dances for men, dances for women, and dances for men and women together. Mr. Cecil Sharp, who was present, explained to "Home Counties" that the original view as to the Moorish origin of the morris-dance will not bear examination. The dance, in various forms, is found pretty nearly all over Europe; and wherever it is found it is associated with other strange customs quite independent of the dance, such as the mummer's play and the sword-dance. The morris is a spectacular dance, full of complex co-ordinated rhythms of hand and foot, demanding the perfection of unstrained muscular control. In the mummer's play the feeling for drama is the determining factor; while in the sword-dance, with its elaborate dexterity of evolution, its dramatic accompaniments of song and interlude, we get drama and dance combined. Fifty years ago morris-dancing was quite a common pastime, but of late years various circumstances seem to have contributed to its neglect.

The enthusiasm with which the revival has been received must impress everyone. It looks like filling a place in the village which no recreative agency has yet hit upon, says "Home Counties." Mr. Sharp is for dancing because people like to dance, but he is also for skilful and artistic work. In his enthusiasm he sees the taste spreading through every class. Already folk-dancing is making its way in the elementary schools. At Stratford-on-Avon there is in August a summer school where the art may be studied. Miss Mary Neal, with the Esperance Club, has also done a great deal of propagandist work.

THE HOMER OF INSECTS.

This is the title given to M. Henri Fabre, now eighty-eight years of age, whose wonderful career is sketched in the *Lady's Realm*. His parents were poor farmers. The school through which he passed was miserably inadequate. But he had a love for animals, and resolved to be free to study them. After forty years of hard work as teacher of mathematics and in other ways, he at last secured sufficient to keep him in independence, and to secure a bit of barren wild where he could watch his beloved little things, and write the story of their lives. Darwin described him as the incomparable observer. Rostand calls him the *savant* who thinks like a philosopher and writes like a poet.

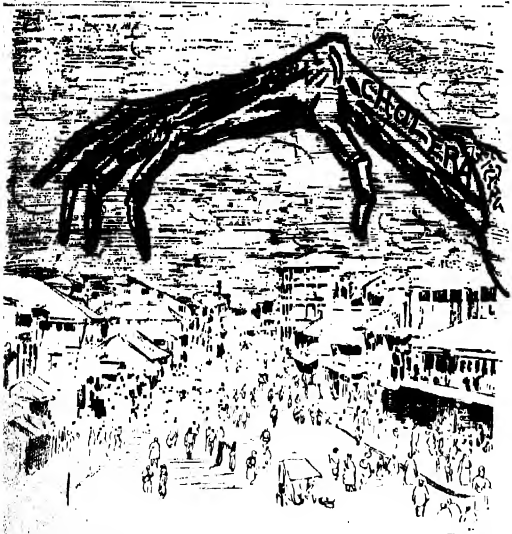
AN ALARM OF CHOLERA.

THE present menace of cholera is earnestly urged in the *Fortnightly Review* by Adolphe Smith. He reports that in 1910 cholera had already invaded the Adriatic coasts of Italy, and created such a panic that 30,000 of the population of Leghorn fled. Genoa and neighbourhood was infected. In 1911 two international congresses to have been held at Rome were postponed because of the risk of cholera. From Italy persons sickening with cholera have travelled in all directions. But these facts are carefully concealed.

AMONG US AT ANY MOMENT.

The writer maintains that we are face to face with a danger similar to that which beset us in 1892. The trouble is that the public is deceived, and the existence of cholera is sedulously concealed. During the twenty years of respite that we have enjoyed, the writer maintains, a Ministry of Public Health should have come into existence, with a budget of its own. The cholera might at any moment be introduced by the thousands of passengers crossing over from the Continent to this country, or still more probably by sailors in some of the smaller vessels that frequent our smaller ports. Detection on the frontier is a policy that should be absolutely uniform in every part of the country, and should be directed and paid for by a national authority. Cases have been known of cholera patients arriving in a small harbour, and the medical officer of health being some nine miles away. As to precautions, the frontier services should be improved and the number of inspectors increased.

Clean, large, well-aired bedrooms, giving on to an



Hindi Punch.]

In the Grip of Death!

Cholera is rampant in Bombay, the majority of victims being Mahomedans.

[Bombay.

open space, constantly purified by direct rays of sunshine, is the ideal which has not yet been attained in any country. In Spain, though a respite of a quarter of a century has been granted, very little has been done. Poverty is one of the principal obstacles to the removal of the conditions that favour disease. The condition of the subsoil is also most important.

"ABDUL THE—BLESSED!"

An unexpected fact is recorded from Constantinople. The writer says:—

When I visited these places and inquired if there were any cases of cholera, I was surprised to note with what regret the inhabitants confessed there was no more cholera. Had I been able to discover a case these poor people would evidently have been delighted. The fact was that when cholera was present, police were placed at the door of the *han*, and no one allowed to go in or out. The inhabitants, therefore, could not be blamed for remaining idle. Then every day the Sultan sent an ample supply of oil, lentils, onions, rice, bread, and other food, together with some carefully boiled water, so that all could eat and drink safely and to their hearts' content, without any anxiety, and without having anything to pay. These labourers and other poor folks had never in all their lives enjoyed such a rest, such good and ample food, and such freedom from anxiety for the morrow. With this excellent treatment the cholera was nipped in the bud; it was all too good to last. In England I had heard a great deal about "Abdul the Damned"; but here, in the poorest part of his own capital, I only heard about "Abdul the Blessed." Now that cholera is in Constantinople again I wonder whether the poor are as well off under the new *regime*?

"DAYLIGHT SAVING."

THE scientific aspects of daylight saving are discussed by Professor Turner in *Bedrock* for July. He says the proposal to put the clocks one hour forward on April 1st and return them to the usual hour on September 1st has met with extraordinary favour. He points out the arrangement that has been come to for adjustment of time by altering clocks one hour every twenty-fourth part of the globe's circumference. He proceeds:—

Now Mr. Willett is not asking either more or less in the way of change in our clocks than is cheerfully accorded by everyone who has crossed the American Continent. At certain points of the journey the travellers are directed to put their watches forward or backward one hour; and the inconvenience is insignificant. Even the accumulation of several such changes within a few days is of no consequence. And there is no essential difference between making such a change at a particular point in a journey and making it at a particular time of year. So long as it is universal, and by common consent, it will be forgotten almost as soon as made, since almost everything will go on as usual.

The claims of science, therefore, should not be advanced against these proposals if they are judged to be for the general public benefit. The writer declares either voluntary or partial movement, or a universal change of habit, impracticable.

One wonders that the more radical suggestion of dividing the sixteen hour waking day into equal parts at noon, which would affect the whole year and obviate any playing tricks with clocks, has not been advocated.

ARE WE GOING UTTERLY TO THE DOGS?

DR. TREDGOLD contributes to the *Quarterly* for July a study of eugenics which is most interesting reading. He accepts the retrogression of the people of England as an indisputable fact. The diminished death-rate does not demonstrate improvement in our inherent vitality.

SICKNESS INCREASING.

He quotes from the statistics of the friendly societies to prove that sickness is distinctly on the increase. Amongst the workers of the country as a whole the amount of sickness is 10 per cent. higher. Infant mortality has been decreased, but out of every thousand children born to-day there are practically as many who die from immaturity as in 1873. He quotes the chief medical officer to the Board of Education to show the extraordinarily high percentage of defective children.

INCAPACITY INCREASING.

The mental condition of the people of England he finds very disquieting. He concludes that the proportion of the mentally weak in the entire community must be well over 1 per cent. Lumping together Poor Law relief and Old Age Pensions and charitable expenditure, he concludes there has been a very real increase in the proportion of those persons who are unable or unwilling to subsist by their own efforts. Since the beginning of the century there has been a marked increase in crime. On the other side of the account, he grants the increase of membership in the friendly societies and of savings bank depositors.

He then sets himself to discover to what this "distinct increase in deterioration" is due. Of the two factors, environment and heredity, the environment of the people has been steadily improved. It is the other factor that has prevailed.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE UNFIT.

A study of the birth-rate fully explains the retrogression of the nation. The decline has been chiefly marked in the most capable, most cultured, and most intellectual classes. The Hearts of Oak Benefit Society shows that the falling-off in the birth-rate in the million and a quarter population represented by its members has fallen by over 52 per cent. from 1880 to 1904. Dr. Tredgold says:—"Sufficient has been said to show that the decline in the birth-rate is not uniform throughout the community, but that it is practically confined to the best elements; and that the worst elements, the insane, the feeble-minded, the diseased, the pauper, the thriftless, and, in fact, the whole parasitic class of the nation, are continuing to propagate with unabated and unrestricted vigour." Further danger lies in the fact that these degenerates frequently mate with the healthy members of the community:—"The whole tendency of modern sentiment and present-day civilisation is not so much to aid the fit as to favour the survival and propagation of the unfit."

REMEDIES.

Dr. Tredgold goes on to advocate, as the best remedy in restrictive eugenics, the segregation of the undesirable in suitable colonies or institutions. In constructive eugenics he would recommend that in competitive examinations for appointments regard should be had to the family history of the candidate, as also in all responsible appointments, university scholarships, bursaries; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer might provide some more definite encouragement to the propagation of the eugenically fit. He himself advocates the institution of a national system of family records. He thinks that the First International Congress in Eugenics, now being held in London, may mark an epoch in the history of civilisation.

FLIES CARRYING INFECTION.

In *Bedrock* for July Dr. Graham-Smith gives a number of interesting experiments on house flies. He says:—

Flies fed on coloured syrup often regurgitate coloured fluid twenty-four or more hours later, though fed in the interval on plain syrup. When infected food has been given, the infecting bacteria are usually found in great numbers in these "spots," and moreover, fluid regurgitated from the crop is used to dissolve or moisten sugar and other similar dry food materials. The importance of the habit cannot therefore be overestimated. These experiments show that flies are able to infect sugar for at least two days after feeding on an emulsion of *Bacillus prodigiosus* in syrup. Other experiments showed that the excrement deposited by flies is heavily infected for at least two days. A long series of experiments also showed that flies which had been fed on emulsions of certain bacteria are capable of infecting fluids, such as milk, on which they feed or into which they fall. In the case of the house fly, gross infection may be produced in milk for at least three days, and a smaller degree of infection for ten days or longer. Blue-bottles produce gross infection up to six or nine days, and some degree of infection up to three or four weeks.

With the better known disease-producing bacteria the following results were obtained. The typhoid bacillus may remain alive in the intestine of the fly for at least six days, and flies can infect materials over which they walk for at least two days. The bacilli which produce the symptoms of meat poisoning behave in the same way. Tubercle bacilli can be found in the intestines of flies ten days or more after infection.

It has been conclusively shown that (under experimental conditions) flies can carry and distribute disease-producing and putrefactive bacteria for several days after infection, and it is probable that they frequently do so under natural conditions. Their habits are such that they are likely to infect food if the opportunity occurs. In most cases the amount of infection is likely to be small, and if the infected food is eaten at once no harm may be done, but it must be remembered that under suitable conditions, as in milk, many disease-producing bacteria multiply exceedingly fast, and that milk which has become infected and then set aside for a few hours may contain large numbers of such bacteria. Under such circumstances the consumer receives a very large dose.

Two dangers connected with town-planning are pointed out in the *Garden Cities and Town Planning Magazine* by Mr. B. Lasker. One is the retarding of building enterprise by ill-considered planning, the other the stimulation of it in areas which had better remain unbuilt on.

HOME POLITICS.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

In the *Contemporary Review* for August Dr. Macnamara discusses the great Insurance Act, which he sets in the most roseate hue. He recalls the chorus of eulogy with which the measure was greeted by all Parties.

APPREHENSIONS.

But after the great scheme had been put forward—

All sorts and conditions of people began to get fidgety, anxious, apprehensive—quite unnecessarily; but they did. The employer couldn't see how his industry was going to stand the new impost represented in his, the employer's, weekly contribution. The clerk and the shop assistant began to hear ominous rumours that if their employers were compelled to pay threepence a week, they would no longer continue the privilege they had hitherto accorded to their employees of paying them full wages during sickness. The casual labourer, the charwoman, and others who were only able to find employment for a day or two a week began to wonder, since the rule was that the first employer would have to pay the employer's contribution for the week, where that first employer was coming from. The servant girl proclaimed herself thoroughly well provided for at present, and considered it like Mr. Lloyd George's impudence to expect her to pay threepence a week. Why couldn't he run his own business? And even the delicately reared quality had her grievance. Why should she become a tax-collector? And what was more, why should she run the risk of a Coroner's inquest by being made to lick nasty, disagreeable, sticky stamps?

WHO ARE THE LITTLE ENGLANDERS?

Dr. Macnamara is most severe upon the Opposition for not having acted up to the assurance of Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., that they were not going to make Party capital out of the feeling which exists against the Bill:—

A word or two of timely assurance from men of all parties would have meant much at this juncture. To the eternal discredit of the great bulk of the Tory Party that word was certainly not spoken.

It is, when you come to think of it, a curious spectacle: The great Imperialist and Patriotic Party trying, for the sake of votes, to render difficult an endeavour designed to make British lungs sounder, British limbs stronger, and British muscle manlier; the great Imperialist and Patriotic Party lending less than no hand in an attempt to secure that the burden of Empire shall rest on shoulders less rickety than many of those upon which it rests to-day.

THE ADVANTAGES.

But when the friendly and other thrift societies began to get to work for becoming approved societies, things assumed a different complexion:—

Poor people who had been frightened out of their wits with stories of the evil and unjust things that were bound to follow in the train of the Act, had opened before them a vista of a strikingly different character. If they were already members of Friendly Societies they learned what would follow from the setting free of existing "Reserves"; they found that if they kept up their present subscription in addition to the Government contribution—as astonishingly large numbers of them are doing—they would be eligible for a scale of benefits never before contemplated as being within their means. On the other hand, they found that if they didn't desire, or couldn't afford, to pay for benefits on a more generous scale than those for which they had already insured, they could, as a result of the operations of the Act, continue to secure these, or equivalent benefits, at a figure substantially below that which they were now paying.

Further, people who were not members of any Thrift Society began to hear a different story about this new thing that was about to be thrust upon them. They began to find out the precise amount of what their weekly fourpences would do when they were laid aside by sickness. The story of the thirty shillings welcome for the new baby and all it would mean for mother and child began to come home to them. Their neighbours, who knew from experience, told them how the burden of finding a weekly contribution grows less irksome as the weekly budget becomes habituated to it. They told them of the peace of mind which follows from the knowledge that there is something put by for the day of trouble. And as July 15th approached it became clear to those who watch things closely that the fortunes of the Act were rapidly rising, and that the mean, unpatriotic opposition of which we had seen far too much had shot its bolt.

Dr. Macnamara expects that the Act will come as a godsend to the poorest-paid class of labour, will give greater stability and continuity of employment to the unskilled class. He concludes:—

In its chief features it will remain an established part for all time of the British Social and Industrial System—its plan conceived by minds nobly touched; its structure raised by hands patient, skilled, and directed by patriotic purpose. It does not usher in the millennium; but it brings our country a long step nearer the realisation of the Psalmist's aspiration, when there shall be "no decay, no leading away into captivity, and no complaining in our streets."

UNIONIST BID FOR HOME RULE.

THE July number of the *Quarterly Review* closes with a paper on the Home Rule Bill which is not a little significant of the uncertain and transitional attitude of the Unionist Party. After denouncing both the political and financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill in the most approved "new style," and hurling stage thunder at the "dishonoured principles which underlie this reckless and deceptive measure," the writer concludes by taking a tolerably sharp curve:—

So far as it is possible to form an opinion, the present Bill cannot become law, in the most favourable circumstances, until at least two years have elapsed. The protagonists of Federal Home Rule might be fairly asked to join the Unionists in a demand that the interval should be employed in an investigation of the economic position of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and of their financial relations with each other. If a Royal Commission were appointed to inquire into the true revenue, the true expenditure, the taxable capacity, and the fair contribution to Imperial Services of each division of the United Kingdom, there might be some ground for hope that Parliament would be in a position, if the majority of the people of Ireland still expressed a strong desire for self-government, to enact a measure of Home Rule for Ireland which would be equitable to her three partners, consistent with a comprehensive system of Federal Government, and likely to afford a reasonable prospect of finality. If the peoples of England, Scotland and Wales should then manifest an overwhelming desire for a form of government similar to that which it is proposed to concede to Ireland, material would be available for the framing of a scheme of Federal Government which would be fair and honourable to all the peoples comprised in the United Kingdom.

Unionists opposing the Home Rule Bill for Ireland in the name of Home Rule all round is another of those delightful inconsistencies which add to the humour of politics and to the gaiety of nations.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SQUARE DEAL.

In the *Outlook* for June 22nd appears an authorised interview with Mr. Lloyd George by Mr. Robert Donald, of the *Daily Chronicle*. It is accompanied by an impression, or character sketch, by Mr. Donald, in which, amongst other things, he says Mr. Lloyd George holds the first place in Britain to-day as a public speaker. He is a first-rate fighting man; his chief characteristic in all his doings is courage. He contrasts him with Mr. Roosevelt, who is one of the greatest letter-writers of his time, by saying that Mr. Lloyd George never writes letters if he can help it.

HIS EXPLANATION OF LABOUR UNREST.

The Chancellor, in his interview, says that the miners' strike was but a sign of the times, and he was prepared for it. Its cause was purely social and economic. We are dealing with a much better educated democracy than existed, say, thirty or forty years ago:—

One thing everybody seems to overlook who talks of our political or social principles, and that is the English Education Act of 1870. Since the passing of that Act you have had a great system of national education, constantly improving and broadening. The working classes not only read nowadays, they think.

Wider knowledge is creating in the mind of the workman growing dissatisfaction with the conditions under which he is forced to live. I speak of my own knowledge. Take South Wales, which I know intimately. That was the breeding ground of the unrest which led to the coal strike. Housing conditions in South Wales are indescribably bad. The conditions under which the miners in some districts exist render decency impossible. There you have a country rich in natural blessings; exquisitely formed valleys which offer the most beautiful sites in the world for the building of well-designed townships, and for a mode of life which would elevate and not abase. Instead you find the houses unfit for human habitation. One cannot wonder that the educated democracy will stand that sort of thing no longer.

Working men are realising that they contribute to the wealth of the community without getting a fair share of the good things which result, and that is one reason why they strike, ostensibly for a minimum wage.

The disturbance of industry, the widespread but remediable poverty of the people as a whole, can be cured, and it is the aim of the Liberal Party to provide the cure.

WASTE IN ARMAMENTS AND LAND.

Mr. Lloyd George insists that wasteful and extravagant expenditure must be checked. The civilised countries of the world are spending nearly £500,000,000 a year on weapons of war. Great Britain is spending something like £70,000,000—that is, about £8 for every household in the kingdom. "Were this burden removed Great Britain could afford to pay every member of the . . . classes an additional dollar a week without interfering in the slightest degree with the profits of capital." Another source of waste,

Mr. Lloyd George points out, is the way the land of this country is administered:—

It is not producing more than a half of what it is capable of yielding. An enormous area is practically given over to sport. You have millions of acres exclusively devoted to game. A good deal of it is well adapted for agriculture and afforestation.

When you come to the land around the towns, here the grievance is of a different character. You may have a greater waste in parsimony than in prodigality. That is the way the land around our towns is wasted; land which might be giving plenty of air and recreation and renewed health and vigour to the workman is running to waste, as the millions in our cities are crowded into unsightly homes which would soon fill with gloom the brightest and stoutest heart.

The greatest asset of a country is a virile and contented population. This you will never get until the land in the neighbourhood of our great towns is measured out on a more generous scale for the homes of our people.

TWO MILLION WEALTHY IDLERS.

Another source of waste, Mr. Lloyd George mentions, is unemployment of the idle rich:—

These people account for something like two millions of our population; their sole business is to enjoy themselves, often at the expense of others of our great multitudes who live lives of arduous toil without earning sufficient for food or raiment or repose.

In these directions the time has come for a thorough overhauling of our conditions. That time comes in every enterprise—commercial, national, and religious; and we be to the generation that lacks the courage to undertake the task.

WHAT THE CHURCH SHOULD DO.

Asked what part the Church should take in the matter, Mr. Lloyd George replied:—

The function of the Church is not to urge or advocate any specific measure in regard to social reform. Her duty is to create an atmosphere in which the leaders of this country in the legislature and in the municipalities may find encouragement to engage in reforming the dire evils which exist. First, the Church must rouse the national conscience to the existence of these evils, and afterwards to a sense of the nation's responsibilities for dealing with them. Second, the Church must inculcate the necessary spirit of self-sacrifice without which it is impossible for a gigantic problem of this kind to be dealt with. Third, the Church must insist on the truth being told about these social wrongs. The Church ought to be like a limelight turned on the slumlands, to shame those in authority into doing something. In cottages reeking with tuberculosis, dark, damp, wretched, dismal abodes, are men and women who neglect their Church because she neglects them. No speedier way of reviving the wavering faith of the masses could be found than for the religious bodies to show that they are alive to the social evils which surround us.

Speaking of the Insurance Act and its bearing on consumption, Mr. Lloyd George said that that was one of the most terrible diseases in the land. In London alone four millions of wages are lost every year through consumption. Speaking of the housing question, he said:—"I regard the slum child as a great national asset, and we must carve out for him a brighter future if he is to be worthy material out of which we shall weave the fabric of this great Commonwealth."

MR. HAROLD COX AS EDITOR.

The *Edinburgh Review*, or *Critical Journal* for July is the first number issued under the editorship of Mr. Harold Cox. The change introduced are noticed elsewhere. But in the concluding article, on contemporary politics, Mr. Harold Cox vindicates his position as independent critic in a way that will bring alarm to some politicians.

INSINCERITY OF POLITICIANS.

He says that Parliament has rarely been occupied with questions of greater public importance, and yet its proceedings are viewed with the utmost public indifference. This is attributed by Mr. Cox to the profound disbelief of the public in the sincerity of politicians. The Unionists have destroyed faith in their sincerity by their readiness two years ago to advocate some form of federal Home Rule. The sincerity of the Liberals is doubted because they have not based their Home Rule Bill on a federal principle which could be applied all round. Touching on the franchise, Mr. Cox advocates a small universal tax, preferably a house tax, which every head of a separate household would be required to pay as a condition of registration as a voter, and the raising of the age to twenty-five; the introduction of some system of proportional representation. The Labour Party is taken by Mr. Cox to be a proof that the old conception of politics as a fight between two Parties is breaking down. The Socialist movement he pronounces to be an idealistic movement, and that is why Socialism goes ahead while Liberalism and Unionism stand still.

WHY NOT DROP TARIFF REFORM?

Mr. Cox urges that Mr. Chamberlain only put forward the proposal for Colonial preference after he had repeatedly failed to persuade the Colonies to take their fair share of the burden of Imperial defence. Now that the Dominions are prepared to co-operate in Imperial defence, Mr. Chamberlain's end is being secured, and "in view of this triumph it might have been thought that the English advocates of tariff reform would now be proudly proclaiming on the house-tops that their work is done," and renouncing the policy of tariff reform.

Mr. Cox declares that the Labour Party is very largely recruited from men who were previously stalwart Tories. He laments that there is a complete absence of any political organism to give expression to the conservatism which is characteristic of English people. Hence there is no organ effectively to resist the succession of ill-devised legislative projects for interfering with the organisation of industry and the whole structure of society.

UNIONISM BANKRUPT OF IDEAS.

The Unionist Party is simply competing with the Liberals in the process of transferring wealth from the rich to the poor. Mr. Cox trenchantly submits:—

If anything were required to prove the bankruptcy of ideas in the present Conservative Party, it is shown in the fact that after the House of Lords has failed to discharge its constitutional

duty by suspending the operation of the Insurance Act, Conservative candidates up and down the country are now denouncing the Liberal Party for rushing that Act into operation.

The simple truth is that the present Unionist Party is in a hopeless position because it has abandoned its own principles. It shifts its policy day by day, almost hour by hour, to every point in the compass. Its principal journalistic adviser, who has led it from blunder to blunder, in each case with an equal profusion of argument, has now nothing to propose but that a party which is presumed to be mainly composed of English gentlemen should stop business in the House of Commons by maintaining a continuous shout of "Dissolve, dissolve, dissolve." Such a suggestion for the degradation of conduct is the natural outcome of the degradation of ideals.

Yet for the true Conservative there is now a magnificent opportunity, the true Conservative being apparently the man who sincerely believes "that the progress of human society mainly depends on individual exertions, and that the part which Parliament can play in improving the lot of the citizen is only incidental and intermittent." This invitation of Mr. Cox's to Unionists to become Individualists is scarcely likely to prevail in this social era.

WHAT ERSE HAS TO DO FOR ERIN.

In the *Irish Educational Review* for July, Miss Agnes O'Ryan declares "there is work for Irishmen to do" in respect of their language, which, she declares, is "the most important item in the constitution of a nation." "If we are to be a free nation, we must revive our language and all it involves"—

Through the language alone Ireland can be saved, and judging by the facility with which Irish people adopted once a foreign tongue surely it is no exaggeration to hope that they will find its reviving no herculean task. The language must be respected, and if for no other reason, then for this: that we want it to brand us a separate nation, to cement us who are Irish—not English—into one, and to bring us back by its voice to the customs and ways of our forefathers when all was song and grandeur, when all went merry as the marriage bells. The Irish language will protect us against the oncoming tide on whose crest no God or spirituality is writ. The very act of reviving it will shield us from the sordid, self-satisfied materialism of the present day, and will give Irish men and women a footing whence they may once again face the world with a new life.

What would happen to the English-speaking world if all the oratory and poetry and humour of Ireland were henceforth to be buried in an unknown tongue?

MORE THREATS.—"The Government have challenged the Protestants of the north of Ireland to make it clear that their resolution to take no part in the Home Rule Parliament is final. That challenge will be accepted in the autumn, and before the resumption of our Parliamentary debates, in a manner which will leave no doubt in the mind of the most incorrigible optimist upon the Treasury Bench. An immediate decision will then become imperatively necessary—either that Ulster shall be included, or that Ulster shall be excluded. Either decision may well wreck the Government."—Mr. F. E. SMITH, in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHURCHILL.

MR. ALAN H. BURGOWNE, editor of the *Navy League Annual*, writing as a pronounced political opponent of Mr. Churchill, contributes to the *London Magazine* for August a glowing panegyric on Mr. Winston Churchill at the Admiralty. He declares that there are two Mr. Churchills—one is the politician, and the other is the First Lord. In none of the many offices which he had filled, Mr. Burgoyne asserts, did he attain even a semblance of popularity, either amongst his associates or in the country at large.

APPREHENSIONS.

In some quarters it was anticipated that if Mr. Churchill became First Lord, half the Navy would resign and the nation go into mourning. But there was a great surprise:—

Mr. Churchill went to Whitehall listening—also with eyes wide open. The new First Lord was discovered to be a very silent man—he spoke in public but seldom. His day was very strenuous. He spent eight hours at the Admiralty, eight hours in the dockyards, and the remaining eight hours travelling from the former to the latter, sleeping and eating when convenient, and, if possible, on Sundays.

DISARMED. *

He cared nothing for his political opponents. He disarmed the naval extremists by convincing them that their unique ability and exceptional merit had been appreciated by a very penetrating eye. The really keen, earnest students of naval affairs, who loved the Navy, he consulted. Mr. Burgoyne says:—

Once your true interest in progress, unalloyed with any ulterior motive, is recognised and accepted, there are no secrets at Whitehall. This is as the law of the Medes and Persians; it has been so through all time, and is the reason why this, of all Government departments, is least trammelled with vexatious and hide-bound regulations. Yet, I believe, in the result (and as the result) there is more true secrecy in matters of Admiralty intention than anywhere else.

Let me here make a statement of fact, blunt, blatant and blessed! Mr. Winston Churchill is not only admired and respected by his whole staff and the Navy at large, he is even liked! He is genial to all who come to him (I speak of the Service, now, both civil and naval), and has a glad-eye for both office-boy and admiral. I've seen it many times—so I know.

NAVAL WAR STAFF AND FLEET ORGANISATION.

Mr. Burgoyne reports:—

Mr. Churchill asked me, early in his *regime*, what I thought of a naval war staff. I guess he asked that question of hundreds who had made naval administration a hobby. The greatest quality in man is surely that of knowing how best to make use of the brains of others; even the village idiot can direct you to the inn.

That Naval War Staff was the first big change, or so public thought.

Then came the new Fleet Organisation, which was a business arrangement that ships of the same class should act together instead of being a collection of samples.

HIS RESTLESS ACTIVITY.

Of his personal activities Mr. Burgoyne says:—

Let us turn for a moment to his personal activities. He has made himself familiar with every kind and class of ship in the Navy List. He voyaged in a submarine—has done so more than once—and came away a fount of speedily acquired knowledge on the type. Armoured cruisers, scouts, destroyers, battleships, hospital and repair ships have all been, not visited, but investigated from truck to keelson, whatever that is in the modern vessel.

When on board the *Enchantress*, the Admiralty yacht, he seldom if ever dines without signalling a number of officers to join him; one night it will be captains, the next midshipmen, and the third officers from the submarine depot. To each and all he is the same; he lets them talk into the small hours, and, being sailor-men, they talk that in which the heart delights—shop. I walked with one of these after such a gathering, and he said, "By gad! He plays the First Lord devilish well!" Which, as spoken, implied a compliment beyond mere words.

One Sunday afternoon he set off, in a deuce of a storm, to inspect any ship that struck his fancy, just to see what they were like when quite unprepared for their master. He did four, which is seeing the Navy as it really is, and came away well content with an afternoon of pure enjoyment. He is a tiger for work; just note this as an example. He speaks "Navy" all day, and confesses to dreaming "Navy" at night. His restless energy is killing his secretaries, but they love it.



Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Francis Drake.
Armada Day at Earl's Court.

PACIFICISM AND MILITARISM

THE NEW PACIFICISM UNDER FIRE.

THE *Quarterly Review* for July discusses Mr. Newman Angell's "Great Illusion" as the arrival of a new pacificism. The writer says:—

Pacificism has passed through two phases: the appeal to the soul—"war is wrong"; and the appeal to fear—"war is dangerous." Now Mr. Angell ushers in the last phase with the final appeal to the pocket—"war is expensive, since whether you win or lose there is no money in it." . . . The general consensus of opinion would seem to be that the appeal to the pocket may succeed where the appeals to fear and to altruism are acknowledged to have failed; and that love of money will in the end bring about that change in the attitude of mankind to war which could not be effected by such motives as love of right and love of life.

"THE MORAL STIMULUS OF SUCCESSFUL WAR."

The writer holds that Mr. Angell has committed the initial error of endeavouring to disengage the moral and economic aspects of war. He leaves out of account "the moral stimulus of successful war." Notably is this the case in his survey of the Franco-German war of 1871. The writer asks:—

Is it of no moment that we find in German industry and commerce after the war of 1870 characteristics of self-reliance and enterprise which we fail to observe during the years of peace between Waterloo and Bismarck's wars, years which, on Mr. Angell's thesis, should have been the fat and prosperous years of German industrialism?

WARS WITHOUT ECONOMIC MOTIVE:

The writer strongly dissents from the position that economic causes have led to recent wars, and asks:—

Where is the economic issue which led France to Magenta and Solferino, and so drove her to make of Italy a nation? Was it economics alone which spurred Garibaldi to his great effort for the freedom of his country? And in the wars waged to make United Germany, can we conceive that any aphorism that "war does not pay" would have led Bismarck to hold his hand, even were he convinced of its fundamental truth? He would have replied that Prussia was not fighting for money, but to make of dismembered, contemned, politically insignificant Germany a united and powerful nation owning no master and brooking no alien interference. The greatest war of our time, the Civil War in the United States, was fought because 21,000,000 of white men refused to acquiesce in the shame brought upon them by 5,000,000 of their fellows who saw no harm in the ownership of slaves.

Similarly, of the reasons that led Japan to go to war with Russia:—"By battle, and by battle alone, she knew she could raise men of her colour to an equality with the white races; and she has been justified in her decision."

"SOULLESS CLASS-SELFISHNESS."

The writer dismisses Mr. Angell by saying:—

The vision Mr. Angell welcomes is one in which the material well-being of working men is to be the prime concern of some soulless administration called into being by a renunciation of all that the nations have stood for through the centuries of life in which civilisation came into being. It is a world in which the lowest form of class-selfishness is to take the place of patriotism; it is one in which no man with a spark of manhood in him would tolerate existence.

CAN WE AFFORD MORE ON NAVAL ARMAMENTS?

YES: TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR!

So Mr. Edgar Crammond insists, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, with a profusion of statistical evidence. He thus sums up his case:—

	National Wealth	Per Head	National Income	Per Head	Expenditure on Defence (Estimates 1912-13)*	Per Head
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
England and Wales	13,716,779,000	380	1,749,000,000	48	65,700,000	...
Scotland	1,451,025,000	305	173,500,000	36	7,300,000	...
Ireland	714,879,000	163	103,000,000	23	nil	...
United Kingdom	15,882,683,000	357	2,015,500,000	44	73,000,000	12 3
Canada	2,072,000,000	288	289,000,000	36	2,285,000	6 5
Australia	1,312,000,000	287	164,000,000	36	4,775,000	0 0
South Africa	500,000,000	100	75,000,000	12	843,000	2 9
New Zealand	1,980,000,000	320	400,000,000	40	288,000	5 9
India	3,600,000,000	30	608,000,000	2	20,249,000	1 3
Crown Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates	1,200,000,000	...	170,000,000	...	1,000,000	...
Total	24,986,683,000	...	3,332,500,000	...	102,449,000	...

* Exclusive of cost of battle-cruiser presented to home Government.

† Or latest figures available

The British Empire is in every respect the most important and wealthy Confederation in the world. It has an area of 11,306,000 square miles and a population of 416,000,000. Its foreign or external trade during 1910 was valued at £1,776,888,000, practically the whole of which was sea-borne. The national wealth of the Empire is approximately £25,000,000,000, its national income £3,332,000,000, and its expenditure on defence £102,000,000 per annum.

In point of wealth the British Empire greatly exceeds that of any other Confederation, its nearest rival being the United States with an estimated national wealth of £21,000,000,000, while the national wealth of France cannot exceed £12,000,000,000. The comparative smallness of the expenditure on defence will be appreciated when it is realised that it represents only £3 in respect of every £100 of annual income. As a matter of fact, Germany and France, whose combined national wealth is largely exceeded by that of the British Empire, now spend about £110,000,000 per annum on defence, and their overseas possessions are inconceivable in relation to those of the British Empire. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Empire could bear with the greatest ease an additional expenditure on naval defence of £20,000,000 per annum. All the great self-governing communities had a surplus last year; in the case of Great Britain it was £6,545,000; Canada £7,800,000, and Australia £5,196,000.

But if the Empire is to be a unit in defence, it must be a unit in the direction of defence. Mr. Crammond suggests the transformation of the Committee of Imperial Defence into a representative and executive Imperial Federal Council of Defence. He would allow one representative or one vote to each million of white population and one to each million spent on defence. The scheme works out at a total membership of 174! Defend us from a defence directed by such a mob!

THE MILITARY TRAINING OF WAR EXPENDITURE AND COST LADS. OF LIVING.

THE Midsummer issue of *The Nation in Arms* contains a special contribution on compulsory cadet training in Jersey. As the author remarks, "Probably few people are aware that this system has been in vogue for over a century in a British community and on British soil within twelve hours' journey of London. Every male inhabitant of the island is subject to Militia service between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. The service is divided into three categories: (a) preparatory, (b) active, (c) reserve. The preparatory training is for youths, and lasts from the age of sixteen to the age of twenty, when the youth is incorporated into the ranks of a regiment, battery, or company. In the month of January each year all boys who have reached the age of sixteen since the previous January are called upon to enrol themselves in the Militia. Failure to do so involves a fine of £1, with, of course, immediate enrolment. In February the boys commence their drills at the arsenals of their respective districts.

"The island is divided into three districts, each of which furnishes an infantry battalion. The headquarters and stores in each district are called arsenals, and attached to them are spacious drill grounds. The boys just enrolled are known as 'first year boys,' and are put into a beginners' squad. They attend drill for an hour and a half on two mornings a week, and receive instruction from the Militia permanent staff in squad drill and physical exercises until they have completed forty drills. In the following February they come up again for another forty drills as 'second year boys,' and the training now extends to company drill, the use of the rifle, and practice on a miniature range with the aiming tube.

"A 'first year boy' who shows particular aptitude is generally promoted to the second year squad after a few drills, and it not unfrequently happens that a boy will win one of the spoons (drill prizes) in his first year. The 'third year boy' has a full training programme. He is usually so far proficient that his forty drills are not exacted in full, but he has a thorough musketry training, finishing up with a full range course of fifteen practices, the last five of which (classification practices) are exactly the same as the classification practices fired by recruits of the regular Army. If he passes his musketry test he is transferred to the active list . . . receives his uniform, attending the camp training of his unit in the same year. At this stage the Jersey Militia recruits will easily bear comparison with those of the Special Reserve, and are incomparably better trained than the average Territorial recruit. Boys are often chosen for the artillery, and commence guff drill, etc., at the end of their first or second year."

In the July number of the *Friedenswarte* is published an address of Mr. W. Bourke Cockran on the subject of the Expenditure on Armaments and the increased Cost of Living.

CASTING SEED INTO THE SEA.

Mr. Cockran expresses the opinion that the constant rise of prices is due to the rivalry among the Powers to acquire the most complete armaments. Every penny spent on armaments is a loss to the Treasury. Money disposed of in this way resembles a seed thrown into the sea, whereas every penny spent on a productive object resembles the seed planted in fertile soil, reproducing itself a hundredfold. A battleship produces nothing, and it is least harmful when it is absolutely idle. It can only be effective when it is destroying. Battleships, fortifications, guns—all war material is a dead burden, except when utilised—to destroy life and property. To-day the cost of armaments is to be reckoned by the increased cost of the necessities of life for every man, woman, and child.

MAKING WAR ON THE PEOPLE.

We are asked to imagine the amount spent on armaments in the last twenty years, and to measure the contribution of each country. Then we are asked to assess the amount of damage which would have been caused by war. If a town is plundered, the houses burnt down, the factories razed to the ground, and the fields laid waste, and if there is a heavy indemnity to pay, the armaments, at any rate, would have been for once brought to an end. But this loss could at least be gradually made good again, whereas the outlay on armaments has neither end nor limit, nor is there any hope of a reduction; and the peace which is supposed to be assured by them is an armed peace—for war, for a continuous destructive war without end, not a war between States, but a war waged by each State on its own people by imposing burdens, not on an enemy in arms, but on the citizens, whose welfare should be its chief care.

In conclusion, Mr. Cockran advocates some court of arbitration, composed of representatives of all nations, invited in the name of justice. With the success of such an undertaking all problems which disturb humanity would be solved, and the peace, which is established on the foundation of justice, would be eternal and unchangeable.

"IGNORANCE, conceit, arrogance—these summarise the Englishman's character as exhibited on his travels abroad. We behave as cads, hypocrites, fools. We display all the vulgar qualities that we despise in the mob."—CHARLES GRENVILLE, in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

WHAT THE WOMEN'S VOTE HAS DONE.

WRITING in the *Grande Revue* of July 10, Marie Louise Le Verrier recounts the chief results due to the women's vote in those countries where woman suffrage exists.

THE PIONEER SUFFRAGE STATE.

The countries where women have the right to the parliamentary vote include six States in America. In the granting of the vote to women Wyoming appears to be the pioneer, not only in the United States, but in the world. In 1869, when woman suffrage was introduced, Wyoming did not belong to the Union, and when it became a State in 1890 it was still the first suffrage State. In 1893 its House of Representatives passed a resolution unanimously declaring that not only had the exercise of the suffrage wrought no harm, but it had done great good in many ways. It had largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism, and vice from the State, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation: it had secured peaceful and orderly elections and good government, etc., and as the result of its experience Wyoming urged every civilised community on earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

In the same year (1893) Colorado took the advice offered and proclaimed political equality of the sexes. Utah and Idaho followed in 1896, Washington in 1909, and California in 1911. In Washington women have made great use of the "Recall," which permits electors to recall officials whose performance of their duties is unsatisfactory. The case of the Mayor of Seattle will still be fresh in the minds of most readers.

While the women of Wyoming have been exercising the political vote for over forty years, the women of Great Britain have been agitating for it in vain for close upon half a century. Meanwhile certain British colonies have shown themselves more enlightened in this respect than the Mother Country. New Zealand set the example in 1893, Southern Australia followed suit in 1895, then came Western Australia in 1899, New South Wales in 1902, Tasmania in 1904, Queensland in 1905, and finally Victoria in 1908. In addition, the federal suffrage, with the right to be elected, was extended to all women in 1899.

In Europe we have to look to the Scandinavian countries for examples of the benefits derived from the women's vote. Here Finland was the first to take its courage in both hands in 1906, and Norway followed in 1907. In Iceland the question is practically settled. In Sweden, though woman suffrage has figured in the King's Speech, and the King has expressed himself in sympathy, no Bill has yet become law.

WAR ON ALCOHOL.

Having briefly enumerated the rights accorded to women, municipal and otherwise, in various other countries, the writer draws attention to the main influences of the women's vote. The most noteworthy point about the countries where women exercise the vote is that practically everywhere women have not begun by asserting their own personal claims. Their first act has been to declare war on alcohol, and their next concern has been laws for the protection of children. We hear of the great prohibition victory at Caldwell (Idaho), where the women recalled the Mayor and the Municipal Council. In New Zealand, also, feminine direct influence has had excellent results in the cause of temperance. In 1894 the country was divided into sixty-two districts for the purpose of dealing with the drink question. Thanks to the women, thirty-nine districts nominated a commission of temperance moderates, while twenty-three elected prohibitionists. Since 1894 the women have learnt to co-ordinate their efforts, and recently absolute prohibition for the whole of New Zealand has been passed. But it is in Scandinavia where women have achieved their most brilliant successes in their war against alcohol. In Norway there is now only one cabaret to 20,000 inhabitants, and suicide, crime, and poverty have greatly decreased. In Finland, where drunkenness, as in Sweden and Norway, was a national vice, local option, which was adopted in 1886-1892, gave way to prohibition in 1893. Later still sterner measures were introduced, but it has not been found possible to enforce them rigorously.

PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS.

Before making laws for the general welfare of children, the women's ardent desire is to raise the age of protection of young girls, one of the most difficult of reforms to obtain. The women of Colorado, who were politically enfranchised in 1893, introduced a Bill in 1894 to raise the age from fourteen to twenty-one. The Senators were in consternation at such a proposal and resisted it violently, with the result that the age was raised to eighteen, a victory of four years for the women. Similar laws have been passed in Utah and in Idaho; and in Australia the legislation on this question is much more complete.

CHILDREN, EDUCATION, HYGIENE.

On the whole, however, it is the children who have most to gain by the women's vote: and it is not only the strong and healthy, but the feeble-minded and the criminals among them, to whom women extend their solicitude. It was the women who were the means of instituting in Colorado in 1903 the famous courts for child delinquents. Most of the laws regulating child-labour are also due to them. In matters relating to education their influence has everywhere been most beneficent. They decide questions relating to the

school buildings, the hours of study, the holidays, etc., and they have even gone so far as to require that teachers shall not only be competent, but that their private life shall not give occasion for criticism. Questions relating to public health, cleanliness of cities, erection of drinking fountains, pure food, and many more important matters apt to be considered mere details by men, are in women's eyes of supreme importance.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE LINDSEY.

George Creel and Judge Lindsey have testified to the fact that the complete citizenship of women has raised the intelligence, the character, and the mutual esteem of the two sexes. The possession of the vote has made women take an interest in political and general questions, and this has naturally stimulated the interest of the men. The interest taken by women in public affairs has indeed forced men to greater activity, and there is no evidence to show that the widening of the domestic horizon has had any evil results. The two Chambers of the Federal Parliament of Australia in 1910 declared that "the women's vote after sixteen years' operation in different parts of the country, and nine in the Australian Federation, had fully justified the expectations of its partisans and deceived the fears and the black prophecies of its enemies. Its effects had been (1) the gradual education of women to understand their responsibility for the welfare of the community and (2) the urgency of domestic social legislation.

WHY WOMEN NEED THE VOTE.

Wherever the experiment has been made a large percentage of women have used the vote, and the percentage of men voting has been considerably increased. The women of Colorado have made over twenty laws in less than twenty years. It took them only one year to win the woman's right to be equal guardian with the father of their children, while in Massachusetts, where men legislate on behalf of women, it required fifty-four years to attain the same result. Every objection against the vote disappears as soon as the vote is adopted. So true is this that the Anti-Suffrage Leagues of the five Australian States where women vote are moribund, and in the Australian Parliament there is not now a single anti-suffrage member. The implacable enemy of the woman suffragist is the liquor-seller.

Without the vote, concludes the writer, one may agitate in vain. What is needed is the material and moral cleansing of the streets, homes for working people, higher wages and better conditions of work, and, above all, the closing of drinkshops. The vote is the only means by which one can get these reforms.

REDRESSING WOMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC BILL.

In the August issue of *The Englishwoman* Mr. W. A. Coote, secretary of the National Vigilance Association,

has a timely article on the White Slave Traffic Bill now before Parliament.

MUTILATION IN PARLIAMENT.

Clause I. of the Bill, which was intended to give a constable power to take into custody without a warrant any person whom he had good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit, any offence against Section II. of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885, and so check a large percentage of the traffic from England to other countries, it was fair to assume, thought Mr. Coote, would be carried without discussion. But this was not the case. Around this clause raged a fierce controversy in Committee, and the opponents of the Bill, in the supposed interests of the "liberty of the subject," succeeded in amending it so as to make it practically useless. Yet a man suspected by an ordinary constable of "loitering about a house with intent" can be arrested on the spot without a warrant. Equally, an unfortunate woman soliciting in the streets can be taken into custody without a warrant. The clause now reads that a constable "~~not below the rank of a sergeant and one detailed for this special duty~~ may take into custody," etc. Also the words "being about to commit" were altered into "attempting to commit."

Mr. Coote hopes every reader interested in this question will unite in demanding the restoration of the original clause, which contains the whole crux of the matter. The Archbishop of Canterbury thinks it ought to humiliate us into the dust with shame that the facts of the traffic could go on for a single week without an outcry from one end of the kingdom to the other. Mr. Coote forgets to add that the Bill has been shorn of its proper name, and that it is to be known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, No. II.—a title, which means little or nothing to the majority of people.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

MR. W. H. DICKINSON, M.P., writing in the *Contemporary Review* for August, would meet the difficulty raised by the Franchise Bill either by raising the qualifying age for a woman's vote to twenty-five or to thirty, or, preferably, in this way:—

We may with perfect fairness to the female sex compel them to pass through the "occupation" stage as men have done, before receiving the full privileges of adult female suffrage. And, after all, it is a fair argument that the mother, as a head of the family, ought to take precedence of her daughters and her domestic servants in entering into their new heritage of political power.

I estimate that if we were to enfranchise women at the age of twenty-one by this method we should have on the register in England and Wales something under six millions, whilst the number in Scotland and Ireland would be rather over half-a-million in each country. If, on the other hand, the age were fixed at twenty-five, the number in England and Wales would be about five million, with proportionately reduced numbers in Scotland and Ireland.

About one-half of the women in the country would be by this arrangement enfranchised.

THE LABOUR WORLD.

MR. GEORGE N. BARNES ON STRIKES.

MR. GEORGE N. BARNES, M.P., late Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, contributes a characteristic paper to the *Socialist Review* on Trade Unionism and Strikes. He says:—

Trade Union combination no more exists solely for the purpose of engaging in strikes than does national government exist solely for the purpose of repressing thieves and murderers and attacking outside foes. With respect to certain classes of workers—those whose pay and general conditions are extremely low—I am inclined to say that strikes on their part are justifiable almost under any circumstances.

But, Mr. Barnes protests, "there are some Labour leaders of anarchical proclivities who are leading newly-organised labour into the ditch by strikes. They have become obsessed in favour of the strike policy, and in order to make it more attractive they present it in a fancy name imported from France."

THE TRANSPORT WORKERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Barnes regrets that the resources of new Unionists have been frittered away in futile strikes, and adduces the transport workers' strike as a case in point. He says:—"The strike was actually commenced against the employment of a single man who refused to join the union. The result is, of course, to put Labour in the Port of London back for years to the old position of dependence and from which it had begun to free itself."

"FOOL'S TALK."

Mr. Barnes then proceeds to deal faithfully with the Syndicalists. He quotes one of the miners' leaders, who urged that the larger the area covered by strikes the better, and even advocated their being waged against the community:—

He justified that pronouncement on the plea that the community had just made war upon Labour, and that therefore Labour would make war upon the community.

That, I say, is fool's talk. I for one will be no party to a policy of that kind, because I know that nothing but disaster can come of it. A general strike may be justifiable in certain cases—in cases, that is to say, where the object was one the attainment of which would outweigh the evils of civil war, and in which Labour was so strongly organised as to have some chance of success.

To talk of the general strike as a general policy for organised Labour is sheer madness. Labour could only wage war upon the community by waging war upon itself. Labour is the community. Other classes are mere excrescences or special organs falling into atrophy, which it is the mission of Labour to hasten by disuse into decay.

THE REAL ENDS OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The recent miners' strike, Mr. Barnes says, failed because of its uneven equipment. It was really ended by the ending of the resources of the South Wales miners. That was the weakest link of the miners' chain, and the strength of the whole was determined by it. He urges that the Labour Party in Parliament should be consulted, not after the onset of the battle, but at the very beginning. Mr. Barnes believes that

the strike will become more and more a weapon in reserve, replacing the ancient, barbarous, and cruel weapon of the strike by the modern and more effective weapon of the vote. But Trade Unionism stands for more than for striking or voting. It should be an educative and constructive power, creating the spirit and atmosphere which alone render these weapons of value. Trade Unionism has conferred a great advantage on the whole community by stimulating employers to improve conditions of employment and more efficient methods of production.

INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION IN AUSTRALIA.

In the July *Empire Review* Australia's methods of dealing with Labour troubles are most ably dealt with by F. A. W. Gisborne. The author thinks Wages Boards and Arbitration Courts are not unmixed blessings. He observes that, generally speaking, the Wages Board stands for prevention and the Arbitration Court for cure. The former, therefore, is more advantageous to the patient; the latter to the doctor. It may be affirmed that among employers who are manufacturers the Wages Board is distinctly preferred to any other kind of industrial tribunal. As a rule, also, the men they employ share that preference. But, as before explained, there is a strong tendency on the part of both employers and employes, where wages and conditions of work are subject to the arbitrament of a Board, to settle their differences at the public expense. Concessions granted to the men have to be paid for by the public in the way of correspondingly increased prices for the goods manufactured.

Foreign competition is rendered ineffective to reduce those prices by the revision of the tariff in the interests of the industries affected. If the men engaged in the boot trade are granted higher wages, up goes the price of boots at once; and the duty on imported boots is raised simultaneously. Not infrequently the employer gains substantially through an addition to his wages bill. A typical case of this kind lately came under the writer's notice. Under a Wages Board award the bakers in a certain Australian city were recently obliged to pay the men they employed considerably higher wages than they had previously paid. Directly afterwards, householders were called on to pay an additional halfpenny for each loaf purchased. The result in the case of one of the leading bakers was that in return for an increase of £3 a week in wages he had to pay he made an additional weekly profit of £20 on his bread.

Mr. Gisborne says that Wages Boards have unfortunately rendered consumers generally the helpless victims of a triple alliance of manufacturers, organised working men and politicians. They have, in the main, tended to the preservation of industrial peace, but at the high price of ever-increasing cost of living.

THE LONDON PORT STRIKE.

MR. HAROLD SPENDER, in the *Contemporary Review* for August, discusses the London Port strike. He does not spare the masters. He says:—

The fault of the East London employer has, from the beginning, belonged to the same class of error that beset the slave-owner of the Southern States of America. He is now reaping the inevitable harvest. The typical East London riverside employer—I exclude, of course, exceptional cases of wisdom and benevolence—has, for the last half-century, claimed to have the use of labour without being responsible for it. His method has been to draw from an indefinite reserve without either paying or feeding that reserve in times of unemployment. His habit has been to enjoy his profits in peace and security without sharing in the distress and misery caused by his irresponsibility. The typical East End riverside employer leaves his people to stew in their juice, and lives himself in healthier and happier surroundings elsewhere.

As a result, the wage of this casualised folk has to be supplemented out of the rates. The high rates in the East End show how heavy a toll society has to pay for the riverside employer attracting large masses of unorganised casual labour. In the month of June three millions sterling were lost in re-exports alone; probably another million represents the loss of wages in the same month; the real loss on trade was probably another three millions. Thus even in this struggle alone the Port of London has lost as much as it would have cost to have more than doubled the wages of its employees for a whole year. For the last twenty-five years, owing to the policy of the employers, there has been want of harmony, and at the same time, compared with the great ports of Hamburg and Amsterdam, the Port of London has failed to expand to meet modern needs.

THE FAILURE OF THE PORT AUTHORITY.

The Port of London Authority only granted an increase of one penny upon the docker's tanner of 1889 in consequence of the strike in 1911. Since then they have paid £200,000 more in wages. But—the point on which the Port of London Authority has signally failed is in influencing the very large number of employers outside the Authority—the wharftowners, shipowners, and coal-owners—to fall in with the Labour policy of the Port. On the contrary, the real fault and error of Lord Devonport during the last few months has been that, instead of attempting to bring up the numerous employers outside to the highest labour level of the Port, he has actually taken the lead in the guise rather of an employer than of the chairman of a public body, in a great struggle against the men's organisation. That has been his vital failure of policy, and it raises so fundamental a question as, for instance, whether the Port of London Authority has not practically proclaimed itself in default of its public duty.

THE HEROISM OF THE STRIKERS.

The occasion of the strike was petty enough. Aristotle said long ago that rebellions were produced by small incidents, but came from deep origins. Mr. Spender says:—

The world has witnessed with a mingling of horror and admiration the amazing resolution of that poverty-stricken population in its fight against one of the strongest combinations of employers that have ever entered into such a struggle. Clothes have been sold off their backs. The rooms have been bared of the treasured furniture. And yet the fight has gone

on. The larder has been emptied, and the recurring meal-time has shown nothing but an empty table. Yet there has been no whisper of surrender. Even the very people who have hated the cause most fiercely have stood in amazement at the spirit evoked by this contest. The dockers of East London, poor and ragged, overcrowded and underfed, have fought as good a fight as the soldiers of Wellington or the sailors of Nelson.

NEMESIS.

The masters on their side would do nothing. Lord Devonport refused absolutely to meet any third parties. At the same time, says Mr. Spender:—

The wharfingers and merchants of London are... and groaning over departed trade and closed factories. These are the direct fruits of their own unwisdom. It is essential for them to understand that in this age consideration for workmen is as necessary a part of business organisation as care of machinery. The manufacturer who took the line in regard to his machinery that these men take in regard to labour would soon ruin his affairs. For consider a moment. Suppose he said, "I will work my machine when I like, and neglect it when I like. I refuse all responsibility either for oiling it, or tending it, or mending it. I do not care whether it rusts or decays. The only thing I demand is that it should be ready to work for me whenever I want it." Such a policy pursued towards an inanimate machine would soon produce its reward, either in an explosion or a stoppage. Why should men imagine that it can be pursued with any less calamitous results towards that not less complex machine, the human being?

The Port of Liverpool learned its lesson last year. Mr. Spender hopes that the Port of London will not be less docile. He also feels that the statutory helplessness of the Government must end.

A MINIMUM WAGE FOR FARM LABOURERS.

MR. C. RODEN BUXTON pleads in the *Contemporary Review* for August on behalf of minimum wages for agricultural labourers. He maintains that agriculture is a sweated industry. The average wage for the country is 17s. 6d. a week; for Oxfordshire, 14s. 11d.; for Norfolk, 15s. 4d. These low wages mean bad housing, and by sending farm labourers to compete with other workers lower the general standard of industry throughout the country. Mr. Buxton believes that agriculture could bear a higher wage, having during the last ten years become very prosperous. Most of the increased return from the land has gone to the landlord, none of it to the labourer. Higher wages make the labourers more efficient. Yorkshire labourers imported into Dorset were paid at the Yorkshire rate of 18s. a week, and were much more efficient than the Dorsetshire labourers, until the latter were paid the same wage, and in six months rose to the Yorkshire level. The agricultural labourer could be paid a higher wage without injury, possibly with advantage, to the farmer. Mr. Buxton would approve a measure following the lines of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act in 1912, adopting different standards for different counties, but based on the minimum of food, house room, clothing, fuel and lighting necessary for the healthy subsistence of a man and wife and three children.

LABOUR'S REAL TROUBLES.

MR. T. GOOD, writing as an old workman, offers some "plain facts and comments" on the labour troubles of to-day in an article in the August number of the *World's Work*.

EFFECTS OF SPEEDING-UP.

The first fact of the present turmoil is that the average workman is getting too small a wage and is paying too high a taxation upon the things he purchases to maintain the standard of living he desires. In short, he is convinced beyond all doubt or question that he is not getting a fair share of the world's good things; and this is the bedrock fact upon which we must base our theories, our policies, and our legislation. Unfortunately, the workers have not yet learnt how to use their trade unionism or their franchise to their best advantage. Why is there at this time pronounced retrogression in labour affairs? Much of the discontent is due to "speeding up," not only hustling the workman over his job, but including in its train unemployment, or more casual employment, and possibly less pay. Within the last dozen years many industries have been well-nigh revolutionised, and labour has been economised to an extent hardly dreamt of by the outside public.

FEWER MEN AND LESS PAY.

Not only have many firms Americanised their works, but there came the Workmen's Compensation Act, which had as one result the weeding-out of aged and delicate men—to make room for the reckless and inexperienced, with the further result that accidents increased. The Minimum Wage Act will have the same effect in the coal trade, argues Mr. Good. But the chief point he makes is that our employers, becoming alarmed at the prospects of an American invasion, set about introducing hustle and grind, and our workshops were converted into prisons, if not hells. Concurrently with these harsher conditions there has been reduced pay. Little by little the pay and the conditions have worsened. The Board of Trade Reports tell us that the rate of wages has increased, but fail to record that the actual earnings have declined. There is more broken time as well as more bustle, racket, and danger compared with fifteen years ago. At the docks and wharves gangs are reduced in numbers, and cargoes are loaded and discharged not only with fewer men, but in less time and for smaller wages. To these causes of discontent must be added the increased burden in higher rents, rates and taxes, and higher prices of food. And there is one other cause, a very human one, which cannot be ignored—the contrast between the lot of the working classes and the growing luxury among the people whom the workers are expected to look upon as their "betters."

POET AND WORKMAN.

SOME Browning memories are contributed by W. G. Kingsland to the *Contemporary Review* for August. Mr. Kingsland was a young compositor who wrote a letter of admiration to the poet. In a kindly reply, given in full, Browning said:—

I can have but little doubt that my writing has been, in the main, too hard for many I should have been pleased to communicate with; but I never designedly tried to puzzle people, as some of my critics have supposed. On the other hand, I never pretended to offer such literature as should be a substitute for a cigar or game at dominoes to an idle man.

BROWNING'S KINDHEARTEDNESS.

The writer bears willing witness when he says:—

In a friendship of over twenty years, one thing stands out clearly—the exceeding kindness of heart ever shown by the poet. His courtesy and consideration, his noble bearing, his helpful spirit, his solicitude for your welfare and comfort—these things were part and parcel of the man. He would put himself to no end of inconvenience and trouble to oblige his friends or do them a service, while his generous and affectionate nature was always apparent to those who knew him.

"NEVER DISCOURAGED."

Here is a glimpse of the dauntless spirit in which the poet encountered opposition:—

I asked him once whether he had not been discouraged by the indifference or hostility of the critics. "Never," he replied. "Why, I had the approbation of Fox, of Mill, of Forster, and I was content with their verdict." Yet on one occasion he did express his indignation that Forster should have kept hidden for thirty years a letter from Dickens, expressing in passionate terms the great novelist's admiration of the "Blot in the Scutcheon." "Had it been brought before the literary public, as Dickens no doubt intended it should have been, it would have rendered invaluable help to my work at that time," said Browning.

HELPING A DRUNKEN MAN ALONG.

Here is another valuable sidelight on the character of the poet:—

Browning had the true democratic spirit, and was concerned in all that appertained to the welfare of the people. I call to mind one summer evening, in company with M. Milsand, the poet taking us into the little square patch of garden ground at the back of the house in Warwick Crescent. The conversation ranged round many topics—from Sunday schools to ragged schools; "temperance work" also largely coming. The poet spoke with something like vehemence on this topic, and related how, but a few evenings since, he had come across a working man who was so drunk he could scarcely stand. "I helped him along for some distance as best I could," said the poet, "but he was getting unmanageable, and I was glad when another individual, apparently a fellow-worker, came to my assistance with the remark, 'I think you had better leave him to me, sir.' And as he seemed to understand more about it than I did, I thought that was the best thing to do," he added.

Mr. Kingsland, recalling conversations in the later years of the poet's life, declares that he spoke with rapt certainty of the soul's immortality, expressing his concurrence with the vital doctrines of the Christian faith. "I have no hesitation, from converse with him, in placing Browning among those who hold to the Divinity of Christ."

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

THE OLIVE BRANCH TO ENGLAND.

BARON MARSHALL IN LONDON.

AN anonymous writer contributes to the *Correspondant* of July to an article on Baron Marshall and the Anglo-German Question.

Before the last visit of the Kaiser to England there had been some question of the retirement of Count Metternich, we are told. Since that time events have occurred the consequences of which might be serious, and for the new situation new men are necessary. Anglo-German relations cannot remain in their present condition; either they must become better or worse.

THE AMBASSADOR'S RECORD IN TURKEY.

With regard to Baron Marshall's record in Turkey, the writer says the part he has played at Constantinople since the new attitude of Germany in the Italo-Turkish War was alone sufficient to make his retention as ambassador to the Sublime Porte impossible. He had won the absolute confidence of Abdul Hamid, and thanks to his influence no German demand was ever refused. Confiding in the assurances of the ambassador, the Sultan counted entirely on the friendship of the Kaiser. In certain difficult cases the Baron was supported by Marshal von der Goltz. When the revolution broke out Abdul Hamid sent for Baron Marshall, but he awaited his arrival in vain. At first the sentiments of the Young Turks were ardently Anglophil. As Abdul Hamid had believed in German assurances, the Committee of Union and Progress believed in the English promises to respect the Treaty of Berlin. On his return to Turkey Sir G. A. Lowther made a triumphal entry into Constantinople.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NEW APPOINTMENT.

Baron Marshall let this pass. When, however, the Powers of the Triple Entente, on the attitude of the two Empires of Central Europe, decided to take no action, the Baron came out of his apparent inaction to persuade the Young Turks that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was for their good, and that they might reckon on the support of the German sword, as did the dethroned Sultan. Everything seems to show that the Baron and Marshal von der Goltz were sincere in these Turcophil sentiments. When the Italians attacked Tripoli the two Germans did not conceal their sympathy for the Mussulmans, but neither did Italy dissemble her surprise at the attitude of Baron Marshall. The Young Turks, stupefied at the aggression of a Power of the Triplice, of which they considered the Kaiser to be the head, appealed to Berlin. The position of the ambassador became more intolerable, and he had to be recalled. It was then decided to send the "great diplomatist" of Germany to London; and that is the real truth about the

"sensational" appointment. It is a mistake to imagine that he is charged with a special mission to bring about an *entente* between Germany and England. He comes as ambassador under ordinary conditions, but also to resume the negotiations begun by Lord Haldane, and to end by an *entente*—if possible.

WHY THE KAISER IS LESS POPULAR. •

Before examining the conditions or the bases on which an *entente* between England and Germany might be arrived at, the writer tries to explain the real state of mind of the two countries, and especially that of England. England is always spoken of, he finds, as if English opinion, and indeed opinion in the whole British Empire, was at one on the question of the relations of England and Germany. He reminds his readers that there is in England a war party, though England as a whole is not hostile, but rather the reverse, to an Anglo-German *entente*. In Germany there are certainly many persons who would gladly see an improvement in the relations of the two countries. While in the last few months more and more Englishmen have come to favour an *entente*, in Germany the influences hostile to England remain as serious as ever. The Kaiser, however, is essentially a pacifist and an Anglophil, and he never misses an opportunity to show his affection for England. Indeed, it is to this that he owes a diminution of popularity in his own country.

GERMAN EXPANSION IN PORTUGUESE LANDS.

The question is, Will Baron Marshall succeed? Probably he will, thinks the writer. The Kaiser wishes it. More numerous in England than in Germany are those who desire an agreement. It will require long and ardent negotiations. Admitting the limitation of armaments to be out of the question, the writer examines some of the points on which an arrangement for giving Germany the place in the sun which she so imperiously demands might be possible. First, there is the question of the Bagdad Railway, about which no one knows more than Baron Marshall. The rôle which the Powers are to play in China is another problem. Then allusion is frequently made to the Portuguese colonies, for which "a small compensation" is to be offered to France. Lastly, Zanzibar is mentioned. Germany in East Africa has need of Zanzibar, and has already attempted to negotiate with England in regard to it. In 1890 Germany seemed disposed to recognise the French protectorate in Madagascar on condition that France would recognise Germany's claim to a protectorate on the continental part of the Sultanate of Zanzibar. If the negotiations relating to the *entente* should now go favourably, it is probable that France would be offered "the small compensation" in the form of a strip of territory in Portuguese East Africa. Dr. Karl Peters, writing in the *Tag*, has frankly declared that the assent of

England to the expansion of Germany in Portuguese territories is a *sine qua non* of an agreement.

IS AN ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE POSSIBLE?

Apart from the question of expansion, Germany seems inclined to require England to abandon her rôle of policeman of the world. One thing is certain, the Kaiser himself, notwithstanding his pacifism and his English sympathies, could not make his people accept this theory of British supremacy. Since Wilhelm II. came to the throne the writer has never believed in the general conflagration announced every spring. But if Baron Marschall does not succeed in bringing about an *entente* or some other agreement, the writer will begin to believe war possible, probable, and, so to speak, "necessary."

ANGLO-GERMAN MIRAGE.

UNDER this title Mr. Widney Whitman contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an earnest endeavour to disabuse Germany and England of their mutual alarms. For over ten years, he says, a reckless game of misrepresentation and cross purposes has been going on between the two countries, and sown its seed of dragon's teeth. He says you cannot eradicate from the English mind the idea that the growth of the German shipping trade is due to unfair State subsidies paid to the great steamship companies, whereas in reality it is we who, under the guise of mail contracts, are the greatest steamship subsidisers. We are said to suffer from the commercial competition of Germany, who, however, is our best customer. Another popular paradox is that a foreign Sovereign is an all-powerful autocrat who loves England, and yet is supposed to be planning an invasion of our shores. Similarly in Germany a widely current impression is that England intends to attack Germany. Another is that England stands in the way of the commercial development of Germany, although England's Free Trade policy has probably done more to further German industrial expansion than all her other trading connections combined. England, again, is continually told that the Bismarckian tradition means hostility towards England, though the fact was that Bismarck was always friendly towards England.

Prince Hohenlohe's "Memoirs," the writer says, should go a long way towards destroying the mirage that German policy is inspired by a boldly thought-out train of reasoning. "The real condition of things is very different, and is nowhere more clearly understood than in Germany: a perennial orgy of ecstasy, a delirium of delight, alternating with periodical fits of abysmal depression and disappointment."

THE VERSION OF THE PARROTS.

One of the best things in the article is the following parable:—

Max Nordau, in his remarkable book, "Degeneration," cites a delightful story. The Libyan Apsesthus wanted to be a god. But in spite of his utmost endeavours he was unable to gratify his wish. Thereupon he collected a large number of parrots, of

which there are many in Libya, and put them all into a cage. He kept them there for a long time and taught them to say: "Apsesthus is a god." When the birds had learnt their lesson, he opened the cage and let them out. And the birds spread all over Libya, and their words penetrated into the Greek settlements. And the Libyans, astonished at the voice of the birds and not suspecting the trick of Apsesthus, looked upon him as a god. Similar influences have been at work with us in regard to Germany. We have too often accepted the version of the parrots for gospel truth, and have disregarded that which was of far more importance to us, as it has already shown itself to be by the evidence of accomplished facts; I mean the trend in the world of ideas, as we observe it in Germany to-day, and which is influencing England, not only in our modes of thought, but also in transforming our institutions. We have done more than this. We have not only accepted the dictum of the parrots, but we have assisted them to carry out their project—the building of a large fleet.

This mutual estrangement has involved us in appalling loss. It has placed us at the mercy of the United States. It has ousted British trade from Morocco; it has flung Austria-Hungary into the arms of Germany. The Germans, on their side, have brought about a solidarity of feeling between all sections of the Anglo-Saxon race, and a discrimination against German manufacturers in our colonies.

WHY BARON MARSCHALL WAS RECALLED.

In the *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon offers an explanation of the recall of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein from Constantinople:—

The Baron, who was at once a diplomatist *à l'orientale* and a man of business *à l'occidentale*, played upon the Turkish temperament as Rubinstein played upon the piano. In this he was admirably seconded by the Berlin Foreign Office and materially assisted by the late M. Siemens of the Deutsche Bank, the Director of the Baghdad Railway Company, and the dragoman of the German Embassy, Herr Testa, to whom the Baghdad Railway Concession is mainly due. That concession, which was crowned shortly before the war by Hakki Pasha signing the arrangement for the building of the last section of the railway, marked the end of the Baron's life-work and Germany's complete satiation in Turkey. The Ambassador himself, recognising this, asked to be transferred to some other post, but for the time being the Wilhelmstrasse left his request unanswered.

With the fall of Hakki Pasha Germany's star set in the East. When her ally, Italy, began the war in Tripoli, Germany undertook the protection of Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire:—

Thus when at the end of last year the Porte felt inclined to expel all Italians from the Empire, the Baron interceded for them warmly and successfully. He nearly always won his case. Once, and once only, did he plead in vain, and this was particularly painful. After the bombardment of the Dardanelles, Talaat Bey, the Young Turkish Jacobin, called for the expulsion of Italian subjects generally. Some of his colleagues dissented and expostulated with him, but were finally outvoted. The decision was taken.

But reason was powerless against emotion. Then the Baron threw his personal influence in the scale. The least he could expect was that the decree of expulsion would not be promulgated until he had quitted Constantinople. And his friends were confident that the Porte would wait until then. But alas! Talaat Bey and the extreme Young Turks were inexorable, and the Baron was witness of the reluctant exodus of the Italians. Baron Marschall's recall was imposed by political necessity.

THE RE-AWAKENING OF FRANCE.

A NEW RENAISSANCE.

THE new Renaissance in France is the subject of a suggestive paper in the *Edinburgh* for July. The writer grants that disorder reigns, alcoholism has increased, there are eleven times more dramshops in Paris than in London, the number of babies and the number of church-goers are diminishing in about the same proportion, unbelief loosens the bond between the citizen and the Church. The number of practising Catholics in France is declared by a bishop not to exceed four or five millions, leaving thirty millions outside the fold. Nevertheless :—

France has exhibited strength in unexpected ways. Her young men have adopted sport. They have shown remarkable aptitude in golf, tennis and football, and notably in boxing. Who supposed that a French Rugby team would beat Scotland one day, or that a French boxer would become a champion of the world? More recently a French girl has carried off the Ladies' Championship in tennis, and the national successes in golf are frequent. Even when beaten in their games, the French exhibit an endurance and pluck which, in our pride, we had hitherto supposed to be exclusively Anglo-Saxon virtues.

A NEW NATIONAL SPIRIT.

The rise of the national spirit over the Agadir incident has astonished Europe. France went resolutely to work to put her military and moral house in order. Anti-militarism has passed like a bad dream. A great movement has arisen to dower the nation with an aerial arm. North, south, east and west, emanations of the national spirit have arisen. A Ministry of All the Talents has assembled under M. Poincaré. Great energy is being shown in the suppression of crime.

Writers of talent and distinction ask us to consider the possibility of religious reconstruction. "Amidst the crash of idols arises the figure of the Christ. It looms through the mist of doubt and scepticism; it colours the utterances of such philosophers as Bergson, Boutroux and Guyau. Nor, says M. Sabatier, is the sceptical spirit inimical to the religious."

"France is a religious country," combining rapid progress of indifference with an unexpected awakening of religious aspiration. Men are working out their salvation in the spirit recommended by St. James. The Church has never been more active.

FRANCE "AT THE DAWN."

From the Dreyfus affair dated the decadence of France. She lost conceit of herself, and such a weakening of national pride is specially dangerous to France, where *amour propre* is a strong and living impulse. The new Renaissance is a revolt against the lowered prestige of France. M. Chéradame has faith in France and Young France. He says :— "France is again at the turning of her history. Slowly and painfully she is ascending the slope. If she comprehends the imperishable truth of the old adage, 'Union is strength'; if she knows how to become

consistent and methodical, and how to remedy her political ills, she is at the dawn of a new Renaissance."

SOLDIERS OF TO-MORROW.

MR. ARTHUR ECKERSLEY, writing in the *Arena* for August, gives a short account of the recent festival of patriotic youth at Paris.

The occasion was the twenty-fifth national reunion of the "Societies of Military Preparation of France," and the *fête* was held on a Sunday in June in the Tuileries Gardens. In the morning the writer witnessed all sorts of games and athletic feats going forward, but the review, the *fête* proper, was in the afternoon. An impressive roll of drums from the band is heard, and the crowd uncovers to salute the arrival of the Military Governor of Paris. Then, on a signal being given, the "Marseillaise" is played; and, headed by the massed flags of the various corps, the procession of eight thousand boy soldiers begins to march into the arena. Undeniably, says the writer, there was a thrill in it. Even to a stranger this spectacle of the army of to-morrow slowly unrolling itself could not fail of effect. The spectators cheered themselves voiceless with enthusiasm. For more than an hour the companies went by, horse and foot—lads in every variety of class and costume, smart cadets, athletes, all the boyhood of a nation in arms.

PEASANT AND SCHOOL IN FRANCE.

IN France the effect of the declining birth-rate is making itself felt in the rural districts, especially in Gascony. Dr. Emmanuel Labat has taken up the subject in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and in the first July number he has an article entitled "The Peasant Vocation and the School."

He says that neglect to till the land and decline of the population are two social evils which go hand in hand in Gascony. While the population is being reduced in numbers agricultural labourers are bound to become scarce. It may be that a few of the rural population desert the land, because they can find better remuneration elsewhere, and there may also be a few who would be undesirable anywhere. But there is a peasant class adapted to work the land with ardour and intelligence, and for these something ought to be done. In the village school the peasant children, from their earliest years, should receive some agricultural instruction, practical rather than theoretical, and it should be imparted by teachers who have some affection for country life and some interest in agricultural pursuits. Nothing could be more easy of accomplishment, for the vocation of a peasant is more hereditary than any other. History should also be taught to awaken in the scholars interest in their native land and a feeling of solidarity.

THE NEEDS OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE July *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* publishes a paper by Rear-Admiral Darrieus on the naval problem. The Admiral insists on France securing the fleet of her policy. He is very complimentary to this country. He says —

The unique and admirable example of England in following her splendid destiny for centuries almost unchecked, no matter who have been her leaders, and in spite of her internal crises, shows us the marvellous results that are achieved by the policy of a people, when that policy is raised to the level of a doctrine.

The constant experience of history having proved to all Englishmen that the maintenance of the command of the sea was the safeguard of their supremacy, naval power has always been for them the supreme object of their policy, but they have succeeded, with remarkable facility, in adapting this instrument to the needs of the moment, in increasing or reducing its strength according to the gravity of the danger, or the threatened attack of coalitions. They have contrived, moreover, to vary the direction of their energies so as to suit the prevailing circumstances.

GERMANY THE MOST LIKELY ENEMY.

Inquiring what is the policy of France, he takes the German Empire as the most likely enemy, and observes in passing, of the conquest of Alsace Lorraine, it is the conquest alone that have always brought about the downfall of the conquerors.

In the event of a conflict with Germany, would France stand alone? Would Germany stand alone? He says. —

The urgent need of strategy is for concrete realities, and it remains powerless before the sudden and disconcerting shifts of the wind which have too often characterised the "foreign affairs" of our country. Here, again, the genius of England has always been able to find the happy solution in good time, the best alliance against the adversary of the moment, even though the ally of to-day may have been the enemy of yesterday.

ALLIANCES TEMPORARY

The Admiral goes on to urge that alliances and *ententes* are apt to dissolve with the interests which brought them about, and —

It may be accepted then that the possibility of a single-handed struggle with Germany should serve as a basis for the study of the naval problem. It is all the more legitimate to accept these premises when it is remembered that every coalition is answered by a hostile one which seeks naturally to restore the balance of power to the Triple Alliance is opposed the Triple Entente, and *vice versa*.

From whatever point of view we look at the question, the fleet of France policy is, then, the fleet which will enable that policy to fight the German Navy on equal terms. Such a fleet alone will be able to contest command of the sea with its adversary, and, by securing it, to guarantee to the French armies full liberty of action in the Vosges.

He remarks that if Russia had spent forty millions in securing a fleet superior to Japan, it might have obviated the defeat of the Russians which involved six or seven times as great an expenditure.

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN FLEET

The Admiral, while complimenting Germany on the rapid rise of her fleet, laments that France did not keep pace with her. He goes on to calculate that if the Austro-Italian navy cannot by itself be regarded as a

dangerous force, yet as a possible addition of strength to an enemy it must be watched. In the Mediterranean the position would be thus. — "The forces mustering in the 'French lake' would be actually ten Dreadnoughts and twelve second-line battleships on the side of the Austro-Italian coalition, and four Dreadnoughts, eleven second-line ships, and seven armoured cruisers for France."

THREE BATTLESHIPS A YEAR.

The ultimate aim of the French Navy should be the creation of a counterpoise to the German Navy. This would be the true conception of naval policy —

If the principle of having six squadrons as at present is maintained, the real naval programme then assumes the form of a periodical replacement of each of these homogeneous naval forces, beginning of course with the most antiquated — first the *Pothuau*, then the *Saint Louis*, thirdly the *Comités*, etc.

Adopting a maximum age of twenty years for the units, it will be seen that by 1920 three of these divisions should have disappeared, to make room for others composed of modern ships; this effort means the construction of twenty seven battleships, or, deducting the *Jean Bart*, *Courbet*, *France*, and *Paris*, which are already launched or laid down, twenty-three ships only. Reckoning three years for construction and completion (and it only needs a little determination in order to do this) a programme of this nature would require the laying down regularly of three battleships a year. Is such an effort really beyond the resources of France? In order to answer this question it is only necessary to have studied the marvellous vitality of this country throughout her history, and more especially to have felt its pulsations in times of difficulty.

GUNS AND RANGE.

The Admiral thinks that the 305mm (12in) projectile is amply sufficient to produce at 8,750 to 10,950 yards the necessary effects to put any modern ship out of action. The adoption of a higher calibre would, he thinks, be a mistake. The present fighting range of 10,950 yards is very near the maximum limit, which is 12,000 yards the mean distance of the horizon, beyond which an enemy's ship begins to disappear from sight.

THE SQUADRON THE UNIT

The Admiral regrets the omission of the scout, a swift ship of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons. He further urges —

The unit of force is *not* the ship of the line, but the *squadron*, composed of the *line of battle* and the light cruiser division. Consequently the fleet should be reconstructed squadron for squadron, and not ship for ship, considerations of homogeneity (as complete as possible), armament, speed, manoeuvring qualities, seagoing endurance, etc., which must never be lost sight of, render this an imperative obligation.

The Admiral then goes on to insist on the mobilisation being permanent, and its concentration at a few judiciously selected strategic points, and holds that the present concentration of the main forces of France in the Mediterranean meets the requirements of her present policy.

"ENGLISH as She is Japped" is noticed in the *Oriental Review* for July. "W F," writing to the *New York Sun* from London, reports this delicious bit. — "I saw recently in the Far East on a baker's shop: 'A. Karimura, Biggest Loafer in Tokio.'"

THE MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

MR. G. F. ABBOTT, in the *Quarterly Review* for July, describes the Tripolitan war from the Turkish side. His paper is gruesome reading for the friends of Italy. He glances at the very little that the Italians have done in nine months, and asks, at this rate of progress, how many decades will elapse before the annexation of Tripolitania is converted into an occupation?

ARABS' RELIGIOUS EXALTATION.

The feeling among the defenders is one of patriotic and religious exaltation. He says:—

I have seen the wild tribesmen arrive from the interior armed with flintlocks, and go to the front armed with Martinis, Mausers, and even Sniders; and I said to myself—are these bare-footed scalliwags to oppose an army provided with the latest pattern of magazine rifle, with artillery, with aeroplanes, and everything necessary for war? But I saw them rush to battle with shrieks of "Allah akbar," and return from the field loaded with spoils, and then I realised that these volunteers who know neither fatigue nor fear, who can subsist cheerfully on a handful of oatmeal a day, and who are inspired by a faith in God as boundless as is their faith in themselves, are more than a match for any number of disciplined, liberally-fed, and scientifically trained conscripts that is likely to be brought against them.

THE RAINS FAVOURING THE ARABS.

With every week that has passed since October, 1911, the position of the invaders has grown weaker and that of the defenders stronger. Funds subscribed all over the Moslem world have been pouring into the Turkish headquarters month by month, enabling the staff to obtain supplies from outside in ever increasing quantities. Nor is that all. The spell of drought under which the country lay for four years was this winter happily broken—according to some, by the enemy's own interminable cannonades; and the rain has transformed the desert into a meadow. Where nothing but yellow sand and grey scrub was to be seen in December, in February bloomed a vast garden of bright verdure starred with an endless variety of flowers. The flocks and herds which abound in Tripolitania grew fat on the long luscious grass; and the nomads brought their sheep and goats and cattle to the camp and sold them at prices considered fabulous in the desert, but which would make a London butcher gasp. Thanks to the rains also, the fields in the oases, tilled in the winter, are now yielding crops which will render the warriors independent of provisions from outside in the coming season. In brief, the forces of the Crescent stand in no fear of starvation, while those of the Cross, since all caravan traffic with the hinterland has ceased, rely for their foodstuffs almost entirely on Europe.

The war costs Italy, at a moderate computation, 50,000*l.* a day. The Turks say that it costs them only £130,000 a month, and most of this money is raised by private contributions.

Mr. Abbott adds:—

I felt as though the expeditionary force was labouring under some curse quite outside the sphere of the campaign; as though some superior power compelled it to miss every chance of success and by a vigorous procrastination to postpone a decisive issue indefinitely.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR EUROPE.

More serious than the difficulties of Italy are the consequences for all the European Powers:—

The Arabs have learnt that it is possible for them to resist successfully the army of a great European Power. The discovery made in Tripolitania has been imparted to the whole of Northern Africa, to say nothing of the Moslem nations of Asia; and it is bound sooner or later to yield bitter fruit to all the European Powers that exercise, or wish to exercise, dominion over that part of the world. I have seen the effect of the discovery on the natives of Tunisia, and I have reason to believe that it has not been without its effect on the natives of Egypt.

The Pan-Islamic crusade has received fresh impetus from the adhesion of the Sheik of the Senussi. Moreover, Italy's seizure of islands in the *Ægean* has led the islanders to constitute themselves into an independent *Ægean* Confederation. As a by-product of Italy's Libyan adventure there has come into being a new Near Eastern problem, and one that may prove even more knotty than the Cretan question.

THE WAR A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary Review*, says that the war continues as the result of a tragedy of errors, Italy being firmly convinced that Turkey is on her last legs, the Turks similarly being sure that Italy is disheartened and will shortly withdraw the decree of annexation. The only way in which he thinks peace might be concluded would be for Italy to limit her annexation to the districts actually occupied and held, and Turkey would have to induce the Arab to give a favourable hearing to Italy's modified proposals. Otherwise, even if Italy and Turkey came to terms, the Arabs would still fight on. A Moslem wedge of land ceded by the Berlin Treaty to Montenegro still remains in the hands of the Moslems, they refusing to acquiesce and saying, "Let Montenegro take us." So the Arabs may say, "Let Italy take us, if she can."

ITALY AND TURKEY.

DIPLOMATIC PARALYSIS.

COMMANDER DE THOMASSON, editor of *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales*, contributes to the first July number of his review an article entitled "The Dangers of Diplomatic Paralysis."

CONDITIONS FOR A CONFERENCE.

Writing with reference to the Italo-Turkish war, he says a European Conference at the present moment is inadmissible. There is no precedent for calling a conference while the war is still going on, or for asking representatives of the two belligerent Powers to sit at the same table before the broad lines on which the conditions of peace will be based have been settled. The necessary preliminary is agreement among the Powers of the Triple Entente and of Austria and Germany. There is little doubt about Germany and Austria, but the Triple Entente is another matter,

Since the outbreak of the war Russia has been the least neutral of the neutral Powers—that is to say, she has always shown a leaning to the side of Italy. The question of opening the Straits, apparently, is her immediate object in the Near East, and we have yet to learn whether she will be willing to sacrifice that desire in the common interest.

DELAYS OF DIPLOMACY.

A European declaration to Turkey and to Italy, the fundamental articles of which should be Lybia for Italy, the islands in the Ægean for Turkey, and the *status quo* for the rest of the Ottoman Empire, is the first matter to be arranged. When this has been done it will be soon enough to think of a Conference to settle the details. It would only be just to award some pecuniary indemnity to Turkey, and Europe would require guarantees for the Christian population of the islands. The solution of the question, however, does not seem very near. In this century of steam and electricity the tendency of diplomacy is not speed, but delay.

THE QUESTION OF THE GREEK ISLANDS.

In the mid-July issue of the same review, M. Y. M. Goblet writes on the question of the Islands in the Ægean. Though the Italo-Turkish war did not create the problems of the Archipelago, it has certainly awakened Hellenism. Crete believes the hour has at last come for her to realise her desires. Her position seems illogical and intolerable. She cannot be an Ottoman *sandjak*, or a Greek department, or an island with autonomy, or the possession of any Great Power. While the position is illogical, it is by no means exceptional, but it can hardly be considered intolerable, since the Cretans have less to pay in taxation than they would have to pay as Greek citizens. They have often tried to emancipate themselves, and in the war they think they recognise another opportunity for action. They have already sent deputies to Athens, but M. Venizelos did not allow the Chamber to receive them.

REVIVAL OF HELLENISM.

The autonomy of Samos is not respected by the Turkish Government. Cyprus, once ruined and depopulated, has made great progress during the thirty years of British rule, and is demanding a better form of Parliamentarism than that at present in force. She also objects to pay tribute to Turkey. In the Sporades all the privileges they once enjoyed were suppressed by the Young Turks in 1909. For thirty centuries the Archipelago has been the centre of Hellenism, and neither the conquerors of Asia nor the diplomatists of Europe have been able to take away this racial character from the islands. Maintenance of the racial Hellenic idea was the thought which inspired the Assembly at Palmas when it proclaimed the autonomy of the Sporades on June 20th last. It seems quite natural for the islands to turn to the little kingdom which alone represents the glorious empire of former days. But is this weak country still the centre

of the Greek world? Appeals for union have always alternated with declarations of independence in the Sporades, in Cyprus, and in Crete. If diplomatists had only taken half as much trouble to solve the Eastern Question as for a century they have taken to complicate it, Europe would long ago have been delivered from these continual alarms, and it would not have needed Italy to want Tripoli to get attention directed to the state of affairs in the Archipelago. The Powers have only their pusillanimity to blame for what they have to suffer to-day.

THE EUROPEAN RECONQUEST OF NORTH AFRICA.

Writing in the *American Historical Review*, A. C. Coolidge describes Africa Minor, which comprises the territories of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. He records the attempts at colonisation and conquest, beginning with the Phœnicians and ending with the Italian raid on Tripoli. He believes that "before long now Europe will once more be supreme throughout North Africa, where her domination will be more complete and more extensive than it was in the days of the Roman Empire. Although there are parts of Morocco as unexplored as if they were in the innermost recesses of Asia, and there are oases in Tripoli where no European has been seen for many years, they will soon have their wireless telegraph stations and be accessible to the aeroplane, if not to the automobile. Europe has come equipped with all the paraphernalia of Western civilisation. The resources of modern science will enable her to triumph over material obstacles, tap new sources of wealth, and in spots at least make the desert blossom like the rose. They will not, however, speedily change the spirit of Islam. Under French rule in Algeria the native population has multiplied, and it will multiply elsewhere under the same conditions, and though we may still expect a considerable influx of European colonists into North Africa, the whole of which is now open to them, they are not likely to ever constitute the majority of the inhabitants. This will continue predominately Berber, as it was under the Romans, and may resist assimilation to the conquerors as successfully as it did then. It is France that in these regions has succeeded to the heritage of Rome. Compared with her Italy and Spain have but meagre portions, and their own emigrant children add to her strength. It is France first and foremost that seems called upon to demonstrate whether the European reconquest of North Africa, after more than eleven hundred years of Asiatic dominion, is to be merely a material or also a moral one. Granting that the majority of the people will always be of the primitive native stock, what will be the expression of that civilisation—the French of advanced modern thought or the Arabic of the Koran? Time alone can furnish the answer to this fateful question, which is of immeasurable importance to the future of France, and thereby of consequence to the whole world."

OUR MEDITERRANEAN LAND FORCES.

THE military aspect of the surrender of the Mediterranean is the subject of a study in the *Fortnightly Review* by Captain Cecil Battine. He says :—

The local interests of the British Empire in the waters of the Mediterranean are unquestionably of the gravest kind—not only on account of the immense and increasing Eastern trade which reaches our ports through the Suez Canal, but also because of our dependence on imported corn, and particularly upon the import of grain from India and Southern Russia. It might well be argued that so long as this necessity exists we may not venture to risk even a temporary inferiority of naval power on the sea-route which connects Gibraltar and Malta with Port Said and the Dardanelles. Political reasons, too, of great weight demand the presence of a powerful British squadron in the Near East.

The writer laments that all the pick of our soldiers and our officers are sent out to the army in India. The rank and file of the Indian army are professional soldiers in the most thorough sense. This mighty force might be organised so as to become available for the expeditionary army, and not merely tied down to the local defence of India.

AN INDIAN ARMY IN EGYPT.

It is futile hardihood to deny to Indian troops the right to share in the general defence of the Empire :—

If our War Administration were in capable hands Egypt would soon become a potential base for an Indian Army of at least three divisions of cavalry with four divisions of infantry. It is not necessary to point out how the concentration of such an army in Egypt would affect the policy of Turkey and other Balkan States in the event of a general war, nor yet the influence it would exert over the councils of Italy. A successful invasion of North-Eastern France by the German armies might well be brought to a standstill by reinforcing the French armies on the Rhone and Loire with such a powerful contingent of veteran soldiers. Lastly, the existence of a powerful army in Egypt, or based on Egypt, would exert a tremendous influence in keeping open the trade routes by which we import our food supply.

THE MIDDLE TERM BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN.

It is evident then that while the principal centres of possible disturbance which might involve Britain in a life-and-death struggle lie as far apart as the North Sea and the Levant, the land forces of the British Empire are located in two groups, the most powerful of which keeps ward over the Indian Peninsula, while the connecting link is formed by the fortresses, garrisons, and naval squadron of Britain in the Mediterranean. This fact alone emphasises the importance of the policy and strategy upon which our rulers may decide in respect of the situation in that part of the world. The course of events, too, points to the shores of the Mediterranean as likely once more to furnish the ostensible pretext, if not the real cause, of a quarrel which must divide Europe into hostile camps.

The writer goes on to enforce his favourite plea that our rulers must be converted to the doctrine of symmetrical sea and land power.

URGENCY ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME.

He thus treats of the Imperial significance of Canada :—

The division of our main land forces into two groups connected by the sea route of the Mediterranean is for us an unavoidable drawback, but time is building up a third and more powerful seat of empire than either in Canada, whence boundless supplies of food can be imported into Britain. It is

only necessary for the British nation to hold the pass for a comparatively short time ; but foreigners are more alive to the fact than our own people, and knowing that "time is the essence of the contract," may force on an early decision. The latent and potential military power, both of England and India, is immense.

The maintenance of the connecting link between England and India, between our two armies in being, between the dense populations of our industrial centres and the broad lands where grows their corn, depends on the naval strength we can afford to detach to the Mediterranean after providing for the situation in the North Sea.

Though severely disparaging the work of Lord Haldane at the War Office, the writer rejoices in the military capacity of Mr. Churchill and of Colonel Seely.

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary*, says that the withdrawal of British battleships from the Mediterranean would mark an epoch of manifest decline in British history. He shrewdly says no Power will nowadays face a war merely for the sake of keeping faith with its allies. Partial abandonment of the Mediterranean, through which comes a body of British trade valued at £200,000,000 a year, furnished Russian diplomacy with the first motive for raising the question of the Straits. It argued that as French Dreadnoughts there would be outweighed by Italy and Austria, it would be to Great Britain's advantage that Russia should have a strong Black Sea squadron able to pass freely in and out of the Mediterranean :—

British supremacy at sea is a matter of life and death to the Empire. No price is too high, no financial sacrifice too heavy, to maintain it. Optimism in underrating the dangers that menace it, trustfulness in reckoning upon the active help of foreign States and care for economy in providing ships, men, or armaments, are among the most insidious enemies of that supremacy on the maintenance of which the existence of the Empire is dependent.

THE FALL OF SHEFKET PASHA.

DR. DILLON, in the *Contemporary Review* for August, says that the army is still the arbiter of Young Turkey's destinies, and that Mahmoud Shefket withdrew because of the overwhelming opposition he encountered among the Arabs :—

The new army which Mahmoud Shefket had worked so hard to reorganise and build up—his own cherished creation—turned against him. It is a tragic fate that reminds one of that of Sejanus. For some time past I had noticed the growing coldness of the officers towards their chief, then their sharp criticism, and at last their vehement opposition. The motives were many. Some held him responsible for withdrawing troops from Tripoli shortly before the war. Others blamed him severely for his loyalty to the ex-Grand Vizier, Hakkî Pasha, who was circumvented by the Italians, and against whom an indictment is now being filed. Others hated him for having so long covered with his person the Salonica Committee, and perpetuated a system of government which they deem responsible for most of the tribulations of Young Turkey. The draconic bill lately brought in by Mahmoud Shefket prohibiting army officers and men from taking part in political manifestations, societies, etc., also entered into the motives of a section of his adversaries. To most Britons that would seem an excellent measure. And in Turkey it was a veritable necessity.

And now he is gone—sacrificed, one might say, by the very men whom he had kept so long above water. They offered him up as an expiatory sacrifice to the Pretorian guards in the hope of saving their party and their country.

THE UNITED STATES.

IS HE THE COMING PRESIDENT?

DR. WOODROW WILSON, the Democratic candidate for the American Presidency, is the subject of a character-sketch in the *American Review of Reviews* by Henry Jones Ford, Professor of Politics in Princeton University.

HIS LOVE OF FUN.

He says that the most salient characteristic of Woodrow Wilson is a love of fun, which creeps out on every occasion. —

Whatever his experience may be he instinctively sees the funny side of things, and he returns from every excursion with a fund of amusement for the home circle just as a bee brings honey to the hive. It is a very merry home circle. There seem to be no secrets there.

When nominated for Governor of New Jersey the papers made unpleasant remarks upon the way his nose fits his face. —

But he himself got hold of a Limerick that seemed to him to express his position exactly, and he recited it with glee :

"As a beauty I am not a star,
There are others more handsome by far.
But my fact,—I don't mind it,
For I am behind it,
The people in front get the jar."

The camera cannot catch the mobile features and the eye twinkling with fun

HIS VARIOUS RÔLES

He has an extraordinary capacity for getting through work without strain or fret. His "Congressional Government" ranks with Professor Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire." As a lecturer he has greatly developed. —

He holds that information without insight is of little value, and of late years his method has been to put a printed syllabus in the hands of his students and make his lectures an elucidation of the theme.

His ability as public speaker has also greatly advanced. —

His voice, always good, of late years has acquired a peculiar vibrant quality that carries its tones without strain or effort. He speaks very distinctly, and although his voice does not appear to be raised above a conversational pitch, it is heard without difficulty, whether in a great auditorium or in the open air. When he has to make an important speech, he prepares himself carefully as to matter and ideas, but he can safely trust himself to the occasion for his diction, which is unflinching literary distinction.

* HIS HABITS.

He is fond of outdoor exercise. —

Some years ago he was very fond of bicycling, but of late years golf is his favourite game, just because of its distinctly out-of-door character. He puts in a good deal of time playing golf during his summer vacation, which he used to spend at Lyme, Connecticut. When at Princeton and he can find the time, he likes to play around on the golf links there. In his personal habits he is abstemious. He neither smokes nor drinks, and he does not serve wine on his table, although he provides cigars for guests who do smoke. Although spare in figure, he has a wiry strength, conserved by his lifelong habits of temperance in all things and replenished by a fine faculty for taking his rest. He is a good sleeper, and nothing that can happen seems able to agitate his mind or cause wakefulness. This makes him a good traveller.

His spirits are remarkably equal, neither elated by success nor discouraged by failure. He is very easy and democratic in his manner, meeting all sorts and conditions of men without reserve or precaution. The writer says that "under the Parliamentary system he would undoubtedly have been a great leader, equal to Gladstone or Lloyd George," in capacity for expounding and advocating great public policies.

HIS ATTITUDE TO RELIGION.

Of his attitude to religion the writer says: —

It does not require much intimacy to discover of what these consist—namely, a deep religious faith, penetrating the whole nature of the man and informing all his acts. This is the source of that peace of mind which seems to make him immune to worry or trouble. He takes things as they come, makes the best of them, and abides by the event with simple and complete resignation to the will of God. The idealism that has now entered into philosophy from fuller knowledge of the implications of the doctrine of evolution was long ago perceived and appropriated by Woodrow Wilson.

I remember once being with him at a gathering in one of the students' clubs at Princeton when the conversation drifted around to religion. We were grouped about a big fireplace, and the talk had been of a desultory character, with a jocose element prominent. When some mention was made of Herbert Spencer Wilson caught the theme on the bound, and before he got through with it he had turned Herbert Spencer's philosophy inside out, exposing the inadequacy of materialism and vindicating the Christian creeds as symbols quite as valid as any known to science. His attitude on such matters is ardent and positive, very different from the negative position sometimes assumed by college professors, whose attitude towards religion might be described as respect for a venerable social institution rather than sincere belief in its truth. Scholars of this kind are among those whom Woodrow Wilson is in the habit of classing as "ignorant specialists." Although a member of the Presbyterian Church by birthright, and regular in his attendance, he does not talk on such subjects along denominational lines, but he is quick to assert his Christianity and to claim for its dogmas a perfectly secure basis in logic and philosophy.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

In the *American Review of Reviews* Thomas R. Shipp sketches the character and career of Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, now nominated by the Democratic Party as Vice-President of the United States. He reports of Tom Marshall—

that he had lived in the State since he was born, at North Manchester, Indiana, March 14, 1854, that he went to the common schools, the same as any other boy, attended Wabash College, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts, in '73, came back home, took up the study of law, in the office of Judge Walter Olds, Ft. Wayne, and was admitted to the bar, at Columbia City, on his twenty-first birthday. He is yet leading partner in the firm of Marshall, McNaghy and Clugston, of that city. As heretofore related, he had not done much in a public way, before he became Governor. He had of course, accepted the duties and responsibilities that usually fall to a man of his prominence in the community. He had been a member of the city school board, and was elected a trustee of Wabash College, he was a Presbyterian, and taught a class in Sunday school—a thing he does yet—and he was a thirty-third degree Mason. That was his "life and works."

UNITED STATES IN A NEW LIGHT.

IN the *Sociological Review* for July A. E. Zimmern, writing on seven months in America, upsets gaily some of the prevalent notions about the United States:—

NEVER BEEN A DEMOCRACY.

America never has been a political democracy, as everyone familiar with the Constitution, and the circumstances under which it came into being, will admit. It has never been less a free democracy than it is to-day. The liberty of the subject is far less surely safeguarded than in Western Europe; there is far less free speech (by which is not meant unbridled speech) and far less free writing, both in books and newspapers. Class distinctions, so far from being absent, are becoming as marked as they are in Europe, though somewhat different in form, being based on distinctions of wealth, nationality, and colour rather than of rank and breeding. And the belief that the country enjoys self-government is, as Mr. Roosevelt has lately once or twice observed, the thinnest of fictions. In reality it is governed by a small knot of powerful financiers and business men, who enjoy immunity owing to the shelter afforded them by the complicated structure of the ostensible government.

NOT A NATION, BUT A MEDLEY OF NATIONS.

There is to-day, he adds, no American nation. America consists at present of a congeries of nations who happen to be united under a common federal government. An increasing number of immigrants leading a migratory life have neither the rights nor responsibilities of citizenship. There is a new proletariat, or hobo, which has assumed gigantic proportions, representing the Wanderlust of all the nations and the bitterness of the disinherited.

DOES NOT ASSIMILATE ALIENS.

America "does not assimilate its aliens, as England does." On the whole, the different races keep themselves to themselves, and lead their own spiritual life. So far as they lose their nationalism, they lose their best spiritual heritage. America is not a melting-pot; it is a pot of varnish, or, as a German says, it is a sausage-machine for grinding out equality sausages. The various nationals have a new environment and new qualities. These are the qualities of the pioneers.

DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES.

Mr. Zimmern enumerates "an inexhaustible fountain of kindness and good-nature, a wonderful alertness and adaptability, an undaunted self-confidence, a ferocious optimism, an ingenious teltight in novelty, a nonchalant venturesomeness, a strength of purpose, and a vigorous tenacity in action, a complete absence of self-consciousness, all the qualities of childhood excepting reverence, above all, intense and abounding and infectious vitality, instinctive loyalty and comradeship in action, idealism in the darkest hours. "Pioneers, O Pioneers, is the song of successive generations of young Americans, novitiates into the Dionysiac spirit of transatlantic life." But "the human soul can strike no roots in the America of to-day," for want of a social background.

TROUBLE IN CUBA.

MR. SYDNEY BROOKS writes in the *North American Review* for July on Cuba and the Cuban question. He says there is nothing that the great majority of the Cuban people so heartily dread and abominate as another American administration of their country.

GRANDMOTHERLY INTERFERENCE.

He develops this by saying:—

Anyone who has been at all behind the scenes of Cuban politics and administration knows perfectly well that the amount of supervision exercised by the American Minister in Havana goes far beyond the mere terms of the Platt Amendment and is frequently enforced in matters that exclusively concern the Cubans themselves, and that it is mere gallantry to speak of the Cubans as a self-governing people. In this way the Cuban administration is largely deprived of the moral authority that every Government ought to possess, and the political inexperience which it is the sincere wish, I believe, of the American people to remove is really perpetuated. The Cubans never quite know where they are or with whom they are dealing. One day the American Minister from the State Department; the next day he may receive contradictory instructions from the War Department. A habit of meddling with the details of Cuban administration and of hampering and hauling up Cuban Ministers in the discharge of the ordinary functions of government has thus grown up, greatly to the resentment of the rulers of the island and to the serious impairment of whatever sense of responsibility they may possess.

AN EXPLOITED PEOPLE.

It is rather a dark picture that Mr. Brooks draws of the internal state of Cuba:—

Undoubtedly graft is rampant in Havana and, indeed, throughout the whole island. If it would be an exaggeration to say that the country is being sold block by block, it is well within the truth to say that many concessions have been granted for illicit considerations that ought never to have been granted at all, and that the government is with jobbery and corruption. It is true that in in all cases, the public has benefited by being furnished with facilities that otherwise would not have been forthcoming; but no one seriously disputes the fact that graft has assumed sinister proportions and is one of the main pivots of Cuban politics. Moreover, the fiscal policy of the Government throws a wholly disproportionate burden on the poor, who are still further oppressed by an absence of small holdings and a lack of opportunities for getting credit on any but Asiatic terms, and who are further demoralised by the revival of the lottery. A very competent observer, Mr. Forbes Lindsay, has justly remarked that Cuba presents the curious anomaly of "a highly prosperous country with an extremely needy population." The native Cubans are tending more and more to become the dispossessed employees of alien capitalists, and, were the sugar crop to be ruined by bad weather or were a period of commercial depression to set in, an acute situation would undoubtedly arise. Meanwhile it is enough to note it as a blot and a danger-point that the Cuban Government has shown itself to be far more zealous in the service of "the interests" than in that of "the people."

In conclusion, Mr. Brooks advises the American people to tolerate just as much as they possibly can. Another American occupation of the island would, he says, be regarded with extreme suspicion and resentment by all the Republics of South America, and would raise a crop of very delicate domestic problems, both fiscal and otherwise.

THE SLAV WORLD AND BEYOND.

A BURNING SLAV QUESTION.

In the mid-July number of the *Revue de Paris* M. Charles Loiseau has an article on the national conflict which is being waged between Hungary and Croatia,

THE NAGODA.

The Croatian Question, says the writer, is closely associated with the political and social destinies of Hungary, yet the Croats await in vain not only the realisation of promises which have been made to them, but respect for rights guaranteed by their own Constitution. The consequences of the various repressive measures adopted by Hungary have been attempts at assassination of Count Tisza and M. Cuvaj, the Ban or Governor.

In 1868 Croatia, having lost her independence, her connection with Hungary was restored, and the relations between the two countries were defined in a sort of treaty called the Nagoda. This Act granted Croatia a parliament, an official language, and a flag of her own. She was to have autonomy in all matters civil and judicial, educational and administrative, while Hungary took care to retain the Departments of Finance, Public Works, Railways, Agriculture, etc., as affairs "common" to both countries, so as to be able to dispose of the revenue from taxes and control the economic life of the country. As to the inter-parliamentary relations, they are defined in such a way that Croatia, instead of electing direct representatives to the Diet at Pesth, delegates to it forty members chosen from her own Diet.

THE CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

The fundamental mistake of the Nagoda, it is explained, lies in the organisation of the Executive. The Ban is appointed by the King of Hungary on the nomination of the Cabinet at Pesth, and is in no way responsible to the Diet at Agram, with which, however, he must manage to act in a manner which will make it possible for the institutions of the country to perform their functions. If he favours national feeling in Croatia, he is suspect in Hungary. He is the servant of the King. Yet there is a Constitution in Croatia, and it is necessary to vote the budget, avoid scandals, and make believe that the country is satisfied. An odd feature about Croatia is that the Government and the representatives of the country are always at war. The latter can refuse to vote the budget, and they have other technical resources of obstruction, and the Government replies by decrees of dissolution and new elections. For forty years this sort of thing has been going on, servile Assemblies alternating with insurgent majorities. Finally, the Government at Pesth has taken the initiative in resolving to end this perpetual conflict by an act of force, and for several months the Constitution of Croatia has been suspended.

A DICTATORSHIP.

The present Ban, M. Cuvaj, took office in January. His first act was to dissolve the Diet elected the

previous month, the reason given being that it was not constituted so as to offer the necessary guarantees for serious business. Provisionally relieved of all representative control by this summary proceeding, he directed his further attacks to officials, suspects, and his personal enemies. Next he turned his attention to the Press. Hitherto the censor had been content to tolerate blank spaces in newspapers in place of prohibited articles, but the Ban considered this had a bad effect. The spaces must be filled—by something acceptable. Also when the censor objected to an article and the writer withdrew it, he was not further troubled. Now any article, though not published, may be the cause of a prosecution. This odious and puerile caricature of the Press law gives us an idea of the sort of Ban Croatia had to endure, even before the Hungarian Ministry transformed him into a dictator and suspended the Constitution. If such proceedings do not excuse assassinations, they certainly cause the exasperation which suggests them.

EFFECTS ON HUNGARY.

Respect for the autonomy of the Croatian Constitution is required of Hungary by the reciprocal and solemn compact of 1868. The events of the last three or four months must have reminded the Hungarians who care for their own personal independence and their own national liberties that force misapplied soon returns against the oppressors, and that the public peace has often to be maintained at the price of respect for minorities. For two months Pesth has been in a state of siege, and universal suffrage promised in 1906 is still indefinitely adjourned. The majority of Magyars consider the problem of Croatia an inevitable evil to be met by violent remedies. But the problem remains.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN QUESTION.

The mistakes of the Nagoda could be corrected or modified by intelligent concessions. It is not all hostility between Hungary and Croatia. For the present subordination of the Croatian Executive to the Hungarian Ministry, and its consequent irresponsibility to the representatives of the country, responsibility of the Ban to the Croatian Diet could easily be substituted. Legally more independent than Hungary, it is a question worthy of consideration by the Magyars whether they would not have more to gain by living on good terms with a nation "co-ordinated" than by keeping it in tutelage. If the provisions of the Nagoda are not construed in a new spirit or revised, it will only become more and more unpopular. Hungary without Croatia is a body organically incomplete. It is no longer possible for Hungary to regard the question as an affair concerning only their own administration. It is stirring the susceptibilities of all the Slavs of the Empire; in short, it has become Austro-Hungarian, and may even become European.

DOES RUSSIA WANT NORWAY?

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. V. Whitford suggests that England, at present moved merely with altruistic indignation in its support of Finland against Russian oppression, has better reason than she knows. For the attack on Finland, he says, is simply a stalking horse for an attack on Sweden and Norway. Besides her general desire for imperial expansion, Russia desires a port on the Atlantic. For some three hundred miles Russia is only separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of Norwegian territory. The acquisition of the Lapland Railway would give Russia a vast line of railway joining the Atlantic to the Pacific. Lapland has in it vast mineral resources, iron ore sometimes containing as much as 70 per cent. of iron. General Kuropatkin reported in 1900, when Minister of War, that to ensure Russian safety from an attack by Sweden (!) it was necessary to promote the early unification of Finland and Russia. Russian officers are especially encouraged to learn Swedish. Why, asks the writer, if Russia does not contemplate a war with Sweden? The writer concludes thus peremptorily:—

In view of the evidence coming from so many different quarters, from Sweden, from Norway, from Russia, from Finland, from Great Britain, from personal utterances in the Press, from leading articles, from the news columns, from official reports of persons in authority, from the strategic character of the new railways in Finland, and the creation and development of Sweden's northern defences, in view of the fact that such evidence could easily be multiplied, but for the fear of wearying the reader, the conclusion seems fairly clear that at least one of the reasons for the Russianisation of Finland is Russia's desire to facilitate an attack on the Scandinavian countries. No official denial can weigh for a moment against the overwhelming evidence of Russia's intentions. It is time that Great Britain took heed of them. It is the duty of our diplomats to secure without delay the cessation for ever of Russia's present policy in Finland, which is only the first step towards the Russianisation of the whole Scandinavian Peninsula.

THE KINGDOM OF PEARLS.

UNDER the above title M. Léonard Rosenthal contributes an interesting article on pearls and pearl-fishing to *La Revue* of July 15.

THEIR ANTIQUITY AND SCARCITY.

Pearls, he remarks, were known and much appreciated by the most ancient peoples—Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Chinese; and they are frequently mentioned in the Bible. The East has always been fond of them, and no tale of the Thousand and One Nights can be considered complete without some reference to them. Certain countries, like Spain, Poland, and part of Eastern Russia, have always had an affection for them. It was in the reign of Henri II. that they made their appearance in France, but it was some years later before they were worn except by persons of quality. During the last twenty years pearls have become very fashionable in France, England, and Italy, and gradually the fashion is spreading throughout Europe and America. At the same time the price of

pearls has been rising, and while the fisheries have not sufficed to satisfy the demand, there has been a diligent hunt all over the world for old pearls. Even these old pearls are disappearing from the markets, and the new pearls obtained in the fisheries are becoming scarcer and very small in size. In the Persian Gulf, only forty pearls over 25 grains in weight were found in 1911, a relatively good year.

THE FISHERIES.

The chief of the pearl fisheries is that in the Persian Gulf, which produces annually pearls to the value of forty to sixty million francs. All the rest put together, including Tahiti, Australia, Panama, California, and many others, scarcely reach this figure, the best yielding pearls to the value of only two to five million francs annually. With the price of pearls so high, and ever rising, one is not unnaturally tempted to believe that the pearl-fishers must be rich men. Alas! we are soon undeceived by the writer, who gives us a sad picture of the misery of these people. In the Persian Gulf the pearl region extends for 150–200 miles along the coast of Arabia, a region which, from one end to the other, is nothing but a vast desert. The people engaged in the industry number 60,000 to 80,000 natives. At the beginning of the warm season an Arab captain may be seen provisioning his boat with rice, dried dates, coffee, and sugar. A rich Arab will supply the goods on payment of 30 to 40 per cent., reserving to himself the right to purchase pearls on the most favourable conditions on the return of the fishers. It is here that the troubles of the fishers begin, and that the interest to pay is accumulated when there is a bad harvest.

DANGERS OF THE INDUSTRY.

The divers, whose equipment, by the way, is most primitive, remain under the water at every plunge two to three minutes. When they return to the surface their appearance is described as most pitiful. Most of them feel suffocated. Quite a number have been rendered deaf, and it is seldom that they can continue at the work more than five years. When a diver ceases to make any sign with his rope it is probable that he has been bitten by a fish or has been seized with an attack of syncope. His comrades at once rush to his rescue. The evening is spent in opening the shells to discover what sort of luck the fishers have had, and when a beautiful pearl is found the joyful news is made known to the other boats by pistol-shots. During the fourteen hours of the day that the men are at work coffee is the only form of sustenance partaken of. Before retiring to rest they eat rice and dried dates.

On his return to the village the captain sells the pearls to the man who supplied the provisions for the boat. The latter then takes them to the great pearl market on the Gulf or to Bombay. Eventually a very large proportion of the pearls of the world find their way to Paris. The writer speaks of one French merchant who buys them direct from the Gulf or Bombay to the value of nearly 30,000,000 francs.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RAILWAY TROUBLES.

FRANCE and Russia in the East are the subject of a paper in the August *English Review* by "Verax."

THE STATUS QUO A MOVING PLATFORM.

He declares that the Triple Entente is at present a concern of "impoverished aims, inadequate means, weak purpose, and incoherent motives." For, he says:—

It would not be easy to single out any aspect of the Eastern problem which touches all three nations deeply enough to establish solidarity among them. They all profess, indeed, to desire the maintenance of the *status quo*, and therefore seemingly they stand on common ground. But while for France and Great Britain that ground is solid earth, Russia, it is contended, would fain have it turned into a moving platform, so that while she herself remained still, she might be smoothly conveyed to her own particular destination. Russia strikes out a line of her own. She seeks to obtain from her partners her own share of the spoil in advance, as the price of her adhesion to the concern. And that once secured, she has nothing more to hope from the arrangement.

On the other hand, France has been reproached by Russia with "an unqualifiable readiness to supply money to the adversaries of the *entente* who would use it against the very concern of which France herself is a prominent member."

OBSESSION OF THE PAST ON RUSSIA.

"Verax" thinks that the obsession of the past is over Russia:—

Contemporary Russia, it seems to me, is committing a fatal error in her attitude towards Turkey analogous to that which vitiated France's policy towards Austria in the nineteenth century. In both cases the responsible statesmen continued a traditional course of action which was no longer applicable to the new conditions. France strove to carry out the ideas of Richelieu, as Russia is adopting the views and methods of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The result in the former case is that the French created for themselves first a powerful Prussia and then a united Germany, while the upshot in the second case will be that Russia will have laboured for some other *tertius gaudens* who will prove a more dangerous neighbour than Turkey could become.

OVER THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The results are apparent in difficulties about two railways:—

To-day the Baghdad Railway—a splendid concern—the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée of Asia Minor—is become a Teutonic enterprise, the ground-work of Germany's industrial and commercial prosperity in the Near East, a source of enormous power and prestige. For some years it was within an ace of becoming—ought to have become—an international undertaking: Franco-Anglo-Russo-German. But Russia cried, "Veto! Our special interests are in danger," and bore down the opposition of France and England. To-day Russia officially avows that that was bad policy and a regrettable mistake. France in turn complains that the net result of her ally's action has been to help Germany to oust out the international element and to make the great trunk railway an exclusively German undertaking.

THE RAILWAY TO THE BLACK SEA.

The other railway is one projected from Anatolia to the Black Sea. In 1900, when 50,000 Armenians had crossed the border into the Russian Empire, Russia threatened to force them back unless the Sultan would

make terms with Russia about the railway. Accordingly:—"The secret Arrangement of 1900 stipulates that Russia shall have the construction of the railway to the Black Sea, only if Turkey decides to have it done by way of concession. Not otherwise. And the Turks have resolved not to choose that way. They will do it by contract."

They will do it by contract let to French contractors, by aid of a general loan raised in France. Russia, however, insists that the Arrangement of 1900 obliges Turkey either to bestow a concession or else build the line herself, and the projected arrangement with French contractors and moneylenders is not carrying out the bargain. To settle this trouble M. Poincaré and M. Sazonoff are going to confer. If Russia remains obstinate, she will simply scare away French investors and make room for American:—

The railway as proposed by the French syndicate would run from Samsoun to Sivas, from Sivas to Kharpoot and Divrik, thence to Erzingian and Erzeroum. The Americans on their side propose to connect Kharpoot with Diarbekir, and to continue the line thence to Bitlis and Van. Later on they would extend it from Diarbekir to Kerkook, the centre of the petroleum country, to the south-east of the city of Mossoul.

BAGHDAD.

In the *Moslem World* Mr. Frederick Johnson writes on Baghdad as a Moslem centre. He says the population of the city may be estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000. Of this number 45,000 are Jews, 5,000 Christians, and the rest Mohammedans, Sunnis, and Shiaks. It is the commercial spirit that is strongly in evidence. The city was founded by Khalif Mansur, the second of the Abbaside Khalifs, in the year A.D. 754. The list of Moslem saints at Baghdad comprises upwards of sixty names. It is consequently the resort of a large number of pilgrims.

ITS NEWSPAPERS.

Modern journalism is not wanting:—

In regard to the Press of Baghdad and its influence, a word is sufficient. It cannot, of course, compare with that of Cairo and Beirut; yet since the declaration of the Constitution by His Majesty the Ex-Sultan, in 1908, upwards of thirty newspapers, including two published by the Ulama at Nejeef, have sprung into existence at Baghdad. Of these seven only are now in circulation, and the demand for these is lessening. Two of the seven newspapers are pronouncedly anti-Christian. For authoritative news of the outside world these local papers do not rank high in the opinion of the inhabitants.

ITS FUTURE.

Of the prospects of this city Mr. Johnson says:—

Her geographical situation, about half-way between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf; her accessibility from the Persian Gulf by the river by means of small draught steamers; her position relative to Persia with its pilgrim and trade caravans; the railway now in process of construction; and last, but by no means least, the great agricultural resources of the country—the development of which has been planned out by Sir William Willcocks, whose irrigation scheme for the Tigris-Euphrates Delta is now in process of accomplishment—all combine to make the potentialities of the city, on the material side, considerable.

Mr. Johnson's own feeling is that the empire and the city need moral salt.

CHINA AND INDIA.

THE SECRET OF CHINESE UNREST.

IN the *Edinburgh Review* Mr. J. O. P. Bland discusses the causes of Chinese unrest. East and West have proved themselves, he says, to be no longer disparate and mutually incomprehensible. They form part of one great human brotherhood. The real explanation of the present disorder he finds in a survey of Chinese history.—

If we look back through the Chinese annals since the end of the Tang dynasty (or, roughly speaking, since the Norman conquest of England), we find history persistently repeating itself in violent rebellions, in the ejection, with great slaughter, of dynasties that had exhausted the mandate of Heaven, in regularly alternating periods of upheaval and recuperation, all traceable, in almost rhythmical series, to a social system which has inculcated principles of passive resistance together with a chronic tendency towards over population. Intervals of relief from economic pressure have been bought at the price of cataclysms which have depopulated vast regions. Within the memory of living men the whole process has been witnessed—provinces that were laid waste by the Mahomedan and Taiping rebellions have been repopulated in one generation by the surplus of their neighbours, and in the next have once more been faced by the grim spectre of famine. Even when the needs of the Empire's population as a whole have not exceeded the food supply, there have always been congested districts and overgrown cities, a large percentage of whose inhabitants live literally from hand to mouth. It is from these, the predestined hungry ones, the hopelessly submerged tenth, that are drawn the salt smugglers, beggars, bandits, vagrants and looters who maintain incessant warfare against the rights of property—curious crows that hover over all fields of fruitful industry—*les misérables*, "to whom a revolution means the looting of cities and unearned increment. These, in a land where the functions of government are practically confined to tax gathering, are the inevitable result of economic pressure on the one hand, and administrative disorganisation on the other. They are the froth and foam of great waves of humanity eternally breaking on the grim rocks of starvation."

"PROCREATIVE RECKLESSNESS"

Only a slow educational process can remove the causes, of which

the chief is the procreative recklessness of the race, that blind frenzy of man making, born of ancestor worship and Confucianism, which, despite plague, pestilence and famine, battle, murder and sudden death, persistently swells the numbers of the population up to, and beyond, the visible means of subsistence. By means of polygamy, early marriages and the interdependence of clans, the Chinese people struggle to fulfil, at all costs, the inexorable demands of their patriarchal system, bringing their predestined victims of hunger and disease into a world that has no room for them, breeding up to a food limit which, amidst toil and penury incredible, has long since reached the breaking point.

WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH

But while realising that profusion, if not the practice, of altruism constitutes a necessary passport to the best society, Young China has hardly raised a voice against marriages of minors or against polygamy and reckless overbreeding. Another cause lies in the absence of any living faith or inspiration of religion among the masses. Of religion as a steadying force to guide the nation through its grievous perils of change there is

practically none. The absence of purposeful will-power is a characteristic of China's self-appointed leaders. Yet China's recuperative strength and its wealth have ever lain in the people's unconquerable energy of labour, in the passive resistance of an instinctively democratic race-spirit, and in atavistic resistance to change:—"The Chinese national consciousness, indeed, resembles in many respects that of the Jewish people in its pride of race, its intellectual and philosophic aristocracy, its powers of cohesion and passive resistance, its collective economic superiority."

NO SALVATION FROM YOUNG CHINA.

Yet if it should come to a choice between Young China and chaos, and foreign administration with law and order, the masses will choose the latter. Apparently Mr. Bland also leans in this direction, for he says—

Remembering the ancestry and genesis of Young China, being personally acquainted with many of its leading spirits, having followed its opinions and activities in every province from the beginning of the present revolution, I am compelled to the conviction that salvation from this quarter is impossible: not only because Young China itself is unregenerate and undisciplined, but because its ideals and projects of government involve the creation of a new social and political structure, utterly unsuited to the character and traditions of the race; because it is contrary to all experience that a people cut off from its deep rooted beliefs and habits of life should develop and retain a vigorous national consciousness.

YUAN SHI KAI:

SKETCH BY AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE

IN the *North American Review* for July Mr. Horace N. Allen, late United States Minister to Korea, describes his acquaintance with Yuan Shi Kai. He says—

The writer was present in Korea in an important capacity during all the period of twenty one years covered by these three conflicts, when China defeated Japan in 1894, only to be herself defeated and driven from Korea in 1894, which event was so greatly eclipsed by Japan's defeat of Russia in 1904-5. The decade of Yuan's residence in Korea he enjoyed more or less intimate relations with him.

Yuan did not impress me as an unkind man, in fact, I later saw evidences, in matters too intimate for narration, to indicate quite the contrary. Yet when he refused me permission to amputate the arm of one of his soldiers, with the amused remark, "Of what good would a one armed soldier be?" he seemed cruel, especially as I assured him that otherwise the man would die in three days—as he did. Still in the case of a horribly mutilated soldier, half of whose neck was torn away by a Japanese saw-toothed sword bayonet, after recovery he took the helpless man on as a supernumerary or pensioner at his Legation. In the case of the other man, he seemed only to see the practical side of the case from his own military standpoint, and the personal factor doubtless counted for little, in view of the vast masses to be drawn upon for military service.

It was in Seoul that one of the most intelligent of the Chinese students returned from America, Tang Shiao Yui, who, being of wealthy southern family and unusually intelligent, impressed Yuan favourably, and was taken into his service. This illustrated that "Yuan has shown marked skill in his choice of associates and

assistants, and in binding them to himself in strongest bonds of loyalty."

HIS ARROGANCE IN KOREA.

At Seoul, Yuan took to himself the title of Resident, in imitation of the British representative in India. His arrogance knew no bounds. He would not attend diplomatic meetings with the other members of the diplomatic corps, but at an earlier hour. He showed an especial contempt for Japan. In 1894 he was rudely disillusioned, and his arrogance all went, and he disappeared from Korea so rapidly as to leave his women-folk behind to the mercies of those to whom he had been so haughty.

HIS LOYALTY OF SOUL.

In general Mr. Allen says:—

Loyalty has been shown to be one of Yuan's chief characteristics, and, judging from the press notices, he was loyal to the throne in the extremity just experienced, and only advocated or consented to abdication when that seemed to be inevitable. As has been said before, the quicker mind of Tang doubtless greatly influenced Yuan in bringing him gradually to recognise the revolutionists, of whose government he is now the head.

IS HE THE MAN NEEDED?

As to the future, Mr. Allen's forecast is as follows:—

The situation needs a powerful, masterful man, of intense conviction and strenuous energy. Yuan has presumably but a half-hearted interest in the present movement, even if it has carried him to heights of which he could never even have dreamed in his most arrogant days in Korea, and his former energy has been sapped by his mode of life. He will doubtless give place to someone more fully equal to the occasion if outside influences do not supervene to the more or less dismemberment of that great empire which has so often and for so long felt the yoke of foreign control.

If tranquil times supervene, Yuan should be as good a head as China can at once secure. He is loyal, open to conviction, astute in his selection of associates and advisers, and has a foreign education that has opened his mind to progress along modern lines and the danger that lies in weakness, disorder, and unpreparedness.

ARE THE CHINESE OUR EQUALS?

Yes, replies Mr. E. H. Parker, whose experience entitles him to be heard. He writes in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for July on the Chinese revolution. He says the Republic ought to succeed, if the conflicting interests of the Japanese, Europeans, and Americans can refrain from creating complications and difficulties.

A LAND OF "NO-GOVERNMENT."

The removal of the dynasty only slightly affects Chinese life:—

Cities, municipalities, villages, all aggregations in China, govern themselves; trade governs itself; shipping governs itself; families and communities govern themselves. The money taken from the people is in no way spent upon the people. Thus, even in the heyday of Manchu rule, if every mandarin in the Empire had been suddenly and simultaneously smitten with paralysis, no great harm would have been done to the general activities of popular life, so long as there were no breaches of the public peace. Anarchy, in its best and freest sense of "no Government," exists throughout China.

OUR EQUALS OR EVEN SUPERIORS!

The writer proceeds to show that there is more freedom in China than in almost any country excepting

Great Britain. Every man is as good as his neighbour in China. Any peasant may rise to be Viceroy. There is absolutely no caste feeling. The minds of the Chinese are still absolutely unchained and free. There is no such besotted ignorance as prevails in Russia:—

In my opinion the Chinese as a nation are not more prejudiced than we ourselves, and, man for man, I consider them quite our intellectual equals; in the "lower orders" even our superiors. Even if the "yellow races" did succeed in asserting themselves, I suspect we self-complacent "whites" would be none the worse for it.

CHINA A DEMOCRACY.

A patriarchal country in name, China has always been a democratic country in fact. Hence, so far as practical facts are concerned, the present transition need give little trouble:—

The Chinese, man for man, are fully our equals intellectually, however far back they may have fallen behind us in matters of discipline, economy, administration, the arts of war, finance, and practical law. They are quite as capable as we are of evolving their own form of Christianity, which, on its own hypothesis, was intended for them as much as for us. Judea is nearer to China than to America.

INDIA'S HERCULES.

THIS was Rama Murti Naidu, whose feats of strength are described in the *Indian Review* by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh. He won the name of the "Indian Hercules" by letting an elephant weighing four tons walk over his abdomen; a twelve horse-power motor-car run over his shoulder and back; two country carts loaded to the limit of their capacity with men and boys from his audience pass over his shoulders and thighs; bearing a stone weighing three thousand pounds on his chest and back, and letting men break a large rock on it with heavy sledge-hammers; and snapping asunder a stout chain about one-eighth of an inch in thickness by merely raising his shoulders. He is a most popular figure in India, and receives wherever he goes the reception of a prince. With high thinking he combines plain living, being a pure vegetarian. "A couple of hours after his night performance is over he takes a light meal of rice, pulse, greens, or one or two vegetables, all mixed together, and weighing not more than half a pound in all. He takes water, or sometimes plain soda, and that, too, very moderately, disdaining tea, coffee, cocoa, and spirituous liquors. He leaves his bed at eight o'clock in the forenoon, when his favourite drink is ready for him. This is made from almonds, cummin seed, and black pepper, weighing in all two pounds, soaked overnight, made into a fine pulp, then mixed with a pint of water, strained through a piece of muslin, and sweetened with sugar. An hour later he eats a quarter of a pound of raw fresh butter. Breakfast is served at one o'clock in the afternoon. It is about the same sort of meal that he eats after his performance. At four o'clock he takes a drink similar to the one already described, made from almonds, wheat bran and milk, and eats a sort of pudding made by boiling together clotted cream, honey, butter, and sugar."

RELIGION AND MENTAL SCIENCE.

A JEW'S ESTIMATE OF JESUS.

IN the *Hibbert Journal* for July Mr C. G. Montefiore treats of the significance of Jesus for His own age. This significance was shortly that He brought about the diffusion and universalisation of some fundamental tenets of Judaism:—

My point, as against a frequent Christian view, is that the improvements made by the historic Jesus upon Judaism (as a whole) are small in comparison with the agreements. My point, as against a frequent Jewish view, is that in comparison with both agreements and improvements (taken as a whole) the retrogressions are small likewise.

FOUR DISTINCTIVE ELEMENTS.

By certain elements in His teaching and by certain qualities in His personality, Jesus enabled these barriers of law and nationality to be overcome and broken down. What were these qualities or teachings? First and most important, "the loveliness of Jesus, or the greatness of His personality." He was a man who loved God exceedingly, and greatly loved others. "It was the historic Jesus, the real, living, and loving man, who suggested and made possible the immortal words, 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me.'" Second He laid little religious stress upon blood, and was uninterested in the political fortunes of His nation. Herein He differed from the prophets, who were more interested in the people as such, the national future, the national glory, than He. Third, He paved the way for breaking down the separating and nationalist trammels of the priestly and ceremonial law. Qualities that from the Jewish angle of vision led to retrogressions in His church were His Messianic consciousness and Messianic claim. "The new limitation of love—an orthodox belief in the person of Christ—is not without its ultimate basis in his own teaching, his own claims, his own faith." The worship of Jesus is partly due to Himself. Mr. Montefiore sums up:—

To Jesus we owe the diffusion of Judaism—with modifications for good and for evil—throughout the world. He brought about this diffusion not only because he was great and good, an enthusiastic lover of God and of man, but because he showed a certain indifference to the political status and national glory of his people, because he rebuked the pride of race, displayed now and again friendliness to Gentiles, and on occasion predicted the inclusion of many of them in the Kingdom of God, and lastly because, under different and difficult circumstances, he spoke deprecatingly, like one of the older prophets, though without a theory and without theoretic consistency, about this and that detail and ordinance of the ceremonial law. Herein I find his special significance, but I find it also in the new note of authority, in his peculiar and messianic self-consciousness, which, while lending on to his worship and his deification, was also in itself one of the very reasons which caused the survival and diffusion of his teaching. For it was not merely the teaching of a passing prophet—it was the teaching of a beloved and commanding personality. There was, indeed, as the generations passed, a shifting of emphasis, but this very shifting is, in the last resort, due to Jesus himself.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM BROWN contributes to the *Sociological Review* for July an interesting paper on emotions and morals. He considers morals as the valuation of conduct, "not by some special faculty of the mind, whether reason, or moral sense, or conscience, but by the entire personality, in so far as it is developed and systematised." He traces the application of value to moral judgment.—

The notion of value is of economic origin, and first occurs in explicit form in Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," where it is identified with the satisfaction of man's needs and desires, but only recently has it been made the subject of specialised study. The chief names deserving of mention in this regard, after Nietzsche, are those of Ehrenfels, Kreibitz, Meinong, Eisler, Cohn and Witasek in Germany, Tarde and Ribot in France, and Munsterberg and Urban in America.

"Value is always in intimate relation to desire," and again, "In morals, the essential is the value, there, all value is feeling, and inversely all feeling is value." In the judgment of value it is probable that the feeling determines the judgment. Nevertheless, some psychologists and philosophers hold the contrary view. Meinong, for example, contends that the pleasure which constitutes a value, being only recognised as such by a judgment, is secondary to that judgment which is the necessary condition of its existence.

He emphasises the distinction between existential judgments (ordinary judgments of objective fact) on the one hand, and judgments of value on the other. These latter judgments are an integral part of the subject matter of psychology. Principles of duty may be summed up in the words, Seek always the highest good. The value experiences of the race prove that discipline, enlightenment, renunciation, are necessary for the individual.

Passing to religious experience, Professor William James is described as probably the most skilful introspectionist that the world has ever produced. But nevertheless—

Before the results of the anthropologists can be interpreted at all satisfactorily, we need the fullest account of the developed religious consciousness that introspection can give us. Of this, the experience of value is the essence, and therefore, instead of saying with H.iding that religion is the satisfaction of the need felt by some people to assure the conservation of their values—physical, mental, moral, and æsthetic—a religious person would contend that it is the whole system of values in so far as these values are thought of and felt as a hierarchy dependent upon an imminent cause transcending not only our own personality but also those of all the other finite individuals of the Universe.

One essential constituent of religious emotion seems to me to be gratitude—gratitude not only for the values which we do not ourselves make, but also for our own limited power of making values for ourselves in certain cases.

POINTS of contact between Christianity and Islam, as indicated by Principal Garvie in the *Moslem World* for July, are also points of conflict—monotheism, belief in revelation, acknowledgment of Jesus as a prophet, and common elements of piety and morality.

VALUE OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON in *The East and the West* reiterates his conviction as to the value to the world of Christian missions. He says:—

I wish from every consideration, even the more material ones of commerce, the acquisition of knowledge, the opening-up of unknown countries, and the extension of the best kind of British Empire, that we spent not three millions a year, but six, knowing that such a small percentage even of six millions on our annual outgoings would yield us a rich return in every direction, and most of all in the cause of the best and simplest kind of religion and of that gradual . . . of a confederation of man which may some day . . . dream of a millennium.

He wishes that every clergyman, above all every bishop in the Anglican Church, was chosen from out of the ranks of the clergy who had served in foreign parts, and so learned to view home problems with very different eyes. The witness of Sir Harry Johnston to the dynamic effect of Christian missions in the East and South may be laid to heart by the ignorant aspersers of the missionary. Sir Harry says that it was the Protestant missionaries who sowed in India those seeds of education which are producing now such tremendous results:—

If China is ever to be regenerated and made a powerful as well as a civilised people, it will be by her adopting the one religion which sets us free, Christianity in (I hope) a very simple and elementary form. Though Japan is not officially Christian, the teaching of Christian missionaries has really been the main cause of her re-birth. It is Christianity more than anything else which is saving the Black peoples of South Africa in their racial competition with the White man. Such results may not, as I have said before, be pleasing to White men of narrow outlook and racial intolerance. But the missionary, often unconsciously, seems to be the agent of some higher power that takes little heed of national or racial limitations, but is aiming as steadily now as it was a million years ago at the perfecting of man.

ROUSSEAU'S VITAL CONTRIBUTION.

MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE, writing in the *Edinburgh* for July on the Rousseau bicentenary, says that Rousseau's writings are vital in that they embody a principle new when he propounded it, which the world will not willingly let go:—

That principle is, of course, the essential quality of men, the essential artificiality of those differences between them upon which the "privileges" of "privileged classes" are based. There are many senses, of course, in which the statement that all men are equal is admitted by all men, unconsciously if not openly, to be absurd. The majority of men, however, feel that to cite instances of that inequality in reply to Rousseau's proposition is merely to trifle with words: that there is no natural inequality among men which entitles one class of men to keep other classes . . . men in social, political, or industrial subjection. That view of equality first laid hold of mankind when Rousseau put it in a book. In spite of reaction provoked by excesses, it has gained ground ever since. It was, alternately with nationalism, the insurgent emotion which so soon shook the apparently irresistible power of the Holy Alliance; and, in spite of the . . . currents in the complicated stream of tendency, we can see its influence even in countries which boast of having achieved the results of revolution by gradual and orderly development. It explains how the knees of Tories tremble at the suggestion that they should "go to the country with the

House of Lords on their back." It may also explain—though it is not in the least likely to be invoked as the explanation—a good deal of the instinctive hostility of labouring men towards Mr. Lloyd George's ingenious and complicated schemes for earmarking the "employed" as persons who may, at any stage of their lives, be called upon to give a full account of their comings and goings to the class of "employers," and so re-adding privilege upon an illusory basis of socialistic philanthropy.

INFLUENCE OF MORAVIANS.

IN *Cornhill* for August, Mr. L. C. Miall traces the curious coil of influence that wound together Wycliffe, Huss, Zinzendorf, Wesley, the Reformation, the Thirty Years' War, and the Methodist Movement. He says:—

One relic of Czech Lollardy still preserves its identity. The *Unitas Fratrum*, founded in 1457, once overspread Bohemia and Moravia, but the Jesuits and the Counter-reformation destroyed it by sword, fire and banishment. Its direct ecclesiastical descendant is the Moravian Brotherhood of modern times, which was re-established in 1727 at Herrnhut in Saxony. Remote and secluded valleys in Dauphiné and Piedmont were reached by Bohemian writings; the Waldenses or Vaudois show the influence (not unmixed) of Wycliffe transmitted through Huss. The Methodist Church in England and America is another witness to the same influence. Readers of John Wesley's "*Journal*" know how he sailed to Georgia with over twenty Moravian brethren, spent a month with the Moravian Spangenberg at Savannah, corresponded with Count Zinzendorf, and visited him at Herrnhut. It was the Moravian Peter Böhler to whom he traced his conversion, and it was not until 1745 that he cut himself loose from the brotherhood.

Two hundred years after the martyrdom of Huss (1415) the Bohemian or Moravian Brotherhood still maintained its congregations and schools. In 1616 Ferdinand, Archduke of Styria, who became Emperor three years later, was crowned King of Bohemia. A Protestant insurrection was the immediate consequence, and this, as all readers know, brought on the Thirty Years' War.

ODDITIES OF JAPANESE MAGIC.

Folklore for June 30th contains a paper by the late W. G. Aston on Japanese magic, from which a few curiosities may be culled:—

The art of making a husband and wife live together in harmony. Take the leg-bones of a pigeon which has cooed on the fifth day of the fifth month, put them in vermilion bags, and hang them, one on the man's left arm, and the other on the woman's right. Or let them be carried constantly in the sleeve.

To cure a wife of envy and jealousy. Feed her on boiled nightingales. [A Chinese recipe.]

Undutiful conduct in a child, wife, or concubine may be cured by plastering the kitchen furnace with a mixture of earth and dog's liver.

To make a woman reveal her fickleness. Take earth from the footprint of a horse that has gone in an easterly direction, and hide it in her clothing.

A lifelong cure for sneezing. Swallow two spoonfuls of an ox's saliva.

To become beautiful in a week. Crush a wild gourd and dissolve in water in which red ochre has been mixed. Apply every night, and wash it off in the morning.

To cure drunkenness. Mix with the food dew taken from the stump of a bamboo early in the morning. Do this for seven days, and the patient will then suddenly take a dislike to strong drink. This is an exceptionally profound secret.

To convert a drunkard into a teetotaler. Give him the milk of a white dog mixed with saké. This will cure the most confirmed funnel. The sweat of a horse mixed with saké will answer equally well.

OLD CITY CHURCHES.

How many Londoners know anything of their London? and how many of the English travellers whom one sees wandering about in Continental churches have ever set foot in some of our interesting City churches?

A serious difficulty in London, explains Mr Norman Croom-Johnson, who has imparted variety to the pages of the *Englishwoman* for July and August by a charming paper on some City churches, is that our churches are open to the public only for a few hours each day, and on Saturdays these hours are often cut down to vanishing point. At any rate, he attributes the responsibility for the general lack of interest in the old City churches partly to the indifference of the authorities who lock the doors when people have a little spare time. But in part, also, our native apathy to our history and our living so intensely in the present are to blame.

SAVED FROM THE GREAT FIRE.

London's churches are London in little. They are the jewels in the crown of the City. Excluding St Paul's, they are not wonders of architecture. Their fascination lies in their rich store of memories. Eight of the pre-Fire churches still remain, and now they stand deserted, brooding in dignity over the pageant of the years. Their mutely proffered message is spurned by a generation whose hurrying feet forbid them to take heed. Before the Great Fire, London was a city of churches. The crowded square mile was studded with their spires and towers. The fire destroyed or severely damaged eighty-six parish churches, and of these Wren rebuilt forty-nine. The flames spared twenty-one, but several became so dilapidated that they were eventually pulled down. Those still standing to day are All Hallows Barking, St Andrew Undershaft, St Bartholomew the Great, St Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, St Giles, Cripplegate, St. Helen, Bishopsgate, St Katharine Cree, and St Olave, Hart Street. Mr Croom-Johnson recalls many interesting memories connected with six of these churches, leaving St Bartholomew the Great and St. Giles, Cripplegate, for a future article.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRALS

In All Hallows Barking some of those who met their death at the Tower found a first or a permanent resting-place—Bishop Fisher, of Rochester, Archbishop Laud and Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, to name the best known. Probably the church owed its preservation to Pepys, who urged the authorities to blow up the adjacent houses to stop the ravages of the flames. St Olave's was the parish church of Pepys for nearly thirty years, but it was not till 1884 that a memorial to him was placed in the church. St Ethelburga, one of the oldest buildings in the City, is completely hidden by shops. It is very tiny, being only fifty-four feet long, and less than thirty wide. St Helen's has been called "the Westminster Abbey of the City," because of its magnificent collec-

tion of monuments. John Stow, the tailor with a passion for topography, and the author of "A Survey of London," written in 1598, is buried in St. Andrew Undershaft. St. Katharine Cree, it may be noted, is nearly always open, but it does not contain many historical monuments.

THE COST OF BECOMING AN ARCHBISHOP.

SIR HENRY LUCY, continuing his "Sixty Years in the Wilderness" in the *Cornhill Magazine* for August, recounts what is said of the cost of entering on the Archbishopric of York. He says—

Dr Magee died shortly after translation from the See of Peterborough to the Archbishopric of York. He lived long enough to pay the fees exacted in connection with the event, and, as he was not a rich man, public attention was pointedly called to the business. It was reported that he paid a sum of £7,000 in connection with his installation. Questions put in Parliament have shown that this report was exaggerated. The money paid, but it was to a considerable extent for value received. Still, he had certain fees to pay which, if exacted in any other connection and by less respectable people, would be regarded as a monstrous imposition. Between receiving his *congéd d'être* and taking his seat in the House of Lords, the new Archbishop had to pay in fees an aggregate sum of close upon £850. Several Departments of State had pickings out of the pie. There was the Crown Office, whence issued the *congéd d'être*; the Home Office, which received it and charged accordingly; the Board of Green Cloth, which mulct the Archbishop in "homage fees" amounting to £30 os 4d; the Lord Great Chamberlain, whose emissary extracted a £10 note from the Archbishop on his way to take his seat; the Dean and Chapter, who got fees for everything, and then charged twenty guineas for the bell ringer and £13 14s 8d for the choir. Next came, with outstretched hand, the vicar of the parish in which is situated the cathedral where the ceremony of installation takes place. Finally, a lump sum of £28 was exacted on the hapless Archbishop taking his seat in the House of Lords.

REVIVAL OF ANCESTOR-WORSHIP

In the *Positivist Review* Dr Munro, of the Japan Branch of the Rationalist Press Association, is reported as saying, at a meeting at Yokohama—

Auguste Comte struck the nap of a world religion when he announced to mankind that the longer human culture endured, the more would humanity be governed by the dead. Gentlemen, this is a great thought, a fundamental thought. In doing so, I ask you to regard the cult of ancestor worship, not merely as a survival from a hoary antiquity, but as an organisation of homage, which, deleted of supernatural vestiges, is destined to become a great world religion, serving not alone the ethical, but the intellectual and emotional needs of our common Humanity.

The pursuit of wealth is apparently expected by Mr Basil Thomson writing in *Bedrock* for July, to wipe out the antipathy of race. Discussing the awakening of the coloured races, he says—

In tropical countries the line of caste will soon cease to be the line of colour, there, as in temperate zones, wealth will create a new aristocracy recruited from men of every shade of colour. As the aristocracy of every land will be composed of every shade of colour, so will the masses of the workers. In one country the majority of the workers will be black or brown, in another, white, but white men will work shoulder by shoulder with black, and feel no degradation. In many parts of the world they do this already.

A MONTESSORI SCHOOL IN AMERICA.

MISS ANNE E. GEORGE, the translator of Dr Montessori's "Scientific Pedagogy," contributes to the August number of the *World's Work* an article on the Montessori school which she has established at Tarrytown, New York.

After five years of teaching in the Chicago Latin School, Miss George went to Italy to study the new method at first hand. The simplicity of the system was a revelation to her. Nevertheless, she took an eight months' course to qualify herself for her work, and at Tarrytown she has been putting her knowledge to the test. The odd dozen children whom she has been "directing" belong to the cultured classes, and their ages ranged from three to five at the time the experiment was begun. The first weeks were very trying. Then slowly the children began to orient themselves. As soon as they found their objects of interest, disorder disappeared, and as they ceased to imitate one another they continually showed a growing independence. They were delighted when they discovered they had done something all by themselves. The training had the effect of sharpening their senses. The finest result of the experiment, says Miss George, is the development of individuality in the children—the mastery of self, the growth of independence and the recognition and use of the senses. The basic purpose of the method is to bring out whatever is in the child.

PUPIL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

M. KAUFER, Esq., M.Sc., pleads most persuasively in *Progress* for pupil self-government in Elementary Schools. "Even under the best conditions, when the adult rule is kind, gentle, and painstaking there is always a gap between teacher and taught, and tradition has made the English teacher a person who is to be circumvented at all costs. Can nothing be done to bridge over this gap, can we adopt no means to invite the pupils to range themselves on the side of the teacher, to make them see things with his eyes, so that they may experience feelings of pride or shame according as the conduct of the class is good or bad?"

After describing the John T. Ray System, the School City Plan, and the claims made for them, the writer narrates his own successful experiments in this direction at the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum. His conclusions are as follows—"The first essential required to make pupil government a success is the enthusiasm of the head teacher. He must believe in it even before he tries it, and he must not be discouraged by the failures he will meet with in the course of his experiments. Then, again, he must have the enthusiastic support of his staff, and this will probably be a greater difficulty than any other. I know from painful experience how easy it is to throw cold water

on the scheme while it is on its trial, and it is a very simple matter to strangle the movement at its birth. If, therefore, the head teacher cannot be sure of the help of the teachers, it would be better to leave pupil government alone, or at least to introduce it very slowly. Then, again, the tone of the school must be good, or the pupils themselves will not respond, and I have invariably found that the system worked most smoothly in those schools where the tone was good. Where the staff claimed that the introduction of pupil government led to the abolition of stealing, indecency, wrong conduct, the use of bad language, etc., it was as much due to the personal influence of the teachers as the direct result of the new movement. Where, however, the three conditions obtain that I have laid down, viz (a) enthusiasm of the head teacher, (b) support of the staff, (c) good moral tone in the school, I believe that pupil government can be successfully introduced."

THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

THE *Chautauquan* gives particulars of the newly opened School of Journalism at Columbia University, U.S.A. This school was handsomely endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, one of the greatest "born" journalists of his time. The staff is composed of able newspaper men and they will teach the practical work of journalism and magazine editing and writing. The school is expected to revolutionise journalistic methods in the States. Reporters, correspondents, editorial writers, critics, reviewers, special contributors, headline makers and others will be trained by the school as far as any school can train men and women for such work. But the school and its staff realise that the good journalist, like the good poet or actor, is not made. Natural qualifications and gifts are essential to him—as they are to the really successful practitioner of any profession or art. But if a school cannot give capacity, it can foster and develop it. Moreover, it can give useful knowledge and a valuable grasp of method.

BABIES BECOMING LONGER.

In the *Lady's Realm* Dr. Ezekiel Boyd is quoted as declaring that babies are becoming longer among all classes. He says—

I have made accurate measurements in hundreds of cases during that time, and I find that instead of the recognised standard of 18½ inches at birth, the babies that have come under my notice have averaged no less than 22 inches. Babies of even 24 inches have frequently passed through my hands. It is difficult to find an explanation for the longer babies. I believe it is due to increased consumption of fruit and the change in the character of the bread eaten by the English people. Then for some time past the people have been getting less lime in their bread. The result is that the bones do not ossify or set so quickly, and the constant tendency of the bones is to grow longer. The increase, in my opinion, points to a degeneration in the race.

COMMERCE AND INVENTION.

THE COCONUT AND ITS COMMERCIAL USES.

THE *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* deals with the pests and diseases to which the coconut palm is subjected, and an account is given of the various products obtained from the palm and of their preparation for the market and their utilisation. The most dreaded of the pests which attack the palm is the "black" or "rhinoceros" beetle. The adult insect flies by night and feeds on the soft tissues of the undeveloped leaves and the apical bud. As a result of these attacks the bud may be killed, in which case the palm ceases to grow and ultimately dies. The holes frequently seen in the trunks of coconut palms are the results of injuries caused to the apical bud at various periods of growth, and these serve as burrows for the beetle. The larvæ are soft, fleshy grubs with white, wrinkled bodies that develop from eggs usually deposited in decayed coconut stumps or other decomposed vegetable matter. The larvæ live in similar material, and are also found in soils that are rich in humus, at from 6in. to 12in. below the surface. The mature insect is a large dark-brown or black beetle, 34mm. to 38mm. in length, with a horn projecting from the head, which is more prominent in the males than in the females.

Of the products of the coconut palm desiccated coconut is prepared by a process which consists of removing the hard shell of the nut with a hatchet, or by means of a small revolving saw driven by steam power. The outer brown skin of the kernel is removed by shaving the husked nut with a spokeshave, such as carpenters use, and this process is completed by holding the nut against a steam-driven rasp, which removes any portions of brown skin that escape the shaving operation. The shaved kernels are cut into halves, and the watery contents of the nut allowed to drain away, after which they are passed through a machine which reduces them to strips, shreds or granular particles, as desired. The material so prepared is then ready for desiccating. In warm countries the oil contained in the coconut kernel becomes rancid very quickly on exposure, and for this reason it is necessary to dry the nuts as soon as possible after the removal of the hard shell.

Equally interesting is the preparation of coconut oil for the market. The natives of tropical countries prepare coconut oil by primitive methods, such as cutting the kernel in small pieces, and exposing these in heaps to the sun, when the oil melts and runs off, or by crushing the kernels to pulp in wooden mortars, and placing the pulp in perforated wooden vessels in the sun, the oil which exudes being collected. A simple but more efficient method consists in first drying the kernels either in the sun or over a fire, pounding the dried material, and pressing in wooden presses.

"OUR DEALINGS WITH THE PUBLIC."

TO *St. Martin's-le-Grand* and to Eustace Hare we are indebted for a peep behind the scenes of the telephone department, and for an introduction to that diplomatic person the Wayleave Canvasser, the man who tactfully persuades property owners to allow the Post Office to erect its plant on their property. Mr. Hare is hurt at the hostility of a certain section of the public. "We all, more or less, live in an atmosphere of tact, but perhaps there is no branch of our staff where its exercise is so enforced as on what we call the traffic department—the department to which all our efforts tend and which is the sustaining power of our existence. If the company owes a debt of gratitude to the public for the assistance rendered in the way of facilities for erecting its plant, the public is amply compensated by the patience and zeal with which their wants are ministered to by the company's operators. I am sure there is no member of the whole staff, from the highest to the lowest, whose indignation is not roused when, from time to time, he comes across in the Press some cheap manifestation of a scribbler's wit at the expense of a body of his colleagues who are doing their utmost to carry out their arduous duties satisfactorily, and whose sex alone should, one would think, secure them from the senseless effusions of the would-be humorist."

By way of a plea for fairer treatment, and in justification of his remarks, he says:—"From beginning to end we are disciples of the art of persuasion. Until the telephone habit is universal, which will not be in the time of most of us now living, it falls to us to be continually pressing the advantages home. Another field of persuasion is in obtaining the good-will of property-owners to assist us in our work. Our machinery is so delicate and complicated, and our operations so extensive, that it is not possible at all times to give the individual the immediate service he requires, and what he deems he has the right to expect, and it is not always easy to persuade him we are doing our utmost to meet his wants. But in the past we have achieved much, and in the light of it we have no reason to doubt but that we shall achieve much more in the future that lies before us."

"ENGLAND'S Story in Portrait and Picture," which is running through the *Windsor*, deals with the reign of George I. in the August number. It gives portraits of the King, of his father the Elector of Hanover, and of his mother, of the Old Pretender, Sir Robert Walpole, John Erskine, and Sophia, the King's consort. The pictures are those of the Coronation of the King, of Lord Nithsdale's escape from the Tower, the South Sea Bubble, and, most quaint of all, the fair with streets of booths on the frozen Thames between London Bridge and the Temple Steps.

HOW IMPERIALISM PAYS.

THE *Socialist Review* contains an interesting study by Ludwig Quessel on the economic basis of Imperialism. He remarks on the unexampled expansion of the British Empire, which within the short space of three decades has incorporated territories in Asia and Africa which exceed in extent the whole of the continent of Europe.

BUSINESS-LIKE EXPANSION OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

The most remarkable feature, the writer says, of this extension is that, except in the Boer War, it proceeds without any sort of heroics, as coolly and unconcernedly as the work of an experienced business man only anxious to keep out of the limelight:—

There is something captivating in the contemplation of this noiseless work of conquest, modestly concealing its huge successes, never talkative, never shouting about the mailed fist, but quite able to use it when the business of gulping continents demands it. . . . On the other side it is right to mention the many services of British Imperialism to the advancement of civilisation in backward countries.

Yet it involves great financial sacrifices from the Mother Country, which is governed by the electorate. Why does the electorate consent to this burden? The writer says:—"Wherever England plants a new outpost of Empire, British trade with this subject territory shows a notable increase—if only because the security of a competent State administration is necessary to modern business activity."

THE MERE FACT OF IMPERIAL CONTROL.

But this extension is not enough. The passion for expansion is due rather to the search of British industry for new export markets, as it finds or fears itself threatened by German industry in all markets not under the British flag. Though the new export markets are open to the world, yet "the fact of Imperial control frequently has the effect of an insurmountable tariff wall." For example, the German African colonies, which have no protective tariffs and no preferential discrimination in favour of German industries, import thirty-three times more German metal goods than the English do. Conversely, India is a free trade country:—

But just as in the German colonies, so here the mere fact of Empire has the effect of a high protective tariff. This, again, is easily explained as regards the metal industry. Whether the Government itself builds its railways, bridges, harbours, etc., or employs contractors, the whole of the material will usually be supplied exclusively by the home industry. And in tropical dependencies the State is everywhere the principal consumer of structural material.

SECRET OF GERMAN HATRED.

But the same effect appears in other industries in which the Government is not an important consumer. The textile imports into India from England are thirty-four times as much as those from Germany and the German African colonies. The textile imports from

Germany are nearly three times as much as those from England. The writer concludes:—

Regarded from an economic standpoint, the hatred of England which breathes from the writings of German Imperialists is seen to be no irrational passion, but the expression of a revolt of the possessing classes in Germany against the immense expansion of the British Empire in recent decades. The ground of this revolt is the economic grievance that in all the Asiatic and African markets incorporated in the British Empire, however much the German export industries may under the law be free to compete, they are in actual fact entirely "frozen out."

DIGGING THE DITCH—AND AFTER.

PANAMA and prophecy have been closely combined for many weary years, but it is possible to foresee the completion in good time for the many celebrations arranged for 1915. The *British Columbia Magazine* devotes special attention to the International Exposition at San Francisco, which will be the most notable of America's rejoicing over a thousand difficulties surmounted, and a world's wonder of the first magnitude booked to the credit of the New World.

California may be expected to live up to its privileges, and visitors will not be disappointed:—

The extent of the site as finally determined calls for a frontage of 15,000 feet. This site occupies an area of 625 acres.

The exposition will open on February 20, 1915, and will close on December 4 of that year. Upon its opening there will be assembled in the harbour the greatest gathering of battleships and merchant vessels of the world ever brought together. By night the international fleet and the edifices of the exposition will be brilliantly illuminated.

From afar the main or centre group will present the effect of a solid massing of palatial structures. The land rises upward and the buildings will lie in terraces, contrasting with the main group upon the level floors of Harbour View. Along the shores of San Francisco harbour will be constructed a great esplanade or walk-way, bordered by pine, cypress, and hardy shrubs, decorated with classical balustrades and architectural motifs. Farthest from the bay, and close to the hills of the city, will be a great boulevard adorned with trees, plants and shrubs of the semi-tropics, the orange, the banana, the myrtle and the olive, and three hundred feet in width.

A great tower, with its base occupying one acre, will form the central architectural theme of the exposition city. The horticultural display will cover fifty acres; outdoors exhibits will cover twelve acres; there will be a great automobile building, and the hangars for aeroplanes will cover three acres.

However impressive the exhibition, its after-effects will be evanescent when one considers the innumerable issues which must arise from this disturbance of the Old World balance, the Old World of commerce, with its trade routes and political complications which follow the flags of the competitors for supremacy.

In the same magazine there is an interesting article by Dr. Ferdinand L. de Verteuil on "British Columbia and the West Indies." To these widely-separated members of the Empire the Panama Canal will mean closer relationships to the great advantage of both, for the West Indies will again lie in the main road of the world's traffic, and must therefore occupy a position of increasing importance in the strategy of the future.

AUTOMATIC TICKET MACHINES.

IN the *Railway Magazine* for August Mr. A. W. Arthurton, in a description of the new Great Western Railway station at Snow Hill, Birmingham, mentions a novelty introduced there. He says:—

The booking office contains two machines of a type which may possibly revolutionise the booking of passengers as effected to-day. These are the automatic ticket printing machines, by the aid of which the labour of booking passengers is reduced to a minimum. Consequently, if such machines should become general, fewer booking clerks will be required. The machines have been adopted generally on the German State Railways, with excellent results. In England other railways are also experimenting with the apparatus, but that at Snow Hill was the first to be installed in this country. About 3 ft. long, 4 ft. high and 20 in. wide, the machine carries a series of small troughs holding as many printing plates as are required. Names of stations are arranged in alphabetical order on a scale, and along the top travels a small carriage containing the printing plant. The clerk desiring to issue a ticket simply takes a blank card, slips it through a slot in the sliding carriage, moving the latter along until the pointer is opposite the name of the station to which the passenger wishes to book. By depressing a handle the ticket drops out imprinted with the names of the departure and arrival stations, price, date, consecutive number, route and class of carriage, together with any other details that may be necessary. In addition to printing the ticket, an automatic register in duplicate is made upon a continuous strip of paper, and no ticket can be issued without being so registered. Therefore all that the clerk has to do at the end of the day is to total up his strip of paper, and count his cash, the machine thus not only reducing his labour, but acting also as a check.

THE RAILOPHONE.

IN the *Railway Magazine* for August there is given a description of the railophone in railway service:—

Briefly stated, the "Railophone" now consists of the original plant, comprising a buried conductor along the track, the telephonic installation on the train and in the signal boxes, and the detector which serves for calling up train or station for telephonic purposes, as also for exchanging code signals while travelling, or to apply the brakes as a positive safeguard if necessary. The buried conductor is of copper, and is the only item of serious expense, though its proportionate cost naturally varies according to the number of trains having the remainder of the equipment. Beneath the coach are suspended two large insulated copper coils, mounted in wooden casings, one being wound for sending and the other for receiving. These coils are connected with the telephone in a sound-proof telephone box in the train. Operation accords with ordinary telephone practice, except that the currents induced between the conductors on the train and the buried conductor enable the few feet which separate them to be bridged without positive control. As already mentioned, the detector enables a train or signal cabin to be "called up," so that neither trainmen nor signalmen require to be in constant attendance, and at the same time it allows the other results indicated to be attained.

It is a pity that some less ambiguous term than a "buried conductor" could not be used in connection with a railway train. It suggests spooks.

THE DEATH-TRAPS OF THE SEA.

IN *Chambers's Journal* for August Mr. T. C. Bridges describes a number of ocean death-traps or graveyards of ships and sailors. He enumerates the Goodwin Sands, which cause greater destruction to shipping than any other reef or shoal in the world, averaging at least one wreck a month ever since the year 1099, when the sea swallowed up the fair and fertile Isle of Lomea; the sandbanks at the mouth of the Thames, with their heavy toll of victims; the Hoyle Sands, the menace of Liverpool Bay, with an average of sixteen wrecks a year; the Manacles, covering 700 acres just behind the Lizard, with only a single black pinnacle visible at high water; Lundy Island, on which in four months in 1886 more than forty vessels and nearly three hundred lives were lost; the South Stack, near Holyhead; Fastnet, from which there are only two records of escape; the Sable Island, pronounced by any sailor as the worst danger spot in the world's oceans, a crescent of sand ninety miles south-east of Cape Canso, off Nova Scotia, twenty-three miles long and about a mile broad, composed of shifting sand and mostly enveloped in fogs; Cape Race, the meeting-ground of the Gulf Stream and Arctic current, the worst place in the world for fogs, and the chief zone of danger from icebergs, an irregular semi-oval running south-east of Newfoundland as far as the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude.

THE FIRST TRANSMUTATION OF ELEMENTS.

IN *Knowledge* for July, Stanley Redgrove writes on the transmutation of the elements, and recalling the theory of the alchemists, says that the investigations of radio-activity have proved the alchemist in a sense right, and the followers of Dalton wrong. Sir William Ramsay has carried out experiments on distilled water, on which a small quantity of Niton was allowed to act. Oxygen and hydrogen were produced, and a residual gas which was examined spectroscopically. In this Helium was present, owing to the disintegration of the Niton, but the characteristic lines of Neon were also observed. Ramsay and Cameron report:—"We must regard the transformation of emanation into Neon, in presence of water, as indisputably proved, and, if a transmutation be defined as a transformation brought about at will, by change of conditions, then this is the first case of transmutation of which conclusive evidence is put forward." So, adds the writer, the first step has been made into a new realm of science.

Mr. NOVIKOW's book on "War and Its Alleged Benefits" is derided by the *Quarterly Review* as being immensely hedonistic, holding that the goal striven for by every human being is enjoyment, and as war is not enjoyment it is not desirable.

MUSIC AND ART.

THE RISING STAR OF MUSIC.

IN the *Edinburgh Review* Mrs. Rosa Newmarch strongly protests against what she calls Chauvinism in music, the endeavour to imprison music in the gyves of nationalism. She says:—

Only in the Finnish school, the latest comer in the world of music, which is in some measure a link between Scandinavian and Slavonic music, can we discern a musical star of greater magnitude. The Danes, the Swedes, and Norwegians express themselves chiefly in their respective dialects; but the Finns already show in the changes of style noticeable in the music of their leader, Jean Sibelius, a tendency to a less exclusive and naïve reiteration of national sentiments. Comparing the later with the earlier works of this complex and interesting composer, we note a tendency to increased subjectivity; to the substitution of personal utterance—always delicately restrained—for the more epic and pictorial art of his early symphonic works, which were based on episodes from the Finnish "Kalevala" and kindred subjects. His disciples, too, are following on the same lines with even a stronger bent towards abstract music.

A long and careful study of the works of Sibelius points to the conclusion that the Finns may possibly lead the way to a more chastened and sober taste in the art of music. Already we are accustomed to hear Sibelius described by the full-blooded realists of the day as reactionary. But reaction is often progress in disguise. Sibelius has reserved to himself the right of using the older classical forms as well as those of the symphonic poem. He has ideas which could not always be suitably adapted to the latter, and a sense of form such as one would expect to find in a man to whom sculpture makes a greater appeal than painting. Noting his tendency to shed much of the extravagant luxury of means employed by contemporary composers; his omission of much that is superfluous, or merely reiterative; his restraint in the matter of temperamental explosions, and his dislike of violent and noisy orchestration; his choice of themes which are not mere flashlights, but sufficiently sustained and luminous to be the guiding stars of his movements; and his susceptibility to the undertones of nature—we are justified in feeling that Sibelius is no reactionary, but that perhaps on the contrary he has stepped ahead out of the dust and din of the blatant and motley pageantry which at the present moment occupies the high-road of musical progress.

A GREAT ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTOR.

THE biographical article in the *Musical Times* for July is one of unusual interest, being concerned with Willem Mengelberg, to whom Strauss dedicated his "Ein Heldenleben," and who is looked upon as one of the greatest interpreters of this work. Mr. Alfred Kalisch tells us that the Dutch conductor first appeared in London in 1903, and his second visit occurred during the present season, the reason for the long interval being that Mengelberg was receiving much better fees on the Continent, and he saw no reason for accepting the British offers. The majority of Englishmen are apt to think England the best paymaster for music in Europe, whereas the truth is that Mengelberg, like Madame Tetrassini, only agreed to come to London for much smaller fees than he is paid abroad because he chanced to be free at the time. Mengelberg was

born at Utrecht in 1871. His father is well known as an authority on Gothic architecture and sculpture, and he has taken a prominent part in the restoration of Cologne Cathedral. The musician Mengelberg received most of his musical training at Cologne, and his original intention was to become a pianist. Since 1895 he has been conductor of the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. In addition, he is conductor of the Toonkunst, of Amsterdam, and five or six years ago he was chosen to one of the most important positions in Germany—that of conductor of the Museum Concerts and the St. Cecilia Concerts of Frankfort. He is an enthusiastic lover of art, and experts are glad to consult him on disputed questions in connection with the Dutch painters. Madame Mengelberg is a most competent business manager. She is nearly as great an authority on matters of art as her husband, and, like him, is an accomplished linguist.

FROM CUTLER TO CHOIR-MASTER.

THE *World's Work* for July contains a short article by Mr. Rutland Boughton, on Dr. Henry Coward, the conductor of the Sheffield Choir, who has taken his singers to Germany, France, America, and many British Colonies. His latest success was the visit to Paris last Whitsuntide. Born in 1849, he was toiling at a cutler's bench at the age of nine, and at the age of twenty-three he was a schoolmaster. Every moment of his spare time was devoted first to the study of tonic sol-fa notation, and then to the study of harmony and counterpoint. He next formed a choral class, and from that germ grew the far-famed Sheffield Choir. No sooner had he achieved recognition as a qualified musician, his compositions being accepted by the Triennial Festivals, than a new force came into English music, and the style of Elgar and Bantock revolutionised the whole method of writing for choruses. Dr. Coward laid aside his composition, and having already renounced the old conventional style of choral singing, he appealed to the dramatic sense of his singers and brought about startling effects of choral interpretation—not carefully-calculated effects, but effects issuing straight from the humanity of the music, and having the rugged natural impulse of a living thing.

TWO MUSICAL CENTENARIES.

THE centenaries of 1912 include the anniversaries of birth of John Hullah and of William Vincent Wallace, two British musicians born in 1812. Hullah will be remembered for his enthusiasm in connection with the spread of popular instruction in sight-singing, and Wallace, who was an Irishman, was the composer of "Maritana" and other operas. In the July

number of the *Musical Times*, Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood, the writer of the centenary notice, tells us something of the adventurous career of Wallace. Wearying of Dublin musical life, he went to Australia in 1835, and for some months retired into the bush and took to sheep-raising. In 1840-1 he was in New York, and in 1841-2 in Mexico. Returning to London in 1845, his opera "*Maritana*" was produced at Drury Lane. Another operatic success was "*Lurline*" (1860). In the years intervening between the composition of these two works the spirit of adventure had taken him again to America. Finally, he died in France in 1865. "*Maritana*" is still performed by provincial opera companies, and it shows no diminution of popularity after close on seventy years.

COLUMBUS IN STATUARY.

In the New World nearly every country has testified in recognition of the deed of Columbus by the erection of some character of monument. The *Pan American* devotes an article to describing these monuments, noted for excellence of design and sumptuousness of execution. Perhaps the most striking is the statue which is now placed in the President's palace, Havana. It is an artistic piece of work. Next in effect is Vallmitjana's sculpture depicting Columbus in chains. It is to be regretted that this beautiful work is only a clay model. The representation is that of Columbus in his old age. He is seated on a coil of rope on the deck of the ship which is carrying him to Spain. He reclines against a capstan; his fettered hands held before him. The artist has caught a striking expression of resignation combined with melancholy. The work is a masterpiece of sentiment and expression.

There is no contemporaneous painting or likeness extant. The accepted likeness of the admiral is after being an idealistic conception. The few descriptions of the personal appearance of the admiral which we have from those who knew him well tell us "he was a man of sturdy stature, rather above the average height, of a very ruddy complexion, with freckles and red hair when he was young. The latter soon turned white, which was also the colour of his beard." Beards were the fashion of his day in Spain, and it is easy to believe that sailors wore them for protection.

The representations which we see to-day of Columbus can nearly all be traced back to an engraving called the *Paulus Jovius* cut, which was made from a painting that has been lost. Even the lost painting was not an original likeness, for it was painted on what the lawyers call "hearsay evidence." But as it was executed some time in the early years of the sixteenth century the features may be taken as fairly correct. In this cut Columbus is drawn without a beard, thus he is always clean shaven in effigy.

In Washington on June 8th there was erected a Columbus memorial for which Congress voted \$100,000. It is the joint work of Lorado Taft and Daniel H. Burnham. The design is a combination of fountain,

shaft and statue. The fountain is semicircular, 70ft wide and 65ft from front to rear. The balustrade which half encircles it bears the effigy of a heroic lion at either extremity. The salient feature of the memorial is a splendid stone shaft surmounted by a globe. Before this shaft, which rises in the centre of the fountain circle, is a statue of Columbus. The admiral stands at the prow of his ship, his eyes fixed for the first time on the world of which he had so long dreamed. The artist has tried to show in the expression all the surging thoughts that must have filled the breast of the discoverer at that prophetic moment. The figure-head of the vessel which is shown as carrying the navigator is an allegorical portrayal of the spirit of Discovery. The bow of the ship is cleaving the water in the great basin of the fountain—a pretty, artistic conception. The globe which surmounts the shaft indicates the contribution the discovery of Columbus was to the science of geography. The globe is supported by four massive eagles with outstretched wings. Upon it, in high relief, are cut out the topographical features of the New World. At either side of the shaft there appear figures portraying the sculptor's conception of representative types of the New and Old World. The figure of an American Indian, energetic in pose, one hand reaching over his shoulder and grasping an arrow from a quiver, represents the New World, while the statue of a patriarchal Caucasian, of heroic proportions and thoughtful mien, typifies the Old World. On the face at the rear of the shaft is placed a medallion representing Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

The following figures relative to the statue should be of interest. The great marble lions, guarding the memorial, weigh 15,000lb each, equivalent to 7 tons of coal. The statue of Columbus is 16ft high, weighs 44,000lb, and the marble group that surmounts the whole weighs not less than 29 tons, while each of the supporting eagles weighs 6 tons.

"THE RAFFAELLE OF SCULPTURE"

In the *Architectural Review* for July Mr. J. Edgumbe Staley has an interesting article on Luca Della Robbia (1400-1482) and his work. It was in 1450 that Luca Della Robbia began his series of Madonnas, and it is said that he did the "Mother and Child" no fewer than thirty-one times. Each one is described as a remarkable example of inventive manipulation, both as regards modelling in clay and enamelling in paint. The "Bertello Madonna" is regarded in Florence as one of his best examples. It has been said that Luca's nephew, Andrea, added the dove and the hands of the Father. Mr. Allan Marquand, of Princeton University, calls attention to four works by Luca Della Robbia which seem to have escaped the notice of historians of art. Writing in the *American Journal of Archaeology* for June, he explains that two of the four are in Nynehead church, Wellington, Somerset, and two are in

the hands of a dealer in Paris. The Madonnas at Wellington were presented to the church by the Rev. John Sanford, the vicar, in 1833. One represents the Madonna and Child and the other the Madonna adoring the child. The other works referred to by Mr. Marquand are two medallions, representing Prudence and Faith. Perhaps they were sample reliefs designed for the Pazzi Chapel, but for some reason never put in place.

THE FUTURISTS.

IN the *Dublin Review* for July Rev. T. J. Gerrard writes on the Futurists. To him they illustrate the tendency of liberty without law, the dynamic without the static, the subjective without objective control. After some humorous descriptions of the pictures recently exhibited at the Sackville Gallery in London, he says of the Futurists:—

They are all Italians. The leader is a poet, Signor Marinetti. He gives inspiration to five painters—Boccioni, Carrà and Russolo of Milan, Balla of Rome, and Severini of Paris. They profess to have a following of some 32,000 adherents in Italy alone, recruited mostly among University students, artists, men of letters, and musicians.

THE ANARCHISTS OF ART.

Force and violence are their ruling thoughts. Thus Marinetti writes: "We shall sing of the love of danger, the habit of energy and boldness. Literature has hitherto glorified thoughtless immobility, ecstasy and sleep; we shall extol aggressive movement, feverish insomnia, the double quick step, the somersault, the box on the ear, the fisticuff. There is no more beauty except in strife. We wish to glorify War—the only health-giver of the world—militarism, patriotism, the destructive arm of the Anarchist, the beautiful Ideas that kill, the contempt for women. We wish to destroy the museums, the libraries, to fight against moralism, feminism and all opportunistic and utilitarian meanesses. We shall sing of the great crowds in the excitement of labour, pleasure or rebellion; of the multi-coloured and polyphonic surf of revolutions in modern capital cities; of the nocturnal vibration of arsenals and workshops beneath their violent electric moons; of factories suspended from the clouds by their strings of smoke; of bridges leaping like gymnasts over the diabolical cutlery of sun-bathed rivers; of broad-chested locomotives prancing on rails, like huge steel horses bridled with long tubes. . . ." All that is borrowed from Nietzsche, except the mixed metaphors, which are the poet's own.

"SPACE NO LONGER EXISTS."

The Futurist, says the writer, looks upon the name of madman as a title of honour:—

Let me quote again from one of their manifestoes. "All," they say, "is conventional in art. Nothing is absolute in painting. What was truth for the painters of yesterday is but a falsehood to-day. We declare, for instance, that a portrait must not be like the sitter, and that the painter carries in himself the landscapes which he would fix upon his canvas. To paint a human figure you must not paint it; you must render the whole of its surrounding atmosphere. Space no longer exists: the street pavement, soaked by rain beneath the glare of electric lamps, becomes immensely deep and gapes to the very centre of the earth. Thousands of miles divide us from the sun; yet the house in front of us fits into the solar disc. Who can still believe in the opacity of bodies, since our sharpened and multiplied sensitiveness has already penetrated the obscure manifestations of the medium? Why should we

forget in our creations the doubled power of our sight, capable of giving results analogous to those of the X-rays? . . . Our renovated consciousness does not permit us to look upon man as the centre of universal life. The suffering of a man is of the same interest to us as the suffering of an electric lamp, which, with spasmodic starts, shriek out the most heart-rending expressions of colour."

Nothing is immoral in our eyes, says the Futurist manifesto.

A HUMOROUS CRITICISM.

The writer's own view is humorously expressed:—

If the Futurists were really true to themselves each would put himself into a category by himself. One would be a cross between a decadent kangaroo and a recessive split infinitive. Another would be Friday afternoon developing into a pair of trousers. A third might be the shiver left behind after the impact between a snark and a phenomenon. And so on. The dislocation between every idea and its corresponding reality is indeed an explicit aim of the Futurists.

All children occasionally have that feeling of tragic fury at being under control, at being mere children. The Futurists have the same rage at being mere *creatures*. They will not seek the power of secondary creation from that Power which alone has the primary and essential creation. They will owe nothing either to man or to God, no inheritance from the past. They will be as gods creating out of themselves alone. The calm observer sees in them but a handful of Loys, inflamed by sheer passion, smashing themselves against the one lasting and unbreakable reality, the reality of the spirit



U.I.A.]

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[Berlin.

The cubist at work. How the Chamber of Terror arose.

RANDOM READINGS FROM THE REVIEWS.

"ICI ON PARLE"

Charles Wilson, writing in the *Sunday at Home* on his experiences as clergyman in the Bush of Australia, tells the following story:—

The following announcement that I once saw mounted in a frame at one of the cottages greatly surprised me *Ici on Parle Français*. I was not ignorant of the language myself, so instead of wishing the settler's wife good morning, I naturally made use of the expression *Bon jour*, but she didn't appear to understand me. "*Comment vous portez vous, madame?*" I continued. The result, however, was still the same, she merely stared in astonishment at me, and told the children to leave the room. "You seem surprised," I remarked, pointing to the notice that was hanging on the wall just over the chimney piece. "It says on that card 'French spoken here', it's your husband, I suppose, who can talk it?" "French spoken here!" she exclaimed in astonishment. "I think, sir, you must be mistaken. I bought that card from a hawk on last week, and he told me it was the Latin for 'God Bless Our Home,' so I took it and hung it over the fireplace." Just then she caught sight of the schoolmaster, who happened to be passing, so she called him over and asked him to translate it. His version, of course, was the same as mine, and the woman was dreadfully angry about it. "Wait till that hawk comes round again!" she exclaimed. "My husband'll soon talk French to him! He'll make him give back the shilling, anyhow." Then, turning to me, she added, "You'll excuse me for sending the children away, but when you came in and spoke as you did, I really thought you were using bad language."

AN INDIAN'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SWAY.

In the *Rajput Herald* Sundari Raja pronounces British rule in India to be "without a parallel in the world's history," "a noble task," "the grandest performance of humanity." He says:—

To have been able to uplift millions of human beings is a record of which any country can be proud, but to have endeavoured, to have willed to have struggled, and, above all, to have sacrificed for the sake of a country entirely different, neither bound to it geographically nor racially, and to have worked out its evolution in a true and evangelical spirit, is a Herculean task which is at once the pride, the glory, and the martyrdom of Great Britain, whose sanctity equals only those records of real heroism largely associated with the world's greatest heroes.

SCOTLAND'S EARLIEST INHABITANTS.

In the current number of *History* Professor W. B. Stevenson treats of the people of Scotland three thousand years ago. The Celts came to Britain only 600 B.C. Before then the country was occupied by a people in the bronze age of civilisation, who partly belonged to the Mediterranean race, black haired, olive faced, partly to the Alpine race, with broader, rounder heads, and possibly brown hair. They used animal food, were in the main a pastoral people, though they used agriculture to some extent. Warfare was an important part of their occupation. They manufactured weapons, tools, clothing, ornaments, and pottery. Spinning was

common; sewing was practised. Gold was abundant. They lived in pit houses sunk two to six feet in the earth, about 15ft. to 20ft. in diameter. Their funeral mounds rose from 20ft. to 150ft.

A MASTER OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

Under the above title, Christian Brinton, in the *Century* for July, writes a strongly eulogistic article on the work of Maxfield Parrish, a craftsman in many mediums, a whimsical artist without an equal. One of his specialties is the paper cut-out, a method by which he gains relief and force in what would otherwise be a flat sketch. His work is remarkable for its joyous note, and for fancy and imagination, which simply run riot. "He finds himself, and he has the gift of making you feel, equally at home anywhere—that is, anywhere in the land of Make-Believe, for the restless, stressful existence about him offers little interest or stimulus. Above all, he preserves in each transition the precious spontaneity of youth. This art is a manifestly adolescent expression. The element of amusing or alluring distortion is seldom absent. The dragons are more avowedly voracious, the genus more malevolent, and the questing little adventurers more valiant than any met with elsewhere. In colour, as well as in character the same strain obtains. The dawn is more radiant than Aurora dare tint her, and the sunsets have a prismatic splendour visible only to painter and to poet."

DEVELOPING THE DONKEY.

The humour and pathos of a South London donkey show are described in *Pall Mall Magazine* by the Rev. J. Hudson. He says:—

We in South London, having provided cheap and cosy stabling for the costers, determined that they should have a gala day on which to exhibit their animals, at which prizes in plenty were readily promised.

All the donkeys were in perfect condition, and such fine specimens of their genus that the judges hardly knew how to eliminate the good from the excellent. They were of all ages, from the patriarch "Tommie," who bore his thirty years well (though age had lent him a touch of rheumatism as well as dignity) to frisky little colts of some two or three summers. The Pearly King was present with his wife and son, bedecked with 122,000 pearls, and, as pearl buttons are by no means cheap, it will be readily understood these suits are very costly. Most of the costers, however, appeared in everyday costume—more useful than ornamental.

The animals were divided into various classes—fancy donkeys, hard working donkeys, veterans, whilst one class was restricted to tenants of the stables.

One old moke, past work was still kept by his owner, "because he's the best friend I ever had," though it cost 2s. 6d. a week to keep him. Hearing of this self-sacrificing fidelity to the humble beast, the Duke of Portland gave it a comfortable home at Welbeck Abbey, and a few friends presented the faithful owner with a new donkey and harness.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE August number possesses much diversified interest.

SCHOOLMASTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Mr. J. L. Paton finds in the Order in Council which provides for the formation of a teachers' register the establishment of teaching as a profession. It removes the fear that the teacher would become a Civil Servant in England as he is in Germany. The Council of Registration will be to the teaching profession what the General Medical Council and the Law Society are to their respective professions. It must define the teacher; it must enforce the standard of qualification; it must create mutuality of trust and co-operation. Mr. Paton thus distinguishes:—"A trade is what we do to live: a profession is what we live to do." He hopes that there will be a closer association of the teaching profession with the universities. Schoolmasters in ancient Greece, as described in a recently unearthed Greek inscription from the site of the ancient city of Miletus, is the subject of a most interesting paper by Mr. C. Robinson. The cost of the public elementary education of this ancient city was met by the patriotic generosity of wealthy citizens. The teachers were elected by the show of hands of the citizens. The tablet contains a recapitulation lesson in grammar of an intricate and perplexing kind. The School Guardians visited the schools regularly to inspect. The schoolmasters were paid at the rate of good unskilled labourers, but were much looked down upon.

THE RELIGION OF THE FRENCHMAN.

Canon Lilley contributes an admirable study on this subject, which he thus sums up:—

The French mind even at its freest has not consciously abjured Catholicism. At most it sits loosely to the practices of religion mainly on account of what seems to it the negative attitude of the official Church in its dealings with the world of contemporary action. Yet a new sense of religious need is everywhere making itself felt throughout the national life. On the depth and intensity of this need depends the influence it will be able to exercise on the Church. And that in the end must be the measure of the Church's influence upon it. The Modernist spirit already exists abundantly in the teaching Church, but it will never be effectively released and justified unless it also exists as an urgent irresponsible demand of the spiritual life of the people.

WHY ANTAGONISE THE CHINESE?

Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., calls attention to the arbitrary action of the Colonial Office, which, without consulting either Parliament or the local Legislative Assemblies, has deprived all non-European British subjects in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States of the right they previously enjoyed of obtaining by examination appointment to Government posts. The Straits Settlements were included in the Imperial proclamation which gave

the people of India free and impartial admission to offices in the Royal service. We have thus broken faith. The Colonial Office has also abolished the Queen's Scholarships formerly tenable by non-Europeans. So "The British Empire, even in its Chinese colonies, has no place for an educated and ambitious Chinaman":—

The young British-born Chinaman who is ambitious for a career will be driven to find it in China itself; but he will go there with no friendly feelings to the stepmother who has driven him out. The British Empire will be to him, not an *alma mater*, but a type of alien despotism and exclusiveness, which must be resisted at all costs in China. There are many young Chinamen training themselves for the future development of their country in Germany, France, America and Japan. Their culture, though Western in character, will naturally be of an anti-British type.

Mr. Albert Dorrington describes the difficulties of a settler in Australia. The Rev. H. W. Clark thinks that the ejection of 1662, while it increased the number of Nonconformists, helped to weaken the stalwart witness borne by the original Separatists and Independents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE July number is marked by much of the spirit of an apologia for the Constitution and policy of the United States. The editor inveighs against the pleas for social justice that are being widely circulated as being Socialism, and therefore directed against the best interests of the American Republic.

Senator Lodge feels it his duty to take up the cudgels in defence of the Constitution, which for more than a century American people have been wont to reverence profoundly, but which of late has been made the subject of persistent and widespread attack. He glorifies the makers of the Constitution, the spirit and the record of the Constitution. That such a defensive utterance is felt to be necessary supplies a very significant indication of the movement of public opinion in the United States.

Mr. Charles A. Conant justifies the strong action of the United States in Nicaragua. The effect of American influence seems to have been to overthrow a most galling tyranny, and to give the sense of security necessary to the prosperous development of the country.

Rear-Admiral Mahan outlines the chief departments of the science of naval war as taught in the Naval College.

The letters of Samuel F. B. Morse, written in 1812, declare that the United States acquired among the nations of Europe in the late contest with England such a reputation that none, England least of all, would wish to embroil themselves with them.

Papers on Syndicalism, Cuba, and Yuan Shi Kai have been separately noticed.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE editor of this magazine must be happy at last. He was shouted down by a national gathering of Unionist associations. But he who shouts longest will shout last. And Mr. Maxse has the undoubted satisfaction, such as it is, of having set the "new style" which the most notorious Unionists are now sedulously following.

Here, for instance, on "the great Army reform imposture," and speaking of Lord Haldane in a way which makes us glad that we no longer take our manners from our old or new nobility. He is not content with declaring that our soldiers are armed with a rifle "probably inferior to any in Europe," that the system of recruiting horses will delay mobilisation, and that the peace establishment of our infantry is "dangerously low." He charges Lord Haldane with "false reasoning," "subterfuge, intrigue, and humbug," and that he "deliberately misled" the people. He actually sinks to the littleness of putting within inverted commas the military title of the present Secretary for War, thus:—"Colonel" Seely.

To keep his pages further resonant with termagant rhetoric, the editor prints Mr. F. E. Smith's Belfast speech of July 12th.

Even Mr. W. H. Mallock, denouncing Syndicalism as proof of the intellectual bankruptcy of Socialism, cannot quite rise to the same level. He only reaches this sort of thing:—"Such doctrines are like the stale dregs of beer which Socialists of the more thoughtful kind have left in their abandoned glasses; and with these dregs the new Trade Unionists fuddle themselves and reel into the world mistaking inebriety for the illumination of knowledge."

Dr. Brougham Leech is positively calm in pleading for a Unionist campaign throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and for Unionist candidates at every bye- and general election.

"Egotistical Eighteen" varies the style of criticism of recent and current literature by scheduling under "the blind spot" (the foot-space three feet from the batsman's block) the writers whom "no one reads."

Mr. Maurice Low describes Mr. Bryan, who denounces "bosses," as "the most powerful boss of all," and anticipates the election of a Radical to carry out a Radical programme.

A pleasant relief from the din of politics is given by E. Bruce Mitford in "Britain's five finest walking tours." These are the Lizard and Land's End, the North Devon coast, the Snowdon district, the English Lakes, and the Trossachs and Loch Awe.

Mr. P. Airey, once an Australian M.P., pours scorn on compulsory arbitration as a remedy for labour troubles.

The Canadian correspondent warns the Quebec hierarchy that their intellectual despotism will sooner or later be attacked and overthrown. He says the French-Canadian colleges are thronged with teachers who would fail to win their degrees at McGill and Toronto Universities.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WITH the exception of a few ineptitudes, which for the writers' sakes a kinder editor would have suppressed, the July number has an appetising bill of fare.

THE WOEFUL PLIGHT OF OUR COTTON TRADE.

A gloomy prospect for our cotton industry is drawn by Mr. Ellis Barker. American ring spindles consume 50 per cent. more raw cotton and produce 50 per cent. more yarn than the English mule spindles. Our annual total of cotton goods is now valued at £110,000,000, as against the American £125,000,000. English wages average £200 a year, American £340. One English weaver can seldom tend more than four plain looms, whereas an American will manage twelve or twenty automatic looms. The greater efficiency of America more than offsets the greater cost of labour and establishment, and results in equal or greater cheapness. The moral is Tariff Reform. The writer goes on to say:—

Lancashire has lost the Japanese market. It will probably lose the Chinese market within a few years, and it will eventually lose the Indian market as well unless the Indian market is reserved to Lancashire under a system of Imperial preferences. That is its only hope. Lancashire can compensate itself for the probable loss of the Chinese market by preferential arrangements for her cottons not only with India but with all the other British dominions and colonies, which, with their rapidly growing population, are bound to be ever more valuable customers.

FOR A LEGAL MINIMUM WAGE.

Mr. Ensor, L.C.C., wonders why underpayment, which is the root of our social unrest, did not become an orthodox subject of factory legislation. The physiological minimum—the lowest amount compatible with animal efficiency—and the trade minimum—the highest a trade can bear—must both be considered, the former as an element in the latter. Parliament must fix no figures, but leave that to district boards. Foreign competition need not be feared: "generally speaking, our most regulated trades face foreign competition most successfully."

STERN MEASURES FOR THE CRIMINAL.

Mr. W. S. Lilly pleads for retributive or vindictive justice against the recurrent offender. He says:—

A third conviction at Assizes or Quarter Sessions should result in the offender's loss of personal liberty for the rest of his life. He should be deported to some island and reduced to a state of industrial serfdom, in which he should earn his own subsistence, for it would be monstrous that he should be maintained at the expense of the community. Of course he should be humanely treated, sufficiently fed, not over-worked, and provided with the means of moral and religious culture: but a stern discipline should be enforced, the chief instruments of which would be the lash and reduced rations for the mutinous.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Recent art sales, their huge totals, and huge individual prices, are discussed by W. Roberts, who reports four sales in Paris which produced over a million sterling, and one in London which reached a third of a million. K. M. Loudon publishes hitherto unpublished (French) letters of Lord Chesterfield,

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

A NUMBER of the papers in the August issue have been separately noticed.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. James Milne reports a new political America. The old respect for the Constitution is giving place to an uneasy feeling that eighteenth-century machinery will not suit twentieth-century needs in the largest democracy in the world. He says, "There is little doubt that Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, is going to be the next American President. He said, 'There is equally little doubt that if a straight vote of the whole American people could be taken, Mr. Roosevelt would go in against all comers.'" Mr. Roosevelt will be heard from again, because he has almost broken up the political machine which has ruled America since the Civil War. Mr. Bryan boldly declares, "My ideas have already had two terms at the White House." The writer thinks that the Presidency will be safe in the custody of Mr. Woodrow Wilson. He is able, he has dignity, even if he has not the genius for friendship.

TO HOUSE THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

Mr. J. L. Green pronounces the housing of the agricultural labourer to be generally inferior. He would allow no new cottages to be erected with less than three bedrooms, two with fireplaces in them. He thinks that such cottages could be erected for £180 to £200. He thinks the best method would be to secure the co-operation of the landowners by loans from the State, to be repaid partly by the whole of the rent payable by the labourer, partly by the development fund, and partly by the owner himself, who would become owner of the cottage in sixty-eight and a half years. The owner would give the land, receive no rent, and meet the cost of repairs and insurance.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH INSURANCE.

Mr. W. Harbutt Dawson, comparing insurance in the two countries, says that the most vital difference is that insurance against sickness and invalidity are covered in one system in England, and kept quite distinct in Germany. The occupational scope of insurance in both countries is much the same. The English Act carries differential treatment to a greater extent. The terms offered to insurers under the English Act are altogether more generous. Maternity benefit has only been given upon a very limited scale in Germany. While declining to make invidious conclusions as to the absolute superiority of either system, the balance of the advantage seems, in the writer's mind, to set in the direction of the English Act.

LIVING POET ON LIVING POET.

Mr. Alfred Noyes reviews the poems of Edmund Gosse, of which he speaks most highly. They have, he says, the artistic passion of the French school, but underlying them all a scientific consciousness, or "fundamental brainwork." "The lines are loaded with the golden logic of beauty." They show that

"the intellectual method of true poetry is a weapon of precision, and of an edge not to be matched by the mere flint weapons of prose. It flashes, but only because it is of steel. And it strikes home, because it has behind it the whole strength of a man." These poems are "a confession of faith in the future of English poetry by a true guardian of the fire."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. E. Smith reiterates the Tariff Reformers' belief in the efficacy of his panacea. He maintains that the bye-elections prove that the Government is heartily distrusted by the country. An anonymous writer adversely reviews the Home Rule Bill in committee. Mr. Walter Jerrold finds the centenary of parody in the hundredth anniversary of the publication of "The Rejected Addresses."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The July number is the first edited by Mr. Harold Cox. His trenchant criticisms on current politics have been separately quoted. Nine of the thirteen papers are signed, and an eminent cluster of writers has been secured. Half a dozen papers have been separately noticed by us.

A PERMANENT ROYAL VICEROY FOR INDIA.

A writer on India and her sovereign says that the King's visit has lifted the people of India to a new plane, making them feel no longer the subjects of English people, but fellow-subjects with English people of one King. The writer says:—

"We are convinced that the only way of fully meeting the real needs of India, both governmental and sentimental, is to make one of the Princes of the Royal House the representative of the Sovereign in India, with a high official to act under him as *Dewan* or Prime Minister.

A Royal Viceroy or Prince Regent, a *Khandani admi*, one of the blood, would stand out as the source of honour, the arbiter of social sanctions, the protector and champion of immemorial rights and privileges, which to the Indians are as the breath of life. There would be continuity, for the Prince Regent would remain, and the short uncertain friendships of the five years' tenure of Viceroyalty would give way to the abiding link of a longer period.

OTHER PAPERS.

Home Rule economics are summed up by saying that the cry of Ireland a nation is now changed into Ireland a pauper. "The British people are to pay five and a half millions a year for the privilege of superimposing canon law over the King's liberty in Ireland." Mr. Edmund Gosse describes the founding of the *vie de salon* in the Hotel de Rambouillet as the reaction from the rough and rude life of religious warfare towards what was gentle, beautiful, and delicate. Horace Blackley writes a depreciation of Fox, who, despite his supremacy as orator and debater, is pronounced wholly destitute of political sagacity, without any triumph of statecraft standing to his credit. Saint Nihal Singh describes the change in the status of Oriental women; and Dr. Shipley contributes a study interesting to Elizabethan scholars on zoology in the time of Shakespeare.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE July number may be historically memorable for the avowal of a Unionist policy that would welcome Home Rule all round. The paper in question has been separately noticed, along with four or five others.

WHAT IS DISTINCTIVE OF BROWNING.

Mr. Henry James writes on "The Novel in 'The Ring and the Book,'" and mirrors in almost Browningsque prose the struggle of the constructive mind to grasp the multitudinous and overwhelming mass of intellectual riches found in Browning's masterpiece. This places Browning quite apart, making the rest of our poetic record comparatively pale and abstract:—

Shelley and Swinburne—to name only his compeers—are, I know, a part of the record; but the author of "Men and Women," of "Pippa Passes," of certain of the Dramatic Lyrics and other scattered felicities, not only expresses and effects the matter; he fairly, he heatedly, if I may use such a term, exudes and perspires it. Shelley, let us say in the connection, is a light, and Swinburne, let us say, a sound, Browning alone of them all is a temperature. We feel it, we are in it at a plunge, with the very first pages of the thing before us.

"The Ring and the Book" gives us "in the rarest manner three characters of the first importance," which are, of course, Caponsacchi, Pompilia, and the Pope.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S IDEAS.

The Rev. A. Fawkes divides novels into four classes, as they deal with romance, with life, with ideas, or take the shape of a work of art. Art to-day is represented by Mr. Hardy, romance by R. L. Stevenson, life by George Meredith, and ideas by Mrs. Humphry Ward. She is in the apostolic succession of her grandfather, Arnold of Rugby, and Matthew Arnold, her uncle. He says:—"The distinctive note of her thinking is sanity. She is progressive, but distrustful of Liberalism; a feminist, but an opponent of women's suffrage; a Modernist, but in her latest utterance, 'Richard Meynell,' an upholder of the Established Church." Her fear of Socialism is, he thinks, excessive. Liberalism seems to her to have occult connection with want of principle. Her "philosophy of religion" is likely to be of more permanent value than her contribution to political and economic science.

TO ENTER THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. Walter Landells, who announces that high commercial morality is the goal aimed at by the London Stock Exchange, tells us the various ways in which membership can be obtained:—

The easiest but most expensive method is to pay an entrance fee of 500 guineas, and to find three members who will be responsible for four years for the sum of £500 each, this £1,500 being forfeitable to the estate in the event of the new member being "hammered" during the period. In addition, the candidate must buy three Stock Exchange shares, the price of which at present is about £190 for the £13 paid share; and he must also purchase from some retiring member a nomination which

can be bought for about £70, although, when nominations were first created, one is known to have changed hands for £700.

Serving for four years as a clerk in the Stock Exchange reduces the cost, and every year a few candidates are elected without nomination. But an outsider who wants to come straight into the Stock Exchange as a member must be prepared to pay about £1,200, of which about £570, the purchase price of the shares, is reproductive.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Of the literary articles Mr. Joseph Conrad is described as a Pole by birth, a naturalised Englishman, an author, and various other things, but most of all at heart a seaman, a master-mariner of the British Merchant Service. Maurice Barrès is described as a Romantic in the ranks of the classics, or, rather, as a free lance fighting the battles of idealism. The final judgment on the *Banister v. Thompson* case leads the writer to say that excommunication is a very rare and sad necessity, will never wholly disappear, but religion will not be helped by its revival, as in that celebrated case.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THE two most distinctive papers of the July number—those by Dr. Max Nordau and C. G. Montefiore—have been separately noticed. "The ungodly organisation of society" is traced by the Rev. A. W. F. Blunt to the facts—first, of the substitution of morality for spirituality, the drifting more and more into a worship of works; and second, the worship of autonomy and the dislike of discipline.

The Bishop of Tasmania treats the Church, the world, and the Kingdom as circles, which must ultimately become concentric, though now Church and world form only parts of the whole, which is the Kingdom. He considers that the unity and continuity of the Catholic Church, its authority in matters of faith and conduct, and a rich historic symbolism, and the Protestant rights of the individual, that each man is to be regarded as an end in himself, are elements to be combined in the higher synthesis of the Church that is to be.

Mr. R. Kennard Davis finds that Christ is the Truth in that the challenge, What would Jesus do? applied to every situation in the moral life. Mr. B. A. G. Fuller offers a plea for the serious consideration of the gods of Epicurus. They represent the ideal, the life of God, as something which can be thought of in the only terms and realised under the only conditions which life, as we know it, offers.

In the department of social service, Emma Mahler calls attention to the hardships of seamen's wives, and urges the shipowners to avail themselves of the powers given by law to give weekly or fortnightly allotment notes to the wives at home out of their husbands' wages.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

THE two principal articles in *De Tijdspiegel* concern theatrical matters. In "Stage Reform" the writer dissects the style of present-day plays and compares them with some of the older ones, there is too great a tendency now to overshadow the play by realistic and extravagant mounting, while the plays themselves are often far from natural. Singleness of interest, avoiding over-complex plots, is what we require; another quality to be attained is that of keeping the ear and the eye equally employed. Panoramic and pyrotechnic effects are not good. The second article shows the position of the actor in olden days, and contains some interesting passages. The conversation between Hamlet and Rosenkranz concerning the players is mentioned, and it is pointed out that some of Shakespeare's lines are directed towards a better recognition of the actor and against the contempt often shown for him in those times.

In *De Gids* we have the continuation of the essay on ancient and modern historical novels, from which we gather that Holland has really nothing that will compare with "The Last Days of Pompeii" or "Hypatia," or with various Continental productions of a like nature. The Dutch Indian possessions have given rise to certain good attempts at an historical novel deserving of lasting fame. Many historical romances were written between 1830 and 1880, but they cannot claim to be on a level with those above mentioned. An article on ethnographical museums, and the Leyden Museum in particular, shows the utility of such institutions and the scant attention paid to them in Holland. The writer mentions the following fact — In the Indian possessions are many wonderful pieces of tapestry, but the natives will not show them to the white travellers for fear of losing them, in one case, where a visit was made to a prince, it took three days to induce him to show his treasures. Hence the value to the student of the specimens shown in museums, which he can examine without trouble.

"The Representation of the Horse in Movement" is the article in *Elsevier* that will attract British readers, because it shows some of the pictures of John Sturgess, and recalls Sam Weller's song about Turpin and Black Bess. There is a picture by Caran d'Ache, showing a troop of cavalry in full gallop, and there are many other illustrations in which horses figure. Ancient mosaics are dealt with in another contribution, some taken from Pompeii, others from different Italian churches and other edifices. The article on the collection of old Italian pictures in the Royal Museum is also noteworthy.

The subject of a minimum wage for outworkers is dealt with in *Vragen des Tijds*, particularly as it affects the "house industries" in Holland. There are really no legal regulations concerning hours of labour, while

the struggle for existence reduces the wage to a low point in many instances. The main difficulty is lack of organisation; so very few of the outworkers belong to any kind of trade union. In the course of the dissertation, the writer traces the fight against sweating in other lands, factory regulations, and the law for outworkers in Australia and elsewhere. It is satisfactory to note how much credit is given to our own country in this connection. The next contribution might be entitled "Is a Protective Tariff Necessary in Order to Secure Social Reforms?" Protectionists declare that the money required for these social reforms must be raised by increasing the import duties, free traders in Holland ridicule this idea. There is also a very good article on the Panama Canal and its economic importance.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

RECENT social legislation in England has not received much favourable notice from the Italian press, and it is therefore pleasant to find the *Nuova Antologia* welcoming the coming into operation of the Insurance Act in a most cordial article by its editor, Maggiorino Ferraris. The Act is admirably summarised, and is described as "one of the greatest, most courageous, and organic reforms that the human mind can conceive." The editor has another article, under the title "For Our Sons," in which he makes a strong appeal for better education for Italian young men, more training, more discipline, more real preparation for life. He deplores the weak indulgence of the Italian mother and the lamentable economy which even well-to-do families practise in educational matters, and urges, *inter alia*, the studying of foreign languages and the spending of summer vacations in foreign cities. A Manfroni describes, with the aid of illustrations, the submarine tube by which it is proposed to connect Venice with the Lido. It will start near the Piazzetta, and will be large enough to contain, besides a foot-way, double lines of electric trams, by which passengers can be carried to the Lido in five minutes. A Galanti discusses the English book world in comparison with the Italian. He is impressed by the immensity of the English book-reading public, but notes that we mostly read novels. Italy, on the other hand, publishes many more scientific books intended for specialists than England though it lacks scientific works of a popular nature. A word of admiration is naturally bestowed on the British Museum library, which owes so much to its Italian organiser, Anthony Panizzi but it is noted as a serious lack that scientific magazines are not available there until they are a year old. Finally, there is an interesting paper on Keats and the Rome of his day, read by Mr. Nelson Gay in the Keats Museum last February.

In the *Rassegna Nazionale* "Spectator" describes the controversies at present agitating the German Catholic Party and the rivalries between the Berlin

and the Cologne schools. The special point in dispute is whether Catholic working-men should continue to belong to "Christian" syndicates in company with Protestants, as they have done with much success for many years, or whether they should attempt to form strictly Catholic syndicates of their own. In its wider aspects, however, the controversy turns on the question whether Catholics who decline to allow their political activity to be controlled by the Church are to be denounced as disloyal and branded as "political Modernists" by an intransigent clique. Other articles of interest deal with the poetry of Giovanni Pascoli and with the conditions of Italian colonisation on the Pacific Coast.

For the third year in succession the *Riforma Sociale* has issued as a supplement of 250 pages a detailed account of "Economic Italy of 1911" by Professor Bachi. It constitutes a complete annual of the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and financial condition of the country, drawn up methodically and written in an attractive style. The volume should be invaluable, not only to economic students, but to everyone having business relations with Italy. The price is only five francs.

To *Emporium* Bice Viallet contributes an article, beautifully illustrated from old masters, on trousseaux in former days, from which one gathers that the great ladies of the Renaissance were even more sumptuous and extravagant over their clothes than rich women to-day.

THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

In *España Moderna* the subject of religion is discussed by Sr. Miguel de Unamuno. Religion is essentially divine, he says, and the idea of an atheistic religion is not to be entertained. The idea of a god is a being who does not die; even the deities of old were supposed to live after they ceased to inhabit the earth. A hero was exalted into a deity, but it was in the belief that he still lived elsewhere, and could help those who worshipped him. Another contribution is a critique of the latest edition of the poem of the Cid and an analysis thereof. Some writers ascribe the authorship of all the great Spanish poems, including the Cid, to monks of this or that monastery. "The Literature of To-Day" is an essay on the change of tone and ideas to be observed in modern literature; it is following the course of evolution, doubtless, but some aspects of the change are to be deplored. In "Modern America" we have many facts concerning the South American Republics; it seems that Brazil is making good progress.

Writing about the early days of railways, in *La Lectura*, Azorin says that the first line opened in Spain was that from Barcelona to Mataró in 1848, followed by the Madrid-Aranjuez line in 1851. As early as 1840 a line was in operation in Cuba, from Havana to Guines, and a traveller stated that he was

carried more rapidly on it than on the English railways. In another contribution, dealing with the Bonnet and similar outrages, the writer deplores the publicity given to such outrages and such criminals in cinematograph shows and otherwise, then speaks of the influence of the "detective" novel, and finally gives an account of the clever manner in which a gang was broken up by the Governor of Cordova forty years ago, as narrated elsewhere in this issue.

In *Ciudad de Dios* Sr. J. Montes deals with "Criminal Matters," and criticises those who hold that man has no moral responsibility, declaring that he is answerable only to the community of which he forms a part; there are no moral laws for him to obey, he owes obedience solely to the laws of the community. "Poor humanity!" mockingly exclaims the writer, and then proceeds with his scathing criticism. In another contribution there are notes and ideas on phases of religious music, such as the value of joyous passages.

Spanish national education is not organised as it should be, according to a writer in *Nuestro Tiempo*. Too much is left to a central corps of masters; there is too much indifference to religion in some parts and too much fanaticism in others. In another article, Dr. Santos Rubiano, a military doctor, gives his idea of the psycho-social value of military life so far as Spain is concerned; the military discipline has very beneficial results on the social life, and although everything in the army is not good, yet the national spirit is thereby fostered, and the men thus trained exercise a good influence in social matters. Non-commissioned officers are especially commended.

THE EXPOSITOR.

A NEW and enlarged series. Contains articles on "The Consummation of the Old Testament in Jesus Christ," by Professor Konig, D.D.; "The Levitical Code and the Table of Kindred Affinity," by the Bishop of Osory; "Self-Denial and Self-Committal," by Principal P. T. Forsyth, D.D.; "The Hebrew Feasts in Leviticus xxiii.," by Professor B. D. Erdmans, D.D.; "Personality and Grace," by Professor John Oman, D.D.; "St. Paul and the Mystery Religions," by Professor H. A. A. Kennedy, D.D.; and "On the Teaching of Paul in Terms of the Present Day," by Sir W. M. Ramsay. In the latter paper Sir W. M. Ramsay says:—"Faith is the driving power that turns man back from his tendency to degradation, and starts him in the course of movement towards God. The way to measure or estimate a force is through the effect that it produces; there is no other way. Now it will be observed that where Paul is attempting to move the minds and hearts of men he speaks most about faith, and lays all the stress of his teaching on faith, but where he has in his mind the thought of judgment regarding men, he speaks of works—i.e., of the effect that this force produces.

PSYCHIC AND OCCULT MAGAZINES.

In the *Theosophist* for July Mrs. Besant gives an account of the growth of the Theosophical Society and the various changes through which it has passed. From 1875 to 1884 the Society was distinctly engaged in the pursuit of occult study and in the proclamation of human brotherhood. Then came the Coulomb attack and Colonel Olcott's decision that the only chance to keep the Society alive was to drop its occult side altogether. Of this Madame Blavatsky disapproved. She declared bitterly against it, and created the Esoteric Section to carry on what she called the original purpose of the Society, and in this way the lamp of occultism was kept burning. Mrs. Besant explains the difference between theosophy and neo-theosophy. She ends a very interesting article with the following warning:—

The Theosophical Society has been chosen by the Guardians of Humanity to be the receptacle of Theosophy and Their Messenger; so long as it remains all-inclusive it will live, if it should become exclusive of any truth it will die, and a worthy successor will take its name and its place. Myriads of facts and truths remain for man to discover, which are in the Divine Wisdom as known to the Masters, one by one they will be brought down to increase the mere fragment of that wisdom which is as yet known to us. Let us beware, lest in our conceit we erect our ignorance as a barrier against their influx, and so compel their Guardians to find beings more receptive, hearts more loyal, in an organisation other than the Theosophical Society.

Miss Lily Nightingale's article on "The Power of Sound" is full of interest, and gives one truly to think. I give two quotations which show clearly the trend of the article:—

Sound is the token of life—elemental, human, universal. Winds and waters raise their mighty voice, earthquake and cataract speak "with many tongues," animals utter poems of love and runes of wrath.

"With each spoken word of daily speech we are building forms in the surrounding ether, invisible aerial architecture, houses and temples more real than those raised by human hands."

Another article of much interest is translated from an unpublished Russian book and entitled "Perception of Men and Animals," in which the author explains the difference between the psychic apparatus of these two.

The *Occult Review* for August contains an interesting article by Mabel Collins, entitled "The Transparent Jewel," in which she gives an account of the doctrines, aphorisms, practices, and sources of the Yoga teachings. The "transparent jewel" is the mind of man when it has been drawn from the darkness of material life, and become perfectly clear through the study of the Yoga. Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove's article, "On Symbolism in Art," should prove interesting and instructive reading to all artists. "No man," he says, "can be a true artist who is not in the genuine sense of the word (not that distorted and depraved meaning assigned to it by modern usage) a mystic. For there is no genuine

art without vision—the vision that tells of the true and inner meaning and significance of experience and phenomena. It is the aim of the artist freely to give his vision and its fruits to all those that are able to receive thereof." Mr. W. J. Colville gives an account of Abdul Baha Abbas and his teachings; and Elliott O'Donnell writes on Indian jugglery, the solution of which, he maintains, must be looked for outside the physical, the keynote to it is in the superphysical, and we must turn to the Spirit World for this.

The *Theosophical Path* for July contains several very good articles, and two of special practical value—"The Psychology of Sanitation," by Lydia Ross, M.D., and "The Healing Power of Music," by a student. "Sanitation," the author says, "goes beyond the mere matter of physical health or economic value." The article is a plea for general purification both inwardly and outwardly—"a more positive pose and centring of the Real Self, and more freedom from the aggressive mixtures of external influences." The second article is a plea for the realisation of the power of music on the emotions, as a power in our lives, and in our sanatoria as a cure for the mentally sick and insane. He quotes from a scientific periodical of cases of nostalgia and aphasia cured by a musical-box in the sanatorium, the writer of which "attributes the cure to a resuscitation of the will-power by means of the emotions being aroused by the music. Music, he says, is the language of the emotions, and good music diverts the mind from bad emotions such as brooding." The writer of the article says, "The reason why we cannot fix or make use of the lofty states into which music lifts us is because the general tone of our life is not keyed up to that pitch. If music does not inspire us to action, it has not inspired us at all. We have to realise that we are temples, and that these shrines need to be made clean and fit ere they can be blessed by sublime presences. Anything worth having must be fought for, and it rests with us whether we consider the thing worth fighting for."

THE ENGLISHWOMAN.

THE August number of the *Englishwoman* contains several interesting articles.

The Countess of Selborne, who writes on Suffrage prospects, says the spectacle of the two Parties calculating what arrangement of the women's vote will most benefit their own group is not an edifying one. To working women it will seem that the Labour Party are their real friends, anxious to do them justice without counting up the exact electoral profit they may hope to gain. The probability is, concludes the Countess, that the Labour Party will eventually eat up the Liberal Party. At any rate, Labour will certainly gain an advantage over Liberalism if it can convince the women of the people that it is their disinterested friend, while Liberalism merely helps them for what it can get out of them.

Some Holiday Books.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN FICTION.*

THIS eagerly-expected novel by the author of "The Dop Doctor" is as strange, as daring, as emotional, perhaps even more verbose than its predecessor, and as paradoxical. In this book Miss Graves, who writes under the name of Richard Dehan, gives us a notable companion to her former work. Of that earlier story it was never doubted that so ruthless a picture of the horrors of war could only have been painted by a man; in the present book there is a more pronounced femininity, but just as virile a presentment of war's horrors. What can be more realistic than this description, the superabundance of words strengthening the effect?

The trodden slopes that were strewn with shattered Minie rifles and smashed muskets, Highland bonnets, bearskins and shakos, and dead and dying men in kilts and plaids and red coats, lying in queer contorted attitudes—as if a giant child had been playing at soldiers, and had given the green board a spiteful kick and gone away—were covered with a low shrub like bilberry, seemingly laden with a plentiful crop of red fruit, yet they were not berries but blood-drops. The grasses wept—the earth was soaked—the river in the glen-bottom ran blood.

This is no story to be taken up for a half-hour's diversion. When a writer dares to take two heroic figures of the past, one at least of which is known to all, to give them imaginary attributes, substitute fiction for fact, and yet do this in such a way that the fiction seems only an unusual dress which makes the personalities more vivid, anyone can see that the writer deserves to be studied, not skimmed; to be leisurely read, not galloped through.

NO TALE FOR THE UNSOPHISTICATED.

Neither is this a tale for the unsophisticated, as the scene to which the story owes its title will tell. Hector Dunoisse, the central character, has fallen before the charms of the beautiful Mrs. de Roux—for her he has sacrificed purity, honour, and his good name. Called upon by his father to claim the succession as Hereditary Prince of Widinitz, he has actually taken his mistress with him upon the journey to that country, and both have rightly been cast out with scorn and contumely. Returning to Paris, Henriette de Roux, who has tired of her ruined lover, manages that he shall be despatched upon a foreign mission. Owing to an accident to the train at Joigny he returns unexpectedly, to find Henriette, as he supposes, dead, though really only insensible. To them comes the new lover, an old school companion of Dunoisse, with whom he had fought a duel, who, roughly telling the crude truth of Henriette's shamelessness, points out to Dunoisse that she is reviving, and then demands that both of them shall leave her to decide who shall retain her, the test being the name she shall first pronounce upon recovery.

* *Between Two Thieves.* • By Richard Dehan. (Heinemann. 6s.)

A DRAMATIC PASSAGE.

In that room of a woman's shame hung an ivory crucifix, the Figure covered with a drapery of black velvet, and the sight of this had prompted the mockery in the man's voice, who thus continued:—

"Whose name this woman speaks, his she shall be, soul and body! Is that agreed, my virtuous Dunoisse?"

The cold blue eyes and the burning black eyes met and struck out a white-hot flame between them.

"It is agreed!" said Dunoisse in a barely audible voice.

"Her husband is out of the running—a scratched horse," said de Moully, sneering and smiling. . . . "He has battened on the sale of her beauty, and climbed by the ladder of his shame. Therefore, should those pale lips frame 'Eugène,' it counts less than nothing. . . . We stand or fall by their dropping into the hair-weight balance of Destiny a 'Hector' or 'Alain.'"

A silence fell. The ashes of the dying fire dropped upon the tiled hearth with a little clicking echo. . . . Three rivals waited by the moaning figure on the sofa in the disarranged, disordered bedchamber. . . . De Moully, and Dunoisse, and Another Whose Face was hidden by a veil. . . .

"Ah, Jesu Christ! . . ."

The Name came from the pale lips of Henriette in a sighing whisper. Then silence fell again like a black velvet pall. . . . Dunoisse and de Moully, the fire of lust and anger dead ashes between them, looked with awe and horror, each in the other's face. And stronger and clearer upon the strained and guilty consciences of both grew the impression of an unseen Presence, awful, condemnatory, relentless, all-potent, standing between them in the rose-coloured room.

HERO AND HEROINE.

Dramatic scenes such as this abound in a book of which, though the plot is simple and but few people occupy the stage the whole time, yet occasionally the arena is crammed, and there are also by-plots. The heroine is Florence Nightingale, under the *alias* of Ada Merling, with the additional attributes of beauty, wealth, and a hopeless love-story; and the hero Dunoisse, the young Frenchman, who is credited with the noble deeds of Dunant, the Swiss enthusiast who suggested the Red Cross Society. It must not be forgotten, however, that Miss Graves tells us that "the story is not a biographical record, but a work of fiction founded upon the rock of indisputable fact." The period being Victorian, the style is Victorian also, with this exception: that, as the opening chapters describe the death of the hero, they belong to the present epoch of aeroplanes and motors, Dunoisse wishing that they had been invented long before, for in war they would be invaluable, and in war will come their supreme use. "For the swift and easy removal of wounded from the field of battle, a fleet of Army Hospital Service aeroplanes will one day be built and equipped and organised by every civilised Government under the rules of the Crimson Cross."

THE HERO'S HISTORY.

The story begins at the sixth chapter, when we learn that Dunoisse's birth was not quite regular, his father, one of Napoleon's marshals, having run away with

his mother from the Carmelite convent in which she was a professed nun. Grief for her failure in religion so preyed upon her mind, however, that when her boy was about six years old she resolved to return to the convent, and there make expiation for her sin. Her husband said he would permit it if the Carmelites would give him the dowry which had passed to the convent upon her first novitiate, and the institution gave the money back and received the penitent.

At the military school at which the boy was educated this story came out, and was the cause of a duel between him and a schoolfellow, the result of which was that the other youth was maimed for life, and had to give up his career. As De Moulny was recovering, the two boys had a long conversation, and Dunoisse promised that he would never touch the money which had come to his father in so unholy a manner. And this vow he kept for many years, giving lessons after school hours in order to get his pocket money—in fact, living the life of one of the poorest of the inmates, although his father was a rich man. Trained in this severe fashion, and helped by the early teaching of a little old lady who had been his English governess, mentally and morally Dunoisse became a strong man. Hearing by chance that the little old governess had fallen upon very evil times, he travelled to England to see her, and this brought him in contact with Ada Merling, who had just succeeded in establishing a home for invalid gentlewomen, which is still in existence in Lisson Grove. The two were mutually attracted. In a little interlude later on we learn that Ada Merling's mother, seeing that her daughter was so attracted, and fearing that a marriage might take place between her and Dunoisse, compelled Ada to promise that she would never marry a foreigner, or a Catholic. Meanwhile, unhappily, Dunoisse has fallen under the fascinations of Henriette de Roux, and is in consequence ruined both in character and purse.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, "PRINCE OF PRETENDERS."

Ada Merling has come in contract with Louis Napoleon; thenceforward he is the bugaboo of her existence. As we have never learned that Florence Nightingale conceived so terrible a hatred for the third Napoleon, we must suppose that it is Miss Graves who thinks of him as the cunning, shameless, impecunious, greedy wretch he is represented here; the "Prince of Pretenders" who became by fraud and craft and treachery and murder Emperor of France." To his shameful policy she attributes the Crimean War and its ensuing disasters. Through him Dunoisse is cast into prison, and so tortured that when he comes out it is as an old and decrepit man. During his imprisonment he had time to think of his own crimes, for at the bidding of Madame de Roux he had spent upon her the money taken from his mother's convent, and which had been placed by his father in a bank to his credit.

A HORROR PICTURE OF THE CRIMEA.

Dunoisse and Ada meet again during the Crimean War, where both are giving themselves up wholly to helping the sufferings of others. Though the plot may be fiction, the facts of the horrors, miseries and shame of that war are true enough, and Miss Graves does not spare our sensibilities. Here is another of her forcible, if too wordy, descriptions:—

And, swathed in clotted rags of bandages; or nakedly exposed to the shuddering sight of men, were faces mutilated by loss of noses or lips; and blind faces, showing red, empty eye-sockets; or mere fragments of faces, shattered, and split, and mutilated by grape, and shrapnel, and shell-splinters; or cloven with great sword-strokes from the forehead to the chin.

It would not be fair to the writer to give further details from a book to which so much care and thought have been given. It may be asked why the tale of our incapacity, our wretched commissariat, and the shameful trickery that went on then should be revived; but forewarned is forearmed; and though it is to be hoped we are unlikely to be so unprepared again, yet the moral to be learned from such a history should never be forgotten, as the past so often is.

A VISION OF THE LADY OF THE LAMP.

The book closes with the death of Dunoisse. De Moulny, become a cardinal, comes from a distance to receive his own pardon from and to give absolution to the dying man. A letter from Ada Merling, which was only to be delivered after her death, comes too late for Dunoisse to hear while living. But, believing that the soul often remains a prisoner for hours after the spark of life has been extinguished, the Cardinal read the letter aloud in the death-chamber. Dunoisse heard, and to him was given a vision of the Lady with the Lamp. Then:—

The vision faded, but the light of those eyes remained. He whom their ineffable mild gaze had turned on, standing by his own new grave in Zeiden Cemetery, understood at last. He comprehended now the breadth and depth and height of the Divine Love. He saw how Supreme Beneficence had worked for good and ultimate happiness through all the disappointments, labours, agonies, sorrows and sufferings of his own ended life on earth. He saw it dispersing through a million million channels, to irradiate, cleanse, and transform the souls of men and make them fit for Heaven. He saw it flowing outwards through the gentle hands of the woman, his soul's beloved, appointed to carry out the great work by which his own had been prompted and inspired. He reaped his harvest bountifully. And what had been a trembling hope in life became now after death a glorious certainty of work not done in vain by any labourer, however humble or unskilled, whose aim and end are the honour and glory of God.

THE EAST—HUMAN AND OTHERWISE.*

BORN in Cairo, life had no complexities for this daughter of a great dancer, who is the heroine of this book. Ariha was left, when her mother died, to the brutal ill-treatment of her father, a man of Eastern extraction, and probably of mixed parentage.

* *The Soul of the Dancer.* By Theodore Flatau. (Eveleigh Nash. 6s.)

When young and rich, he had travelled in Europe, there saw and married her mother, but, losing all his money, Abu-el-Leylah returned to Cairo and sustained life as the keeper of one of the filthiest opium dens in the filthiest quarter of the city—which is saying a good deal. No one knew anything about him. "the Berberine servants who stole along the winding maze of narrow ways which led to his den, who, shoes in hand, padded along in the dust, their white *galabiehs* gleaming ghostlike through the gloom, who spent the long warm nights in gambling, or forgot them in the dreams of *hashish*—what did they care for his past? What concern of theirs so long as he did not disturb the regular play of their vices?" Ariha had ever been full of fright and cursed and beaten, left to steal her food how she could, she had become as cruel as such a little slave might well be. Always hated, and familiar with misery, her great wonderment was "why people ever laughed." The dwelling in which her father kept her day by day was "about twelve feet square and of blocks of rough-cut stone, covered with the marks of ages of human use, the ceiling, high and dome-shaped, was black from the smoke of fire and the crude oil-lamps burnt by those forgotten occupants, who had scorned to alter their surroundings save to add an occasional coating of filth. The uneven floor was covered with a litter of torn newspaper pieces, fruit skins and an evil multitude of bits and scraps half trodden in upon other like layers. It was Ariha's business to scrape off the uppermost dirt from these unutterable rooms, but she was a dreamer of dreams, and in these found her sole solace and oddly enough the instrument of her future success.

CAIRO IN JULY.

Cairo itself is well described. We are first introduced to Ariha at noon in July, when—

The sun shone in a cloudless sky, burning the very blue so that it paled to brassy yellows and faint greens. The narrow dust coloured street shimmered and baked in the fervid beams, save where the ramshackle rough stone and wooden shops cast a sharp cut line of shade.

The hot air hung stagnantly, heavy with the rich maddens of humid earth, decaying vegetable matter and crowded animal life.

The hum of the city's life had sunk to silence, and but a few distinct noises disturbed the burning siesta hours. A belated mule cart carrying stone from the Mokattam Hills quarries passed along some far street, its unrolled wheels crick crack cracking an intensely sharp staccato. A vendor of drinks rhythmically clanked and clapped his brass saucers, his cries mellowed by the distance. Slow circling above the houses a half-dozen kites screamed, and one swooped down with flapping wings to snatch a bit bit from out of a pile of refuse.

There were no other sounds. Man and his beasts swooned and suffocated beneath the golden flood of heat and light.

But its great beauty is at night, for then—

The burning glare and white heat of day had long since given way to the summer night, that soft, odorous time when the breeze from the Mediterranean, sweetened and fragrant as it sweeps over the Delta crops, blows through the streets and lanes and maze of crooked, narrow ways, cleansing the city of its sweating fetid airs. There was that rich and smooth balm,

that warmth and freshness which more than atones for the heat of the day.

THE FASCINATION OF THE EAST.

Ariha goes to Europe, taken there through the self-sacrifice of two teachers in the Berlitz School in Cairo, a big-hearted man and woman whose friendship dated from their rescue of Ariha. Then comes her great triumph, when she takes London by storm. Marrying, she has two happy years, but, losing her husband from a fall when mountain-climbing, Ariha becomes numbed to all her interests and blind and deaf to all about her. Urged by the doctor, the two friends take her back to Cairo, where on Christmas Eve she again awakens to life and its possibilities, and we leave her in her own city, sure that her fuller life is but just beginning. For, as Mr Flatau says—

The charms of the East are many and varied, they weave themselves into a dizzying patchwork of memory, mistily veiled with imagination, and the result is a magic carpet, enchanted and irresistible, which we name "The Call of the East." Egypt works this spell with cunning hands. There is no effacing it, and no hope of happiness or content in disobeying it.

There are a few Englishmen who live their lives in that sea of sand and flood of sunshine, and who curse every grain and beam. They will swear at the yellow brown land whose glaring desert flatness levels their hopes as it browns their skins—and their souls. They will rave of green fields and white cliffs; of fogs, rain, and the exhilarating east wind, of theatres, hansoms, and their once favourite restaurants.

But they will never remain away from the burning *khamsins* (hot desert wind) and the creak of the *sakkia* (water-wheel worked by oxen). A month in England, and they ache and pine for the part of them left in that hot, waveless sea.

The "Soul of the Dancer" is an original and unconventional story, breathing the very essence of youth.

GOOD STORIES OF A GOOD ACTOR.*

FROM thinking over the influence a popular player must wield to being obsessed by a desire to know all the phases through which such a man must pass before he attains eminence is not a long process. Mr Edgar went farther still: he thinks there are many people who would desire a peep at the many personalities included in such a man as Martin Harvey, and hence the book before us. We must be prepared for a little hero worship—heroine worship, too, in this case, for the beloved wife who has been the actor's inspiration in many cases, and who, as Miss de Silva, shared in the benefits of the Lyceum teaching, was the writer's mainstay in getting his materials. There are more heroes than one, Martin Harvey's story could not be given without including Irving. The actor was the son of a man who loved the theatre, and who, being well-to-do, helped his son through his noviciate. But he could not, even if he had so desired, save him from the trials and agonies of such a man as the creator of "The Only Way." So we get tragedy as well as comedy in Mr Edgar's pages.

* *Martin Harvey, Some Pages of His Life* By George Edgar. (Grant Richards, 75 6d net.)

DRAWBACKS OF SUCCESS.

Mr. Edgar was talking to Mrs. Harvey about the difficulties and pleasures of an actor's life.—

"People do not separate Sidney Carton from Martin Harvey or Mimi from myself," said Mrs. Harvey, "especially the simpler playgoers. They imagine we live the life of the play. They identify us with the actual self-sacrifice of Sidney Carton and Mimi. This is very embarrassing, and has proved a difficult influence to fight. It makes the choice of plays very uncertain, and all our new plays have to fight their way against this strange influence. Mr. Harvey in a new play, which presents him in a different light—say 'The Breed of the Treshams'—offends some proportion of our audience at first. They simply will not reconcile his conduct in the new part with the exalted opinion they have formed of Sidney Carton. If I play comedy I offend those gentle people who find Mimi their ideal. I am Mimi to them, and when I play some part quite different they feel—and say—'That is not what Mimi would have done.' They love the old play, and we dare not change a button on the costumes. When I changed the colour of Mimi's dress the protests were so many that the old costume had to be replaced exactly as before."

A "SLOW" STORY

Here is one story told by Martin Harvey against himself. Describing the rehearsal of one of his plays, he says:—

"Well, daddy," I said, stopping in the passage, "how did you like the play?"

He pondered the question deeply

"A little slow, sometimes," he said at length, and with great gravity

"Where is it slow?" I asked

Wright eyed me with increasing defiance in his benevolent old eyes.

"Do you want to know?" he asked. "Do you want the truth?"

"Yes, of course!" I replied. "Where is it slow?"

"Whenever you come on," he said, passing gravely on his way. "You want the truth, and now you've got it."

A PRINCE OF GOOD FELLOWS.*

Who would not be proud of the friendship of such men and women as Mr. Munday has been able to enter upon his list? A prince of good fellows, a capital companion, only fifty-seven years old—what a record he may have to show if he lives out his allotted span! Naturally he cannot talk about his friends without telling his own story, at least in part, and what a story it is! The son of a schoolmaster, of whom he says "chill penury froze the genial current of my father's soul," at the age of eleven young Munday was employed to read the Bible to Isaac Pitman, who was then working seventeen hours a day in a dingy loft over a stable. The reading for hours on end, stops as well, was a sore trial. Thirty years after, the hateful habit of reading the stops came back to him whilst reading the lessons at Lyndhurst Church. To his horror, he heard himself declaim, "Here beginneth the first chapter of the Book of Kings, comma," and then continue, "In the seventh year of Jehu, Joas began to reign, colon," etc.

* *A Chronicle of Friendships*. By Luther Munday (1 Werner Laurie. 12s. 6d. net).

A VARIED CAREER.

Mr. Munday started as a clerk at fifteen, but, hating restraint, rule, and detail, he soon threw up office work and shipped before the mast as a gunner. It seems doubtful if he escaped routine there; any way he did not escape sea-sickness. Since that time he has sampled many employments—chorister, fireman, tea-planter, singer, club manager, theatrical agent, and so on, and appears at present to find chicken-raising to be quite absorbing. When one considers that he has arranged forty-three plays, organised 400 charitable entertainments, and started a few clubs, this is not astonishing—the change must be invigorating.

A JUMBLE OF TIT-BITS.

Mr. Munday is a man of action, above everything, he does not profess to be literary. His book, in fact, is a delightful jumble of tit-bits, such as might be expected from a man who writes "The world was and is my home my love, and she was and still is my only schoolmistress, indulgent and forgiving"; and whose article of faith he thus describes: "All the intricate and complex rebus, so faintly described as human life seems only part of one whole, intermingled, but never separate from one eternal mystery." The reader must go to the book itself for the full toll of enjoyment. Here are a few of the plums which are richly scattered about.

£900 TRAINING FOR TWO MINUTES' FAILURE

Mr. Munday is as ready to poke fun at himself as at others, so I quote from his experience as a singer, Hamilton Aide and others having persuaded him to go in for training. He did it, as all else, thoroughly—and the result?

Stuffed with all this knowledge, I got my first engagement. May 24, 1887, was the epoch making date, and I created a tenor part in Cherubini's Fourth Mass at St. James's Hall—(created incans singing for the first time in England). This was my first and only serious engagement—the result of years of study, with cost of upkeep amounting to about £900. It lasted two minutes and a quarter. Mackenzie was conducting, and the London Musical Society provided a chorus of two hundred. Whether it was the noise of the orchestra or the chorus I don't know, but something paralysed me. I got away all wrong, jumbled the whole affair, and walked off the stage. This was the beginning and the end of my career as a professional singer.

WHY DO I LIVE?

He had aspirations as a poet, and sent to Sir James Knowles a sonnet called "Why do I live?" Sir James replied. "You live, dear Munday, because you sent your poem by post and did not bring it yourself."

He was once foreman of a jury before Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice of England. Striking in appearance, he embodied the refinement of subtlety, which he used with great fascination in manner and voice. The jury failing to agree upon the verdict, I announced this. Thereupon the senior magistrate left the bench, or whatever you call it, and walked up to the jury box. With his *suaviter in modo* and exaggerated courtesy, he began to flatter us all, and me in particular, upon our extreme wisdom.

Affecting great humility, he deprecated his own views, but in about ten minutes we were completely mesmerised into a unanimous verdict. I cannot forget how cleverly Lord Coleridge persuaded me by his magnificence of manner.

Books in Brief.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

British Citizenship. (Longmans, Green and Co. 2s. 6d.)

Asked to define exactly what British citizenship means, the replies were so contradictory that the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute (*United Empire*) started a discussion on the subject of "British Citizenship." This called forth contributions from Mr. James Bryce, Professor Westlake, Sir Samuel Griffith, Mr. Malan, and other notable jurists and men of affairs, and Mr. Sargent, who started the discussion, has here reprinted the consequent symposium.

Syndicalism and the General Strike. By Arthur D. Lewis. (Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.)

A compilation of the main idea of which is to give that information which is so necessary to those people who aim at right judgment. Mr. Lewis here gives extracts from contemporary publications—namely, the French, which he thinks most completely and ably explains the theory of Syndicalism, the Italian, German, Spanish and other native records, which have all been most carefully collated. One conclusion the reader will arrive at is that France theorises and acts; England acts first and theorises afterwards. Our author declares that the idea that strikes are caused by paid agitators is not correct, also that Syndicalism is theoretically finer than Socialism, because the former aims at educating the workers in such a manner that when Co-operation supersedes Capitalism the workers will possess the technical capacity necessary for managing production. One thing is needful: to distinguish between real difficulties and bogey terrors.

The Awakening of England. By F. E. Green. (Nelson. 2s. net.)

This is decidedly a book for those interested in farming and fruit-growing to borrow, or better still to buy. Mr. Green gives a brief survey of what is being done and what could be done to enable our home produce to compete with that sent from the colonies and abroad. It is surprising to learn that a young Irish farmer can at Glasnevin Agricultural College obtain for £15 eleven months' practical education in agriculture, horticulture, and dairy-farming; and this small sum not only includes tuition, but board and lodging as well as laundry and medical attention, while in England, even with grants from County Councils, the fees of one of our colleges are seldom less than £60 or £70, rising to £120 or more!

The Command of the Sea; some Problems of Imperial Defence considered in the light of the German Navy Act, 1912. (Chapman and Hall. 5s. net.)

Under this title Mr. Archibald Hurd makes a timely contribution to the present discussion of naval disposition and ultimate requirements for the many purposes of Empire defence. We are all proud of our Navy; how many of us know the real facts of the case? This book is published at five shillings. It contains just the facts we should all have at our finger-tips, and it would be a real gain if, say, one citizen in every hundred made the investment and read this book. This would at least reduce by one per cent. the number of slaphash thinkers who lack precise information on nearly every subject upon which they delight to pose as authorities. The cost of the Navy is increasing. The burden has been cheerfully borne so far; but there is sure to arrive a reaction against "extravagance," and an economic "scare" will do more harm than an attack of panic, unless the real needs of the situation are better understood by the majority of men in these islands. Mr. Hurd does good service in pointing out that the situation is one of increasing gravity, and deals in a level-headed way with the problems of Invasion and Home Defence and the Danger of the Dominions, giving, if

anything, too much space to the New German Navy Act, which after all is only one factor, however great, in the problem. The Britisher has Imperial responsibilities, but has yet to think imperially. This little book will help, because Mr. Hurd does not over-state the case, but outlines the essential features of an argument for adequate protection, without incurring the odium which must attach to those who speak in the name of an antiquated militarism.

Grattan's Parliament. By M. McD. Bodkin. (T. Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d. net.)

A book which at this epoch should be carefully read by all who wish to understand the pros and cons of the Home Rule Bill. To most of us it sounds incredible that until Grattan's day, though Ireland, like every other country, needed to manufacture goods in order to live, she was not free to sell them to any foreigner, nor even to dispose of them in the British Colonies and plantations, for fear of detriment to English commerce. Grattan obtained free trade and a free Parliament. The rapid effects are described in a letter to Lord Aukland, written from Dublin in 1785:—"You who were here so lately would scarcely know this city, so much has it improved, so rapidly is it continuing to improve. I cannot but feel daily astonishment at the nobleness of the new buildings and the spacious improvements hourly making in the streets." Mr. Bodkin in his first hundred pages gives a summary of Irish politics before Grattan's Parliament. He then details the deeds of that House, its divisions, and its final fall when the Act of Union was passed. The last pages are headed "The Impending Settlement." The illustrations are mostly taken from the fine National Portrait Gallery in Dublin.

For supplementary information turn to the *A B C Home Rule Handbook*, which is edited by Ch. R. Buxton and published by the Home Rule Council at Parliament Chambers. (1s. net.) The contents are in alphabetical order; "Boycotting" is under "B," for instance. The quotations are from Unionist as well as from Nationalist sources, and the book is indeed a valuable compendium of arguments.

The Doctor and His Work. By Charles J. Whitby, M.D. (Stephen Swift. 3s. 6d. net.)

A general taking-stock of the position of the medical profession dealing with the doctor and the patient; the economic factor; the Medical Association as a Trades Union, etc.; and containing many valuable ideas as to how the doctor should be made more useful to that public which is neither poor enough to receive charity nor rich enough to afford a specialist.

Who's Who in America. (Chicago: A. N. Marquis and Co. London: Kegan Paul. 21s. net.)

A volume of over 2,500 pages, which endeavours to give a short biography of all Americans of prominence. A Geographical Index has been added, under which the important persons are grouped according to the districts in which they live. An invaluable work of reference.

The Cornish Coast and Moors. By A. G. Folliott-Stokes. (Greening. 12s. 6d. net. Pp. 366. One hundred and forty-seven photographs.)

Mr. Folliott-Stokes has almost thrown away a golden opportunity. He should beware of fine writing, and cultivate a sense of selection. This record of a well-planned walking tour round the coast-line of Cornwall along the old coast-guard path would have gained immeasurably by rigid compression and ruthless excision of purple passages. But in spite of these defects he has written a book which all lovers of the Delectable Duchy should read, for his love, knowledge, and enthusiasm shine forth clearly on every page.

Sports and Pastimes in Australia. By Gordon Inglis. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.)

There is a fine, breezy, out-of-door tone about this book which should ensure it a very warm welcome. The author deals fully, clearly, and with sincere enthusiasm with every branch of Australian sport, and the reader is left with a very pleasant impression of life on the other side of the world. But the keynote of the book is Mr. Gordon Inglis's insistence that the Australian does not live for games alone, his extraordinary progress in sport of every kind—cricket, lawn tennis, racing, hunting, yachting, etc.—goes hand in hand with an equal advance in the development of his resources, both Imperial and commercial. In conclusion, the author says to his readers in Great Britain and Ireland: "We learned our games from you, and we hope we have maintained their prestige. To read a story of progress should afford genuine satisfaction to the people of these islands whose sons are, each day, carrying their progress further and still further." From this book one gathers that the Australian is a worthy inheritor of the best traditions of the Mother Country. The book has numerous illustrations, and a preface by Sir G. H. Reid.

LITERATURE.

Visvakarma. Examples of Indian Architecture, etc. By Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, D.Sc. (Obtainable from the author, 39, Brookfield, West Hill, London, N. 2s. 6d.)

The first part of this series contains twelve finely executed plates of famous Indian statues. Other parts are to follow.

The Mystery of Francis Bacon. By William T. Smedley. (Robert Banks and Son 5s.)

A book which will be very valuable to students of the Shakespeare Bacon controversy. It is a model of industry in the search for every record in every place, and of ingenuity in filling up the gaps in Bacon's life. The author proves to his own satisfaction that Bacon was the author of much that was published under other names.

The Cabin. By Stewart Edward White. (T. Nelson and Sons 2s.)

An alluring account of the life led by Mr. White and his wife in a cabin, which they built for themselves in the Californian sierras, where they slept in the open, found pognoggle holes, worked with a mule who did everything but speak, and show how delightful life can be when far from civilised drawbacks. The book is illustrated by Mr. White's own photographs.

The Ridge of the White Waters. By William C. Scully. (Stanley Paul 6s.)

These impressions of a return to Witwatersrand have a vivid interest for those concerned in South Africa, whether their point of view be social or political. Mr. Scully is pessimistic as to the duration of gold finding, and tells a terrible story of the percentage of cases of phthisis in the mines.

English Literature from 1880 to 1905. By J. M. Kennedy. (Stephen Swift. 7s. 6d.)

A critical sketch of Pater, Wilde, the writers of the "Yellow Book" school, Whistler, Shaw, Wells, Gissing, Moore, etc., prefaced by an illuminating definition of classicism and romanticism.

History of English Literature from Beowulf to Swinburne. By Andrew Lang. (Longmans, Green. 6s.)

All lovers of literature will regret that this is the last book to proceed from the pen of this most versatile and able writer. What child revelling in the Blue Fairy Book but would grieve that he would get no more. This last book of his was written for youth, his object to arouse a living interest in the

books of the past, to induce his readers to study the great authors for themselves. It was originally published in five parts—the Early and Mediæval, Chaucer to Shakespeare, Elizabethan and Jacobean Literature, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries—and can still be so obtained. Mr. Lang concludes his preface by saying, "Through much reading and writing they that look out of window are darkened and errors come." The book is not faultlessly accurate. Mr. Lang's vivid memory sometimes failed him, or he would not have given Johnson's Boswell the Christian name of Alexander instead of James. The information is often scrappy; for instance, Harrison Ainsworth is dismissed in ten lines, G. P. R. James in two and a half. And modern writers generally do not get much attention. Probably the reason is that their works are come-at-able, which is not the case with the early Saxon prose and poetry writers, or indeed authors of a much later period. I have never elsewhere read such bright epitomes of the Ralph Roister Doister dramas. There is a list of authors as well as a general index.

All Manner of Folk. By Holbrook Jackson. (Grant Richards. 3s. 6d. net.)

A series of essays and critical papers upon certain notabilities, witty, epigrammatic, and original. His "Masters of Non sense" is masterly. His essay on Hyndman is followed by one on Meredith.

POETRY

Poems. By Clifford King. (Kegan Paul 5s. net.)

Poetic feeling and a cultivated taste are shown in these poems, which nevertheless fail in the power of expressing emotion. The writer has apparently spent more time in the study than in studying life at first hand.

Lyric Leaves. By S. Gertrude Ford. (C. W. Daniel 2s. 6d. net.)

Miss Ford's weakness is in the other direction. She sometimes allows emotion to overpass art, as in the song of the Shop Slave. But no one reading this delightful little book will civil at that. What can be more pathetically charming than the wife's appeal—

"Ah, wait not till the grass grows green above me
Where yew trees sway,
To show and prove at last how thou canst love me,
Show me to day."

Songs Out of Exile. By Cullen Gouldsbury. (Fisher Unwin 3s. 6d. net.)

Amusing, interesting, and inspiring verses of African sunshine, shadow, and twilight.

FRENCH PUBLICATIONS.

The Nelson Edition of French Classics.

The editors must be congratulated upon these charming little volumes (1s. each). They are well printed, pleasant to handle, and excellently chosen. Reading Victor Hugo's "L'art d'être Grandpère," it seems almost incredible that the author of those heart piercing tragedies of his should also charm us with such lovely little bits as "Jeanne était au pain sec," etc. The editors have given us his other extreme in "Histoire d'un Crime." Again for Anatole France "Jocaste" and "Le Chat Maigre" are the opposites here presented. The two Spanish volumes are "La Vida Intime de Napoleon" and "Cervantes Novelas Ejemplares."

BIOGRAPHY

The Life and Times of John Bright. By William Robertson. (T. Fisher Unwin. 2s. 6d. net.)

A closely packed book of facts about a wonderful man and stirring periods, of which we need to be reminded in these times of stress. When John Bright was a youth the outlook was even darker than now. Education was practically nil. In Bright's

factory there was so many illiterates that an old schoolmaster was engaged to attend daily, the men getting leave to study with him for an hour at a time. This fact alone will give a good idea of the kind of people Bright and his family were. Born at Rochdale in 1811, his life was devoted to his country from a very early period, and we need only remember that those were the times of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, of the Chartist agitation, the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, Agricultural Reform, and the Crimean War, to realise that for the student of our social history this book is invaluable. The first edition of the work was published in 1877, an enlarged edition six years later, but it was encumbered with detail, and the present is a much reduced form of the original. The Prelude consists of Mr. Birrell's address at Rochdale last November on the occasion of the Bright Centenary. Mr. William Robertson was an enthusiastic admirer of Bright, lived in his neighbourhood, and was unwearied in the collection of information. His material consists largely of Mr. Bright's speeches on various subjects, interspersed with many delightful stories of some of the noted men of the time, personal details and witty anecdotes, such as that of the crow-boy who enabled Mr. Bright to show that the value of a crow to the farmer is £700 per annum!

Emmanuel Swedenborg. By George Trobridge. (F. Warne and Co. 2s. 6d. net.)

A sympathetic biography of Swedenborg, bringing out that environment which helps us to realise the man and the preacher. During his journey from Sweden to London, for instance, the vessel he was on was boarded by pirates; fired into by a British guardship, being mistaken for the same pirates; and after his arrival in London Swedenborg was in danger of being hanged for breaking strict quarantine regulations, having come from a place where the plague had broken out. An eminently practical man, Swedenborg knew something of several handicrafts; of good parentage, he knew Court life; and all this brings into relief and emphasises the spirituality of this "colossal soul." The book contains an exposition of his teaching, and many testimonials from his contemporaries as to his high character, learning and reliability, with the later witness of others to the value of the truths he taught.

Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III. By Baron d'Ambés. (Stanley Paul. 24s. net.)

A collection of letters, newspaper cuttings, conversations, reflections, etc., jotted down in the course of a long life by a friend of Napoleon. It is difficult to see what real purpose the book can serve. For the most part they are trivial and prolix. The most serious purpose seems to be an attempt to prove that Napoleon III. was the son of the first Napoleon. To do this a hotch-potch of long-forgotten and unsavoury scandal is revived. The book concludes with a remark about the Emperor's sacred task, and a query—pathetic now—as to whether his son would be able to keep his father's obligations.

RELIGIOUS AND PSYCHIC.

The Epistle to the Hebrews. By Two Clerks. (Cambridge University Press. 2s. 6d. net.)

This experiment in conservative revision is the result of a memorial presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury inviting him to appoint a Committee to correct the Authorised Version "in those places only where it was erroneous, misleading, or obscure." His Grace suggested that the memorialists should provide a specimen to show what they desired, and suggested the Epistle to the Hebrews as the book to be undertaken.

Initiation: the Perfecting of Man. By Annie Besant. (Theosophical Publishing Society. 2s. 6d.)

Lectures recently delivered in England and collected in book form. These are invaluable to the student as dealing with the Seeker's steps on the Path of Progress towards the Perfect Life

of the Individual, and especially suited to inquirers into theosophical doctrines.

The Occult Significance of Blood. By Rudolf Steiner. (Theosophical Publishing Society. 6d. net.)

An Esoteric study showing the connection between the blood and the ego.

The Gates of Knowledge. By Rudolf Steiner. (Theosophical Publishing Society. 3s. 6d. net.)

A sequel to his "Way of Initiation," continuing the instruction how to develop the higher self, and leading up to the connection between philosophy and theosophy.

Oahspe: A light of Kosmon, revealing unto mortals the creation of the world's Oahspe Home. (Letchworth. 4s. 2d.)

The Diary of Judas Iscariot. By G. A. Page. (George H. Kelly. 3s. 6d. net.)

A reverent attempt to make the fall of Judas less inexplicable; but the reader must learn to regard the Christ through the eyes of a contemporary Jew. The late Mr. Stead read the MS. in the summer of 1911, and expressed his agreement with some of the author's views.

FICTION.

Lady Dorothy's Indiscretion. By Arthur Applin. (Ward, Lock and Co. 6s.)

A tale of an aeroplane, and a young lady who flew off with the aeronaut without consulting her friends, scandal resulting.

The Villa Mystery. By Herbert Flowerdew. (Stanley Paul and Co.)

A thrilling and ingenious sensational story with mother, son, fiancée, and an old servant suspected of a crime, and no means of proving their innocence without implicating the best beloved.

The Ordeal of Silence. By a Peer. (John Long. 6s.)

That which happened to a youth brought up by men in a country house where no woman had ever been allowed to enter. When Roland escapes into the world he does not know how to distinguish between bad and good. Though his ordeal is incredible, it is simply described, and the end is cheerful.

The Rat-trap. By Daniel Woodroffe. (Werner Laurie. 6s.)

The rat-trap is marriage to a lunatic.

The Oakum Pickers. By L. S. Gibson. (Methuen. 6s.)

A very human story of two women whose love was wasted; but though, like the woman in "Aurora Leigh," they had "picked the oakum of heartbreak and disappointment," they bravely resolved to "gather up the pieces and make a new world out of the wreck of the old." Cynthia Arden's trouble arose from an early marriage to a sensualist, who became a lunatic. Both she and Betty Ellison are live women, and they and their surroundings are presented to us with great descriptive power.

The Race of Circumstance. By H. R. Campbell. (Stephen Swift. 6s.)

A study of temperament, outlining the fall of a young American who inherits weakness and vice. Maliciously he is put into possession of immense wealth on condition that he forsakes his calling, but the devotion of two women save him from the lowest depths. Life in New York is vividly and skilfully described.

The Big Fish. By H. B. Marriott Watson. (Methuen. 6s.)

A novel and exciting series of adventures in search of the lost treasure of the Incas, with a realistic picture of the torture of travel in the Cordilleras. Mr. Marriott is not so careful as usual. He does not tell us who financed the expedition, and seems not to know that "Charity" in I. Corinthians xiii. should be translated "love."

Judith Lee. By Richard Marsh. (Methuen. 6s.)

Judith Lee needs no introduction. She has already beguiled many weary half-hours with her uncanny detective stories, and here she multiplies them by twelve.

Galbraith of Wynnats. By E. Everett-Green. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

A romantic story of a young heiress who supposes she is in the way of a cousin who is next heir. Fearing him, she runs away into great peril, and is rescued by her lover in old-fashioned style.

The Story of Joan Greencroft. By Arthur N. Bax. (Mills and Boon. 6s.)

A simply told tale of two sisters whose lives ended with the eighteenth century.

The Return of Pierre. By Donai Hamilton Haines. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

Describes the life of a French peasant who, tired of the monotony of his village, enlisted in the army, and found that it was not what he had expected, for it was "only the same life and death dressed in different clothes."

Sable and Motley. By Stephen Andrew. (Greening and Co. 6s.)

A keenly interesting continuation of the life of "Doctor Grey," describing a General Election in a grey and grimy manufacturing town. Satirical in some parts, it is earnestly written, and the views on social reform of the doctor and his friends in no way destroy the charm of the love story with which they are entwined.

The Waster. By Mrs. Henry Tippet. (John Long. 6s.)

The tantalising story of a man who disappointed his father, an old General, by refusing to go into the army. As a painter he cannot endure to sell his pictures, as a poet he will not sell a poem. Fortunately, or unfortunately, he has sufficient to live upon, and so meanders through life until the child of a friend is old enough for them to mate. There are many beautiful touches, though one gets impatient with certain of the affectations of the hero.

MESSRS. NOVELLO have now published Part II. (2s. 6d.) of Mr. Cecil J. Sharp's book describing the sword-dances of Northern England, and, in connection with it, Book II. (2s.) of "Songs and Airs," containing the music used for these dances. The sword-dances included in the present volume are those of Sleights and Flamborough in Yorkshire, and Beadnell in Northumberland. Other recent publications by the same firm include a Patriotic Suite and a Norwegian Suite by Emil Kreuz for string orchestra in the School Band Music Series, an arrangement for violin and pianoforte of Dr. H. Walford Davies's "Solemn Melody," some songs (Op. 49) by Brahms, Elgar's setting as anthem of the forty-eighth Psalm, etc.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY.

The Beyond That is Within. E. Boutroux.....(Duckworth) net 3/6
The Diary of Judas Iscariot. G. A. Page.....(Kelly) net 3/6

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL.

To India With the King and Queen. A. W. Furness.....(Westminster Press) net 3/6
Henry Demarest Lloyd. Caro Lloyd. 2 vols.(Putnam) net 21/0
The New Forest. E. Godfrey and G. W. Hay.....(Hart) net 2/6
A History of European Nations. A. S. Rappoport.....(Greening) net 7/6

SOCIOLOGY.

The Labour Movement. L. T. Hobhouse.....(Unwin) net 3/6
Guide to Promotion. (Gale and Foulden) net 3/6
Shams. Hugo Ames.....(Kew Palace) net 8/0
Catechism on Field-Training.(Knight) net 5/0

SPORT.

The Hunting Year. W S Dixon.....(Ham-Smith) 6/0

LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS.

Dryden. R. B. Johnson.....(Blackie) net 2/6
Goldsmith. I. Seccombe.....(Blackie) net 2/6
Wagner's Tannhäuser and The Mastersingers of Nürnberg. Alice Leighton Cleather and Basil Crump.....(Methuen) 2/6

POEMS, DRAMAS.

King Henry III. (Drama.) B Wyman.....(Hedder) net 2/0
Welsh Poetry. A P. Graves.....(Longmans) 2/6
Blue Blossoms and Green Leaves (Poems.) C Deas.....(Stock) net 1/6
Sonnets and Ballads of Guido Cavalcanti. Translated by Ezra Pound.....(Swift) net 3/6

NOVELS.

Ames, Flora. The Pain of the World.....(Key Publishing Co.) 6/0
Cavendish, I. Dr. Brown's Partner.....(Ham-Smith) 6/0
Coronet. The Modern Market Place.....(Long) 6/0
Coullander, A. Mightier than the Sword.....(Unwin) 3/0
Hausing, D. C. F. Affairs of Men.....(Long) 6/0
Ironsides, O. C. Great Is Discipline.....(Henryson) 6/0
Leighton, Marie Connor. The Missing Miss Randolph.....(Ward, Lock) 6/0
Meade, Mrs. L. T. Love's Cross Roads.....(Stanley Paul) 6/0
Opperheim, E. P. Those Other Days.....(Ward, Lock) 6/0
Ranger Gull, C. Wings of Love.....(Greening) 6/0
Rowlands, E. A. The Rose of Life.....(Ward, Lock) 6/0
Author of "Space and Spirit." The Triuniverse.....(Knight) net 5/0

THE ANCIENT HARPERS OF IRELAND.

In *Annals of the Irish Harpers*, Mrs. C. Milligan Fox, herself a musician, has given us a delightful volume. In the preparation of it she has been indebted mainly to the valuable collections of Irish music rescued from oblivion by Edward Bunting (1773-1843), and a large portion of the book deals with Bunting and his work. At the Harp Festival at Belfast in 1792, the aim of which was to revive and reduce to notes for publication some of the most ancient airs which had become almost obsolete, ten harpers, six of whom were blind, took part. The most perfect link with the ancient harpers was Denis Hempson, then ninety-seven (he lived to be a hundred and eleven). Bunting listened to him and recorded till nothing more was left. The book does not tell us much of the instrument itself or of its history, but it is to Bunting's enthusiasm that we owe the most notable Irish harps still in existence. (With Index. Pp. 320. Smith, Elder, and Co. 7s. 6d. net.)

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

Les Langues Modernes for July has a very interesting article by M. Bastide, giving a *résumé* of the Board of Education Circular, and its official report upon the teaching of Modern Languages in England. The *School World* has a column on the same subject, and it is amusing to note that stress is laid upon quite different points by the French and English writers. Both take notice of the regret expressed by Mr. Bruce that German is so neglected; the French writer remarks that the regret is because German is valuable as a sort of mental calisthenics; the Englishman, because for first-rate literary or progressive scientific advancement the language is indispensable. The Englishman asks how the teacher can get more room for German on the time-table; the Frenchman is astonished that two boys of the same age, who are equal as regards mathematics and classes, should be taught French in the same class, one being a beginner, the other fairly advanced. He goes on to suppose that the teachers are not always well chosen. "Why," he exclaims, "did ever anyone hear of such a thing as this—a professor of French has actually been promoted to the headmastership of a school!"

Arrangements for an exchange of homes for the summer holidays are all now made, but this does not preclude exchanges for the school year. There would probably be a larger number of these exchanges were it not that in all three countries interruption of the regular school curriculum is a drawback to our scholars.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS.

Mr. K. S. Row, of Mottapeta, Vizianagram, India, writes: "I want a companion of my age for mutual correspondence on general and literary subjects. I am a young man of twenty years, with an ardent love for English home life. I will be happy if you see a companion for me."

Nearer home, Mr. A. C. Ganzinga, Leidschegr. 113, Amsterdam, who is studying English, eagerly hopes that some English ladies or gentlemen will agree to exchange help as regards their respective languages. He also is probably twenty or twenty-two years of age.

ESPERANTO.

By the time this page reaches our readers the eighth Congress will be in full swing. It will be unique in more ways than one. Twenty-five years ago a delicate, reserved, unknown Polish student published at his own cost (in money and health) a little *brochure* introducing his idea of a means of bringing peace to the world by the use of a simple language which would enable all peoples to understand each the others. To-day the catalogue of Esperanto publications occupies a book of 110 pages demy 8vo. So this Congress will be a jubilee festival, will occur in Dr. Zamenhof's native land, and this time all seem to have agreed that business questions about which

strong feeling has been engendered, and upon which so many are at variance, shall be deferred, or only discussed with a view to ventilation. Those who wish to read up the question at issue (*i.e.*, Should propaganda Esperanto organisations have a common government with elected representatives, or should each nation "paddle its own canoe" without reference to the others?) would do well to study carefully the *Oficiala Gazeto* for June, which contains a complete index of all the various projects for united action, and the issues of *Esperanto* for April and May, and the "Kiel, nin organizo" of So. Hodler, which, are on the other side, the different writers being of opinion that the *Universala Esperanto Asocio* suffices.

La Revuo for July has an interesting statement by M. Bourlet on the same subject. The organisers of the eighth Congress are sparing no pains, and fortunately will be those of us who can go to Cracow. Since Mr. Mudie arranged the delightful common dining-room at Cambridge in 1907, when 1,200 people frivelled over their meals in one joyous party, there has been no festival on so large a scale; but in Cracow, on Sunday the 11th, there is to be another such joyous gathering for a common meal. On Monday the Jubilee festival will take place. Tuesday is the day for the visit to the famous Wieliczka salt mines, about which such terrible tales used to be told. On Wednesday the tragedy of "Mazeppa" by J. Slowacki will be performed in the town theatre. This favourite of the Polish people is sombre, as is so much of the literature of those Eastern countries. It was first published in 1840. The action takes place in the Ukraine, and the period is about the middle of the seventeenth century. Mazeppa is a page of King Jan Kasimir. The king and his court pay a visit to the Voivode, who has for his second wife a beautiful and refined girl, Ameljo. Unhappily the Voivode's son by his first wife has fallen in love with Ameljo, so too do Mazeppa and the old king. Between them all and the jealousy of her husband, Ameljo has to suffer bitterly, with a finish act as in "Hamlet," with the death of all the chief characters. But this historic drama will be balanced by a merry burlesque in the New Theatre, and on Friday the same two theatrical entertainments will be given, so that all can see both.

Meanwhile propaganda is going on steadily from Astrakan to Australia and the Philippines. One enthusiastic worker, So. Deviatnin, who being one of the earliest Esperantists, has grown old in the service, is travelling to Cracow on foot, selling and distributing literature through the towns and villages of France, Germany and Austria, through which he passes *en route*, using Esperanto as his sole language. Mr. Harrison Hill, who went to Prague to attend the great meeting of students known as the Sokol, reports that an Esperanto office was erected on the great plain, where the meetings took place, and was of great service.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month.

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

Tariff Reform and the Duty on Wheat, by D L B S,
"Oxford and Cambridge Rev," Aug.

Agriculture; Land.

Rival Land Policies, by C Jordan, "World's Work,"
Aug

Small Ownership, by Sir G. Parker, "Nineteenth
Cent," Aug

The Unionist Party and the Small Holdings Act, by
S. L. Berksusan, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug

The Landlords, the Labourers, and the Land, by
W H R Curtler, "Economic Rev," July

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers, by C R
Buxton, "Contemp Rev," Aug

Armies:

The Great Army Reform Imposture, by Earl Percy,
"National Rev," Aug

The Surrender of the Mediterranean, by Capt C.
Battine, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug

Ballooning, Aerial Navigation

Flight in 1912, by F. A. Talbot, "World's Work," Aug

Airships and Aeroplanes, by M O'Gorman, "Quarterly
Rev," July

War in the Air, by Major Belleville, "Deutsche Rev,"
July

The War Office and Sky-Warfare, by T Cartwright,
"World's Work," Aug

The Jurisprudence of the Air, by H Brougham Leech,
"Fortnightly Rev," Aug

Crime and Prisons: Criminals and the Criminal Class,

by W S Lilly, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug

Education:

English Popular Education, by Lord Sheffield, "English
Rev," Aug

The Teachers' Register, by J. L. Paton, "Contemp.
Rev," Aug

Electoral: Reform of Parliamentary Elections, by W. H.

Wiseman, "Westminster Rev," Aug

Emigration: Effect upon Nationality and Domicile, by

W C Dundas, "Westminster Rev," Aug

Eugenics:

Eugenics, by Dr A F Tredgold, "Qrly Rev," July

Immunity from Disease and Eugenics, by Prof J A
Lindsay, "Eugenics Rev," July

Finance:

Imperial Defence and Finance, by L Crammond,
"Nineteenth Cent," Aug

Tariff Reform, by F E Smith, "Fortnightly Rev,"
Aug

Will a Tariff harm Lancashire? by J Ellis Barker,
"Nineteenth Cent," Aug

The Stock Exchange, by W Landells, "Qrly. Rev,"
July

Housing Problems:

Housing Agricultural Labourers, by J L Green,
"Fortnightly Rev," Aug

Insurance, National:

The Great Insurance Act, by T J Macnamara,
"Contemp Rev," Aug

Social Insurance in England and Germany, by W. H.
Dawson, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug

Ireland:

The Regeneration of Ireland, by Sir H. Plunkett,
"Atlantic Mthly," July

The Home Rule Bill, "Qrly. Rev," July.

Home Rule Economics, "Edinburgh Rev," July.

The Home Rule Bill in Committee, by Auditor
Tantum, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug

Will Home Rule be Rome Rule? by J. P. Mahaffy,
"Blackwood," Aug.

Ulster and Home Rule, by F. E. Smith, "National
Rev," Aug.

Plea for a Unionist Campaign in Ireland, by H. B.
Leech, "National Rev," Aug.

Labour Problems:

Recent Strikes, by S. Harding, "Dublin Rev," July.

The London Port Strike, by H. Spender, "Contemp.
Rev," Aug

Trade Unionism and Strikes, by G. N. Barnes,
"Socialist Rev," Aug.

The Australian Remedy, by P. Airey, "National Rev,"
Aug

The Miners' Next Step, by A J. Jenkinson, "Economic
Rev," July

The Practical Case for a Legal Minimum Wage, by
R C K. Lnsor, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.

The Value of Existing Trade Unionism, by C N Fay,
"Atlantic Mthly," July

Syndicalism, by L Levine, "North Amer Rev," July

The Real Troubles, by T. Good, "World's Work," Aug

Marriage:

When Should Marriage be dissolved? by Earl Russell,
"English Rev," Aug

The Reporting of Divorce Cases, by A Fellows,
"Fortnightly Rev," Aug

Navies

The Naval Problem, by Rear-Admiral Darnley,
"Journal United Service Inst," July

The Naval Supremacy of England, by A Milhaud,
"Grande Rev," July 10.

Imperial Defence and Finance, by L Crammond,
"Nineteenth Cent," Aug.

The Internal Duel of the Sea, by K. D. Cotes, "United
Service Mag," Aug

Germany as a Sea-Power, by W H. Beehler, "Century
Mag," July.

Parliamentary:

Contemporary Politics, by Harold Cox, "Edinburgh
Rev," July

The Political Situation, "Blackwood," Aug.

The Position of the Government, by F E Smith,
"Oxford and Cambridge Rev," Aug.

The Constitution under Cromwell and under Asquith,
by A. Page, "Blackwood," Aug.

Population Questions:

Recent Census Returns, by O J R Howarth, "Geo-
graphical Jnl," July.

The Future of the French Population, by Dr J. Wolf,
"Deutsche Rev," July.

Race Problems:

The Awakening of the Coloured Races, by Basil
Thomson, "Bedrock," July

The Colour-Line, by J. D. Leckie, "Chambers's
Jnl," Aug

A New Colour-Bar, by A MacCallum Scott, "Con-
temp Rev," Aug.

Shipping and Shipbuilding :

Safety at Sea :

- Breusing, Adm., on, "Deutsche Rev," July.
- Sigsbee, Rear-Adm. C. D., on, "Century," July.
- Unsigned Articles on, "Edinburgh Rev," July ;
- "Nautical Mag," July.

Social Conditions, etc. :

- The Voluntary Social Worker and the State, by R. C. Davison, "Economic Rev," July.
- Reform, by H. Belloc, "Oxford and Cambridge Rev," Aug.
- Conservatism and Reform, by M. Saben, "Forum," July.
- Social Justice and Socialism, by G. Harvey, "North Amer. Rev," July.
- Individualism, Socialism and Liberty, by R. G. Davis, "Westminster Rev," Aug.

Women :

- Suffrage Prospects, by Countess of Selborne, "Englishwoman," Aug.
- The Franchise Bill and Women Suffrage, by W. H. Dickinson, "Contemporary Rev," Aug.
- Results of Women's Votes, by Marie Louise Le Verrier, "Grande Rev," July 10.
- Women in Industry, by E. Barnes, "Atlantic Mthly," Aug.
- Sweating and the Trade Boards Act, by J. J. Mallon, "Progress," July.
- Our Lady Factory Inspectors, by James Haslam, "Englishwoman," Aug.
- The Changing Status of Oriental Women, by Saint Nihal Singh, "Edinburgh Rev," July.
- Chinese Women and Social Reform, by A. Corbett-Smith, "Englishwoman," Aug.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Peace Movement : The New Pacificism, "Qrly. Rev," July.

Foreign and International Affairs :

- The Dangers of Diplomatic Paralysis, by Commander de Thomasson, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 1.

Africa : Tripoli and the Italo-Turkish War, by G. F. Abbott, "Qrly. Rev," July.

Arabia : France and Muscat, by C. Brunet-Millon, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 1.

Austria-Hungary :

- Electoral Reform in Hungary, by A. Duboscq, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 1.

Balkan States, etc. (see also Croatia) :

- The Sokol Festival at Prague and Slavonic Unity, by P. Cloarec, "Nouvelle Rev," July 15.

Belgium and the Elections :

- Bertrand, L., on, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Aug. 1.
- Lachapelle, G., on, "Rev. de Paris," July 1.
- Lantsheere, Léon de, on, "Dublin Rev," July.

China : Causes of Unrest, by J. O. P. Bland, "Edinburgh Rev," July.

Croatia : Hungary and Croatia, by C. Loiseau, "Rev. de Paris," July 15.

Cuba and the Cuban Question :

- Brooks, Sydney, on, "North Amer. Rev," July.
- Marchand, H., on, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 16.

Finland : Russia, Finland and Scandinavia, by V. Whitford, "Contemporary Rev," Aug.

France :

- The New Renaissance, "Edinburgh Rev," July.

France and Germany, by A. Tardieu, "Deutsche Rev," July.

Germany and France, by Karl Max Fürst Lichnowsky, "Deutsche Rev," July.

France and Italy, see Italy.

Germany :

The Decline of Parliamentarism, "Konservative Monatsschrift," July.

A Substitute for the Reichstag, by R. E. May, "Preussische Jahrbücher," July.

The Upper House, by Dr. Hans Delbrück, "Preussische Jahrbücher," July.

Germany's Financial Programme, by A. Wermuth, "Deutsche Rev," July.

Germany and England ; Letters by Sir Hiram Maxim and Adm. Breusing, "Deutsche Rev," July.

The Anglo-German Mirage, by Sidney Whitman, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.

Baron Marschall in London and the Anglo-German Question, "Correspondant," July 10.

France and Germany, see France.

Reform of the Social Democratic Organisation Statute, by G. Weil, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," July 18.

Greek Islands Question, by Y. M. Goblet, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 16.

Holland :

The Dutch Point of View in International Policy, by Cornélius, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 1.

India : India and Her Sovereign, "Edinburgh Rev," July.

Indo-China : French Policy, by Lieut.-Col. Debon, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 16.

Italy :

France and Italy :

Dauzat, A., on, "La Revue," July 15.

Sighéle, S., on, "La Revue," July 15.

Panama Canal :

The Making of the Canal, by C. P. Markham, "Blackwood," Aug.

The Canal and Maritime Tonnage, by F. Mange, "Rev. de Paris," July 1.

Russia :

The Russo-Japanese War and the Future of Russia, by Drolla, "United Service Mag," Aug.

Russia, Finland, and Scandinavia, by V. Whitford, "Contemp. Rev," Aug.

Germans in Russia, by Georg Frhr. von Sass, "Konservative Monatsschrift," July.

Turkey :

The Elections and the New Parliament :

Leune, J., on, "Grande Rev," July 10.

Tsarigradski, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 16.

France and Russia in the East, by Verax, "English Rev," Aug.

United States :

The Constitution and Its Makers, by H. C. Lodge, "North Amer. Rev," July.

Constitutional Chaos, by C. H. Hamill, "Forum," July.

The Growing American Bureaucracy, by J. Bourne, Jun., "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Aug.

The Direct Primary Experiment, by E. Woollen, "Atlantic Mthly," July.

The New Political America, by James Milne, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.

Roosevelt the Politician, by F. E. Leupp, "Atlantic Mthly," July.

Diary and Obituary for July

July 1.—The Dominion Day Dinner was held in London, Lord Strathcona presiding and the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce being the chief guest. The French Chamber ratified by 460 votes to 79 the treaty establishing a Protectorate over Morocco.

July 2.—Mr Woodrow Wilson was nominated by the Democratic Convention as their Presidential candidate. Mr Melvin Vaniman, with his brother and three others, were killed near Atlantic City by the bursting of Mr Vaniman's airship *Transatlantic*. The *Titanic* Relief Fund at the Mansion House reached £307,500.

July 3.—The Kaiser left Danzig to meet the Tsar at Port Baltic. Arrests were made in connection with an alleged conspiracy in Egypt. The *Titanic* Inquiry was closed, ninety-eight witnesses having been examined during the thirty-six days. At the Universities' Congress Lord Curzon spoke on the relation of the Universities to the public services, and Mr Balfour on the problem of Universities in the East in relation to moral ideals. The Convocation of Canterbury discussed the relations between Church and State.

July 4.—The meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser at Port Baltic gave rise to considerable comment and speculation. Mr. Borden and his colleagues in the Canadian Cabinet arrived in London and were welcomed by Lord Strathcona.

July 5.—The King and Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace. The Dock Strike Committee decided that the strike should continue. Lord Selborne and Mr Foster spoke at a meeting of the Imperial Mission on the subject of Canadian Preference.

July 6.—The King and Queen and Princess Mary attended Hleny Regatta. Prince Katsura left Tokio bound for a European and American tour. The visit of the Kaiser to the Tsar came to an end. The Albanians, in an encounter with the Turks, were defeated with heavy losses near Vuchitru.

July 8.—The King and Queen arrived at Wentworth Woodhouse as the guests of Lord Fitzwilliam. A review of the Yorkshire National Reserves was held in the park. The Inspection of the Fleet, comprising 223 vessels, took place at Spithead. Mr Chamberlain celebrated his 76th birthday. Grand Admiral von Koster, President of the German Navy League, speaking at Dusseldorf, repeated the demand for a fresh increase of the Navy. The International Miners' Congress opened at Amsterdam. The Camorra Trial, which began in March of last year, was brought to a close. Eight of the accused were sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment and the remainder to terms of imprisonment ranging from twenty to four years.

July 9.—Disastrous colliery explosions at the Cadby pit, near Sheffield, took place, resulting in the loss of many lives. The King and Queen visited the scene and expressed their sympathy. Their Majesties commenced a tour of the industrial district of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Italian troops, after sharp fighting, occupied the town of Misurata. The general principle of the Electoral Reform Bill was adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies.

July 10.—Mr Borden, Canadian Prime Minister, in a speech at the Royal Colonial Institute, stated that the ideal of the Dominion was one King, one Flag, one Empire, and one Navy. The resignation of Mahmut Shevket Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, was announced. The new Cabinet in New Zealand has been sworn in under the leadership of Mr Massey.

July 11.—The Millenary of Oxford was celebrated, when the Dean of Christ Church preached in the Cathedral and an historical pageant was performed in the gardens of Worcester College. A Bill providing for the free use of the Panama Canal by American shipping came before Congress.

July 12.—The Twelfth of July was celebrated in Ulster. At the Lord Mayor's annual banquet to the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Lloyd George spoke of the prosperity of trade and commerce at the present time. The Governor of the Bank of England said the state of Consols demanded the serious

attention of the Government. A private conference to consider the Dock Strike took place between the Prime Minister, Mr. Buxton, Sir George Askwith and Lord Devonport. The King and Queen returned to London. In the Saskatchewan elections a Liberal Government was returned with an increased majority.

July 13.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at a meeting held at the Kennington Theatre to celebrate the coming into operation of the National Insurance Act. Five Ministers, including the Minister of Finance, have resigned from the Chinese Cabinet. A committee of three has been appointed to deal with foreign loans.

July 14.—Disturbances took place in Hyde Park at the Strikers' Demonstration, several men being arrested. The W. S. P. U. celebrated the birthday of Mrs. Pankhurst and the Fall of the Bastille by a great gathering in Hyde Park.

July 15.—The King and Queen visited Winchester. In the grounds of Buckingham Palace His Majesty inspected the Honourable Artillery Company, together with the detachment of the Ancient and Honourable Company of Massachusetts. Messrs Gosling and Orbell discussed possible terms of settlement of the Dock Strike with Lord Devonport at his house. The Panama Canal Bill was formally considered in the U.S.A. Senate. A statement was published setting forth grave atrocities in Putumayo, Peru. At the Golden Jubilee Meeting of the League of German Marksmen, Prince Henry of Prussia made an emphatic appeal in support of the Imperial idea. Russian subjects are stated to have been killed near Khotan by Chinese troops. The Russian Minister at Peking has demanded compensation and punishment of the offenders.

July 16.—The Royal Society celebrated its 250th anniversary. Mahmut Mukhtar Pasha appointed Turkish War Minister. On the occasion of the French National Fête, Gustave Herve and other revolutionaries were released from imprisonment. Sir Percy Girouard resigned his post of Governor of the East Africa Protectorate and was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Belfield, the British Resident in Pura.

July 17.—Negotiations for the Dock Strike settlement resulted in failure. Meetings were held in various places to consider the land question. The resignation of the Turkish Cabinet was reported, this being due, according to the Grand Vizier, to internal dissensions in the Ministry.

July 18.—The Muesies' garden party at Windsor was attended by about 7,000 guests. The Supplementary Navy Estimates were issued for 1912-13, the additional sum asked for was £990,000, making the revised total of £45,075,400 for the year ending March 31st next, as compared with £44,392,500 for 1911-12. The Prime Minister arrived in Dublin, his presence was made the occasion of suffragist militant demonstrations.

July 19.—The King and Queen gave a State ball at Buckingham Palace. Mr Asquith delivered his speech on Home Rule in the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Four women were charged with conspiracy to fite the theatre and to cause an explosion, and also with assault on the Prime Minister. The Olympic Games at Stockholm were brought to a close. A cannonade took place at the entrance to the Dardanelles. Representatives from France and Germany held a conference at Berne regarding the Cameroons and Congo districts.

July 20.—The Conference of the British Medical Association in Liverpool resolved to adhere to the minimum demands of the profession, and called upon medical men to withdraw from the advisory committees. A new Turkish Cabinet was formed with Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha as Grand Vizier.

July 21.—Referring to the Electoral Reform Bill, M Poincaré declared that the Government intended to stand or fall by proportional representation.

July 22.—The King and Queen visited Immingham, where His Majesty opened the new dock of the Great Central Railway Company. Mr Churchill made his statement on the Supplementary Naval Estimates. The British Medical Association

tion resolved to work the Insurance Act as far as the sanatorium benefits were concerned.

July 23.—Mr. Havelock Wilson decided to visit Hull and other ports in order to call a general strike ... Sir James Barr delivered his presidential address to the British Medical Association ... A disastrous fire occurred in Moor Lane, City, in which six young women were killed and others seriously injured ... President Fallières conferred on the Prince of Wales the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

July 24.—The first International Eugenics Congress was opened at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Balfour delivered a speech ... A strike riot took place on Tower Hill after a meeting at which a prayer was offered for the death of Lord Devonport. Several people were injured by the baton charge, and arrests were made ... The foundation stones of the new Gresham College were laid on the site of the former building.

July 25.—Major Leonard Darwin made his presidential address to the Eugenics Congress ... The first instalment of the 1911 Census Returns was issued. According to figures, the population was 36,070,492 in England and Wales alone ... The Egyptian Conspiracy Trial was concluded.

July 26.—Queen Alexandra and Queen Amelia of Portugal visited the Treloar Cripples' Hospital at Alton ... A complimentary dinner to Sir E. T. Cook was held at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Morley presided, and there was a large company of journalists present.

July 27.—A great Unionist Demonstration was held at Blenheim, at which Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith were the speakers ... The Port workers were recommended to resume work by the London Strike Committee. At a mass meeting the day following, however, the men unanimously resolved to continue the strike in defiance of the leaders' advice ... Messrs. Harland and Wolff shut down part of their Belfast shipbuilding yard on account of the recent disturbances ... The extension of the Central London Railway from the Bank to Liverpool Street was formally opened by Lord Claud Hamilton ... The Canadian Ministers received a cordial welcome from the French people on their arrival in Paris ... A telegram was received from Aalesund announcing the safe arrival of Captain Mikkelsen and M. Oversen, who set out in the summer of 1909 on an expedition to N. E. Greenland.

July 29.—The London Strike Committee adhered to their manifesto recommending the Strike to cease. The lightermen decided to refuse to agree, but the seamen and firemen, on a ballot being taken, voted in favour of returning to work ... A Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate and report on the supply of oil fuel for the Navy. It is to consist of twelve members, with Lord Fisher as President ... The Colonial Congress was opened in Brussels under the presidency of Col. Thys ... His Majesty the King left London for Goodwood ... Sir Archibald Williamson, M.P., presided over the first Board of Trade meeting appointed to inquire into the safety of shipping at sea ... The Emperor of Japan died.

July 30.—The report on the loss of the *Titanic* was presented at a final sitting of the Court of Inquiry. The Court find that the loss of the ship was due to a collision with an iceberg, brought about by the excessive speed at which the vessel was being navigated; that no blame was incurred by Captain Smith, who, however, made a very grievous mistake, but one in which, in face of past experience, negligence could not be said to have had any part; and that the Board of Trade's omission during so many years to revise the rules of 1894 was blameable. As to the regulations which it is advisable to introduce, the opinion is expressed that until means have been devised to render vessels unsinkable boat accommodation should be provided for all on board ... In Turkey, the Chamber carried a vote of confidence in the Cabinet by 113 votes to 45 ... The Crown Prince of Japan, Yoshihito Harunomiya, assumed the office of Emperor.

July 31.—Violent conflicts arose between strikers returning to work and free labourers. Shots were fired and a number of men were wounded. Twenty-five arrests were made ... The King attended Goodwood Races and, in the afternoon, visited the Midhurst Sanatorium ... The King of Spain arrived in

London and proceeded to join the Queen in the Isle of Wight ... An anonymous donor has presented the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the sum of £10,000 for Welsh education ... At the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. Chamberlain announced that £28,000 had been contributed towards the foundation of the London School of Tropical Medicine ... The Prince of Wales left Paris ... Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, late Prime Minister, has been appointed High Commissioner of New Zealand.

PARLIAMENTARY.

July 1.—House of Commons: I. C. 1. 1. 1. on the Home Rule Bill ... Discussion on the I. C. 1. 1. 1.

July 2.—In the House of Lords there was a discussion on the Naval position in the Mediterranean ... The Commons were in Committee on the Home Rule Bill.

July 3.—In the House of Lords the Bishops Bill was read a second time ... In the Commons Clause I. of the Home Rule Bill was carried by a majority of 92.

July 4.—The Lords passed the Government's Bankruptcy Bill, and the Commons discussed the Army Estimates.

July 5.—The Commons considered the Vote for the Irish Agricultural Department in Committee.

July 8.—In the House of Commons the debate on the Franchise and Registration Bill was begun. Mr. Harcourt moved the second reading.

July 9.—In the Commons the Public Offices (Sites) Bill, as amended by a Select Committee, passed its third reading ... The Inebriates Bill was read a second time.

July 10.—In the House of Lords the Bill for extending Greenwich time to Ireland was read a second time. Other business was transacted ... In the Commons, the Foreign Office Vote was under discussion, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Bonar Law being the principal speakers.

July 11.—The Lords discussed a Bill for the suppression of gambling advertisements and circulars. The Bishop of Hereford moved the second reading, but after a severe criticism the motion was withdrawn.

July 12.—In the House of Commons the Franchise Bill was read a second time by 295 votes to 218. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, and the Solicitor-General were the principal speakers.

July 15.—In the Lords there was a debate on the Trans-Persian railway; Lords Curzon, Crewe, and Morley were the speakers ... The House of Commons began, but did not conclude, the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill.

July 16.—In the Lords the Government promised an inquiry into the acquisition of slum sites for school buildings ... The Places of Worship (Enfranchisement) Bill passed through Committee ... In the House of Commons the Vote for the Territorial Associations was considered in Committee of Supply.

July 17.—In the House of Lords a resolution, moved by Lord Heneage, respecting the failure of the Government to secure the co-operation of the medical profession in the working of the Insurance Act was agreed to ... The Duke of Bedford called attention to the shortage of officers in the Expeditionary Force.

July 18.—In the House of Commons the Finance Bill was read a second time. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law were the principal speakers.

July 19.—In the Commons the Mental Deficiency Bill was read a second time and, after a debate, was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

July 22.—The House of Lords had a short discussion on the unofficial committee appointed to investigate the taxation of land values ... In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill introduced Supplementary Navy Estimates, and made an important statement on our Mediterranean policy. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith spoke; the vote for the men was carried on a division.

July 23.—The House of Lords discussed our naval policy, with Lord Selborne, Lord Crewe, and the Lord Chancellor as chief speakers ... In the Commons the Scotch Estimates were considered until 8.15 p.m., when Mr. O'Grady moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the Dock Strike.

July 24.—The House of Commons again debated the Supplementary Navy Estimates, on which Mr. Churchill made another important speech. The vote was agreed to after a division.

July 25.—In the Commons the vote for the Imperial Defence Committee was agreed to, after a debate in which the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Bonar Law were the principal speakers.

July 26.—The Commons began the Committee stage of the Finance Bill ... A Government motion respecting business was carried by a majority of three votes only.

July 29.—In the Lords the policy of the Government in India was discussed ... The House of Commons dealt with the Supplementary Estimate, afterwards dividing on the outstanding Votes of Supply.

July 30.—In the Lords several private Bills were read a third time and passed. The Protection of Animals (Scotland) Bill was considered in Committee. Questions also in regard to Political Appointments were answered ... In the House of Commons Mr. Montague, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, made the annual Indian Budget Statement. A surplus of £5,000,000 has been realised and a Royal Commission to examine and report on the Public Services in India has been appointed, having Lord Islington as President.

July 31.—Both Houses agreed to a vote of condolence upon the death of the Mikado ... The Protection of Animals (Amendment) Bill passed through Committee.

BY-ELECTIONS.

July 1.—ILKESTON.—On the appointment of Colonel Seely, M.P., to be Secretary for War, there was a by-election. Result :

Colonel Seely (L.)	...	...	9,049
Mr. Marshall Freeman (U.)	...	...	7,838

Liberal majority ... 1,211

July 13.—HANLEY.—On the death of Mr. Enoch Edwards there was a by-election in Hanley. Result :—

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite (L.)	...	...	6,647
Mr. G. H. Ritter (U.)	...	...	5,993
Mr. S. Finney (Lab.)	...	...	1,694

Liberal majority (over Unionist) ... 654

July 26.—The death of Mr. W. S. B. McLaren (L.) created a vacancy in the Crewe Division of Cheshire. Result :—

Mr. Ernest Craig (U.)	...	...	6,260
Mr. Harold Murphy (L.)	...	...	5,294
Mr. James Holmes (Lab.)	...	...	2,485

Unionist majority (over Liberal) ... 966

OBITUARY.

July 1.—Dr. Milovanovitch (Serbian Premier), 50.

July 8.—Mr. Robert Barrett Browning, at Asolo, 63.

July 11.—Right Hon. John Lloyd Wharton (chairman of the North Eastern Railway and formerly M.P. for the Ripon Division of Yorks), 75.

July 12.—Mr. Behramji Marwanji Malabari (author and social reformer).

July 16.—Mr. Octavius Leigh Leigh-Clare (Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster), 71 ... M. Alfred Fouillée (philosophical writer), 74.

July 17.—M. Henri Poincaré (Professor of Mathematical Astronomy in the University of Paris), 58 ... Rev. Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson (founder of the National Children's Home and Orphanage), 73.

July 18.—Mr. Percy Bernard, 67 ... Mr. James Dunn, 74 ... Mr. F. J. Macaulay, 82.

July 20.—Mr. Andrew Lang, 68 ... Rev. Charles Voysey, 84.

July 22.—Dr. Louise Appel.

July 23.—Mr. Abel Thomas (M.P. for East Carmarthen-shire), 64.

July 24.—Miss Emma Cons (social reformer and one of the first City Aldermen), 74.

July 25.—Dr. Griffith John (missionary in China), 80.

July 26.—Lord Ferrers, 65.

July 27.—Lady Agnes Tollemache Scott, 57 ... Sir Charles Pontifex (of the Bengal High Court of Justice), 81 ... Mr. A. J. Robertson (of the *Times*), 57.

July 29.—Mutsuhito (Emperor of Japan), 59 ... Theresa, Lady Shrewsbury, 79 ... Professor Edmund von Veußer (medical specialist and author).

July 30.—Cardinal Fischer (Archbishop of Cologne).

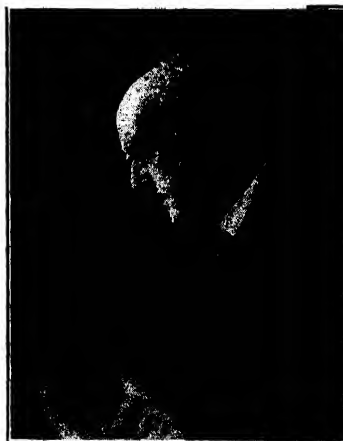
July 31.—Mr. Allan Hume ("Father" of the Indian National Congress), 83.



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The late Rev. Chas. Voysey.



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Sir Archibald Geikie.

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Railways and their Duties.

If railway directors lived up to the full measure of their responsibilities and opportunities, shareholders would seldom have occasion to bemoan the depreciation which has been so marked a feature of recent years. We are glad to record that the directors of the Southern Railway of America, realising that there is a great opportunity for increasing the prosperity of the territory it traverses, by improving the productivity of the soil, and thus increasing the average crop yield per acre, have decided to organise a department of farm improvement work. Its purpose is to show farmers what they can do on their own lands and with their own resources. This plan has been followed very successfully by the Southern Railway's cotton culture department, and it is now proposed to extend the work over the system generally. The department will co-operate with the State Agricultural Commissions and Colleges, and with the United States Agricultural Department, and its work will be entirely free to farmers. This is an example worthy of all imitation.

The trader seldom regards the Railway company as a friend; apparently the victim of a complicated and unfair system of rating, the trader writhes in his impotence, under the very severe handicaps imposed by the railways. Even in the United Kingdom there is a wide field of co-operation possible between both trader and railways which has not yet been exploited. Few railway directors are capable of initiating a bold policy of giving the public the best service at the lowest charge, and until that is done railway shareholders must not expect to reap high dividends as the price of their continued and notorious indifference to the efficient management of their property.

Railway Enterprise.

There are signs that motor competition has done its work and the railway companies are beginning to consult the interest of the public. The most recent example is afforded by the opening of the Immingham Dock, a new deep-water port created near Grimsby, as a result of the enterprise of the Great Central Railway Company. The area of the new deep water docks, exclusive of locks, is 45 acres of water. There is a central basin 1,100ft. square, having two arms, each 1,250ft. long and 375ft. wide. Two of these basins are completed, and two more will be made when extensions are necessary. There is one mile of dock wall for shipping, and there are 170 miles of railway within the dock property. Guided by the jetties, vessels approach the dock gates, the entrance locks being 840ft. long and 90ft. wide. At high water there is 47ft. on the sill, 27ft. 6in. at low water, and from 30ft. to 35ft. within the docks. There is also a graving dock 740ft. long and 56ft. wide, which has its own power plant for hydraulic power and electricity. The whole of the property is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with a river frontage on the Humber of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The equipment is of the best and the facilities for loading and unloading vessels are not equalled by any other port in existence.

BRAZIL as an export market is recommended in "British Enterprise" by Max Rittenberg in *System* for July. He quotes a merchant, who knows Brazil through and through, who said he knew the time when Rio had at least fifty-six first-class English import houses; now there are not more than twelve. Yet the Brazilian has a special taste for and confidence in British goods. Nevertheless, British enterprise is being beaten by American and German competitors.

SMALL HOLDINGS v. SMALL OWNERSHIP.

LIBERALS swear by small holdings, Unionists advocate small ownership. Between these rival policies the war in press and platform goes merrily on. In the *Nineteenth Century* Sir Gilbert Parker replies to Lord Lincolnshire's disparagement of small ownership. The danger of large landlords buying up the smaller has, he declares, gone by; "land has lost much of its political power, on every hand landowners are selling."

CO-OPERATION PLUS SMALL OWNERSHIP.

Small holdings, on the other hand, tend straight to land nationalisation:—

With co-operation as it exists in Denmark and elsewhere, and with co-operative credit through Raiffeisen societies, the position of the small owner would be very different from what it was fifty years ago; and great as are the difficulties in the way of small ownership, they are not greater than those which attend small tenancy; while as a national asset ownership is vastly higher, since it means the development of individual responsibility, character, and healthy ambition.

One of the most remarkable results of ownership, as distinct from tenancy, may be found in Ireland. Everyone knows the progress of Irish prosperity under co-operation so splendidly devised by Sir Horace Plunkett, united with the effect of the Wyndham Land Purchase Act of 1903. Between 1881 and 1891 the population of Ireland decreased by over 470,000 people; between 1901 and 1911 the population only fell by 76,824. Ownership and co-operation had the commanding share in this.

MR JOSEPH FELS' MAYLANDS EXPERIMENT.

In the same review Mr S. L. Bensusan avers that in the Small Holding Act the Government put the cart before the horse. "It should have started by inaugurating a vast co-operative movement throughout the country to enable the small-holder to market his crops." Three bad seasons, like 1909, 1910, and 1911, are enough to ruin a small-holder unfortified with co-operative resources. He cites what he thinks a conclusive instance against small holdings:—

One of the most interesting experiments in small holdings was started at Maylands, in Essex, some years ago by Mr. Joseph Fels, the well known merchant, politician and philanthropist. He built a certain number of suitable cottages with outbuildings, allotted five acres of prepared land to each, and made it his business to look about for the most suitable men, married and with children for choice, to rent these holdings at £20 a year for homestead and land. Since the work started Mr. Fels has wiped out old scores more than once, has made large gifts of manure to each tenant, has established a co-operative store, and conducted the whole business with the aid of a skilled manager who understands perfectly the theory and practice of market gardening and fruit culture. But the experiment has failed, very few men have been able to weather the storm of bad seasons even with the stimulus of grants in-aid, the majority have abandoned their five acres and left for ever all the hopes they took to them. If ever small holdings had a chance it was at Maylands. The country is singularly bracing and healthy, the early poverty of the soil has been changed, and Mr. Fels gave his scheme every reasonable advantage, and

some others. Indeed, if this had been purely a business proposition, instead of one that was not designed to yield more than 4 per cent. in any event, he would in all probability have abandoned it long ago. At present the Maylands venture is a standing witness to the futility of establishing small holdings until the country has been prepared to handle produce as, for example, it is handled in Denmark.

A BOLD INTERIM PROPOSAL.

Mr. Bensusan makes an interesting proposal for a temporary alternative policy, before the Unionists can develop their project of small ownership, namely, that farmer and landlord should agree to share the expense of increasing the wages of the agricultural labourer by half a crown a week. The cost would work out at about 2s. to 3s an acre. The extra half-crown, with labour under cover in wet weather, would soon, he thinks, prove remunerative. And the land can afford it even now. "Side by side with a marked improvement in farming conditions that has lifted rents considerably above the figures that obtained fifteen years ago, the condition of the agricultural labourer has remained stationary" and all essential commodities have risen in price. He asks, "Will the Unionist Party grasp the occasion?"

WAGE-RAISING AS A PARTY POLICY.

Certainly, if the Unionist Party, as a party, induced landlords and farmers to give agricultural labourers a rise in wages of half a crown a week, it would be an interesting experiment in electioneering. If once successful, it might introduce a thrilling auction for votes. Liberal capitalists crying to their employees, "A shilling a week more than the Unionist gives," while the Unionist landlords at the last moment promise eighteenpence a week more. Presumably the Corrupt Practices Act could not forbid employers agreeing at election times to give a permanent rise to their workpeople.

PANAMA AND BRITISH SAILINGS.

THE *World's Work* devotes much space this month to the absorbing topic of the great canal. Mr William Bayard Hale gives an encouraging account of the rapid approach to completion under the direction of Colonel Goethals, "the Kitchener of the Isthmus," that "iron man" who has commanded success in spite of innumerable handicaps. Mr Hale rightly says that:—

It will not be enough to have built it and thrown it open; it must be worked on inviting principles.

Colonel Goethals would write off the cost of digging the canal—something like 360,000,000 dolrs—as a necessary charge against our national defence. He would ask patrons to pay only the cost of operation and upkeep; this, he believes, would be met by a charge of \$1 25 a ton. He would establish a dry dock and a coaling station, and he would enlarge the existing commissary stores and open them to all. At the Isthmus, ships could be certain of obtaining repairs, coal, and stores at the lowest prices.

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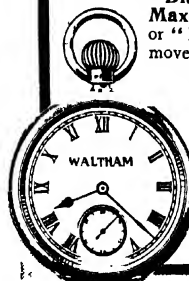
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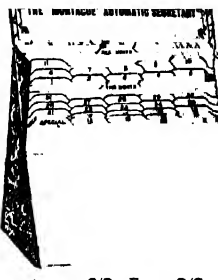
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Manila . .	11,547	13,521	11,543*	9,699*	13,743
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Yokohama . .	13,079	15,099	9,677*	11,234*	12,306
Melbourne . .	13,009	12,838	9,045*	11,095*	12,574
Sydney . .	13,471	13,306	9,691*	11,563*	12,220
Wellington . .	14,387	14,034	8,522*	12,489	11,158*

Shortest distance in each case is indicated by *.

The completion of the canal will permit a consolidation of American interests in ways which at present are only half realised. It will inevitably lead to the fullest development of the Monroe Doctrine, and unless the South American Republics avoid the pitfalls of international complications, will tend to throw them absolutely under the protection of the United States. The material efficiency of the United States Navy will be doubled and her influence increased a hundredfold as her merchants realise the possibilities of exploiting the natural riches of the slumbering nations south of the Equator.

While so much is clear, it is not easy to see the full advantage which British shippers and merchants will reap from the new route. That the West Indies will share in the increased trade of the neighbouring continent is certain. That Canada and British Columbia will benefit is almost sure, but the displacement of old routes in favour of new must in the first place react to the disadvantage of the country which has created the old trade routes, and it is only indirectly that the United Kingdom will benefit from the increasing volume of world business rendered possible by the opening of the Panama Canal.

BUSINESS MEN AND THE SMOKE HABIT.

If you have any old-fashioned prejudice against smoking in business hours, it will be a revelation for you to visit some of the busiest offices in New York or the great houses in the City of London. Smoking is not only tolerated, but the pipe and cigar are the invariable auxiliaries to a business deal. Few brands are better known than the Luntin Mixture, which is now obtainable at the uniform price of 6d. per ounce, packed in sizes to suit the convenience of the smoker's pocket.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

WITH the July number *Cassier's* well-known engineering monthly commences its forty-second volume. Chief amongst the papers is that on "The Port of Newcastle-on-Tyne," by Mark Meredith, M.E.A., M.I.S.A. "Improvements in Steam Boiler Practice"; "Overhead Travelling Cranes"; "Flameless Combustion"; "Caissons and their Stability"; "A South Russian Tube Works"; and "The Immingham Deep Water Dock" are some of the other subjects dealt with. Each paper is profusely illustrated with photographs and drawings. The frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. D. L. Rutherford, the present occupant of the presidential chair of the Permanent Way Institution.

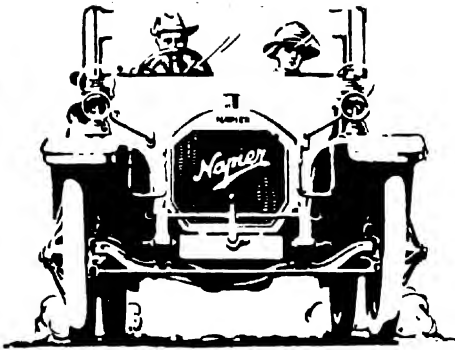
OFFICE HELPS.

BRITISH tradition has always carried austerity to a fault, especially in business affairs; but there is a world of difference between comfort and luxury. Few businesses can afford the latter, but comfort and convenience are indispensable aids to the best work, and no employer can reasonably expect accuracy and the proper discharge of duties in the absence of furniture, filing cabinets, and the many accessories now available to enable the clerks and managers alike to discharge with credit their many responsibilities. Expenditure in this direction is the truest economy, and a very adequate idea of these time and labour saving devices may be obtained from a perusal of the catalogue issued by Messrs. Johnson R. Taylor and Co., 35 and 21, Coleman Street, London, who will be pleased to send a copy of their special "Review Catalogue" on receipt of postcard inquiry from any reader of this magazine.

FOR ANIMAL LOVERS.

AMONG the cheap but serious monthlies devoted to special causes the *Animals' Guardian*, edited by Sidney Trist, and published at 220, Regent Street, is an interesting periodical which holds a watching and critical brief on behalf of dumb creation. Special features of the July issue are two stories which point the moral in varying terms of experience which are above the average in combining utility of purpose with artistic treatment. The number also contains a full report of the Great National Congress for the Protection of Animals recently held in Paris, as well as a variety of articles on subjects all more or less directly relating to the intensely interesting life of the animal world. The periodical is printed on good paper, and is well illustrated—a worthy champion of a worthy cause.

THE modern child in art is the theme of Mr. Austin Chester's study in the August *Windsor*, which is illustrated with a great profusion of pictures of children by various artists, beautifully reproduced.



GOOD CLEARANCE.

"The Morning Post's" Opinion
of

The COLONIAL NAPIER

The World's *proved* Best Car

IF you have an owner of a NAPIER living near you, ask his opinion. If not, read this. It is the opinion of H. Massac Bulist, who is one of the world's greatest authorities on the construction of the motor car, and was published in *THE MORNING POST* of July 16, 1912.

The following are extracts from what he said :

I TOOK my seat on the extra strong Colonial 15 h.p. Napier model that was being tested daily by the Royal Automobile Club over hills not used by ordinary traffic, but mere tracks on either side of the Sussex Downs, the way across the top of them being over old disused tracks, evidently made by heavy farm waggons, with wheel cuts from ten to fifteen inches deep, besides hairpin corners to render strains more severe. These conditions were as near as you can get in England to those of Colonial motoring.

The weather was ideal for the start of the Royal Automobile Club test at ten o'clock in the morning when with four aboard, we began the ascent of Ditchling Bostall. Though the motor has only 32 millimetres bore and 127 millimetres piston travel, and only three speeds, are furnished we rose so rapidly that the Weald of Sussex soon showed flat as a map below on the left. The climb was steep and winding, but neither now nor at any other time was the machine straining at its work. The engine did not heat, nor did the cooling water approach boiling throughout the day, and the exhaust used no uncomfortable warmth under the feet. The stoutness of the springs always prevented the frame of the car crushing against the axles, therefore the occupants were not jarred. We never "touched" once throughout the test. A notion of the engine efficiency may be gleaned from the fact that the chassis itself weighs considerably more than the ordinary European model, for, apart from the extra strong axles and springs the frame itself is fashioned of steel several gauges thicker than that ordinarily used. Hairpin corners and other awkward turns we encountered did not prove in the least embarrassing by reason of the suppleness of the wheel lock. Arrived at Ditchling Bostall, we broke across the top of the Downs, and did speeds between 25 and 30 miles an hour, so that Mr. R. B. Fairfax of Queensland, who had come expressly as a spectator, declared afterwards that the total route mapped out presented conditions more severe than those ordinarily encountered in Colonial service, and that he had never seen cars driven at such a speed as the Napier was doing.

I she will stand that," he said, after he had seen us bounding over the billowy Downs, "she will certainly do all right for the Colonies." We next turned left, making a sharp descent from 653 to 293 feet down, Street Bostall, a mere chalk cutting that put the brakes to the test, nor were they found wanting. Thence we proceeded a little along the main road, and turned left again up a mere grass track styled Westmeston Bostall—all cuts across the Downs seem to be styled Bostalls—rising in the matter of a few minutes from 317 to 711 feet, with a hairpin corner having a gradient of about one in four about halfway up. Thereafter we dropped down to Ditchling again, but turned short of the village, and this time began the ascent of Street Bostall, which is the worst graded road of those selected and, according to Mr. Fairfax, considerably more difficult than the average Colonial hill climb. But all the time there was no hint of effort or vibration of the mechanism. Arrived on the summit, we sped along by Ditchling Beacon, 813 feet high, and presently down Mill Lane, turning right at the air shaft and joining the main road at Clayton Hill, for a mile or so quitting it for Clayton Holt and so doing the circuit of 13 1/2 miles till over again five times in the day. As the test is to be continued to-day and to-morrow a total of approximately 200 to 220 miles will be embraced altogether in the unique essay, the results of which will be studied with interest, especially by motorists overseas, when the certificate of the Royal Automobile Club is published.

Would you like a copy of the NAPIER Book to learn more about this model? Compare others with the Napier in every detail. Then purchase on merit alone. Your decision will be the proved Best Car. Write to-day.

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anyone
who is
interested

in Canada's present and her future, "CANADA TO DAY, 1912," will present inestimable attractions. It has been the Editor's endeavour to make it the most complete and satisfactory hand-book to the Dominion at present obtainable.

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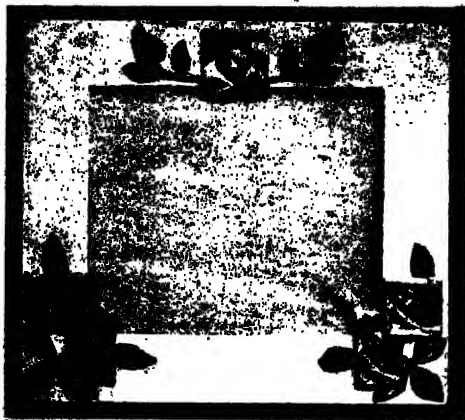
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CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Sun.	1	8	15	22	29
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Mon.	2	9	16	23	30
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Tu.	3	10	17	24	
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Wed.	4	11	18	25	
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Thur.	5	12	19	26	
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Fri.	6	13	20	27	—
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Sat.	7	14	21	28	—
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OCTOBER, 1912.

Sun.	6	13	20	27	—
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Mon.	7	14	21	28	—
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Tu.	1	8	15	22	29
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Thur.	3	10	17	24	31
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Fri.	4	11	18	25	—
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Sat.	5	12	19	26	—
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BRITAIN, THE GUARDIAN OF THE OUTER GATE: THE PANAMA CANAL AND NEIGHBOURING BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Jamaica and British Honduras lie closer to the entrance of the Canal than any part of the United States or any other European Dependency.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1912.

Common Sense
about
Panama.

The action of the United States Senate and of President Taft in tearing up the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty governing the Panama Canal has evoked a chorus of surprised disapprobation throughout the world. And nowhere has the disapproval been more outspoken than in the United States. The world realises less accurately than does the sane American citizen how this situation has come about, and regards it only as a deliberate violation of a solemn business compact, followed by a refusal to submit the question to any independent tribunal for arbitration. The fact of the matter is that President Taft is a desperate man, who sees before him the probability of defeat in the Presidential campaign. Roosevelt's organisation is doing wonders and should ensure that Taft will not enjoy another term, if it does not land Roosevelt at the White House. And behind Taft are all those who know that if he is out of office they are also out of jobs. At Presidential election time in the United States moral fibre becomes very slack, and the fervour of the contest eliminates too often any consideration of the justice or iniquity of methods. This

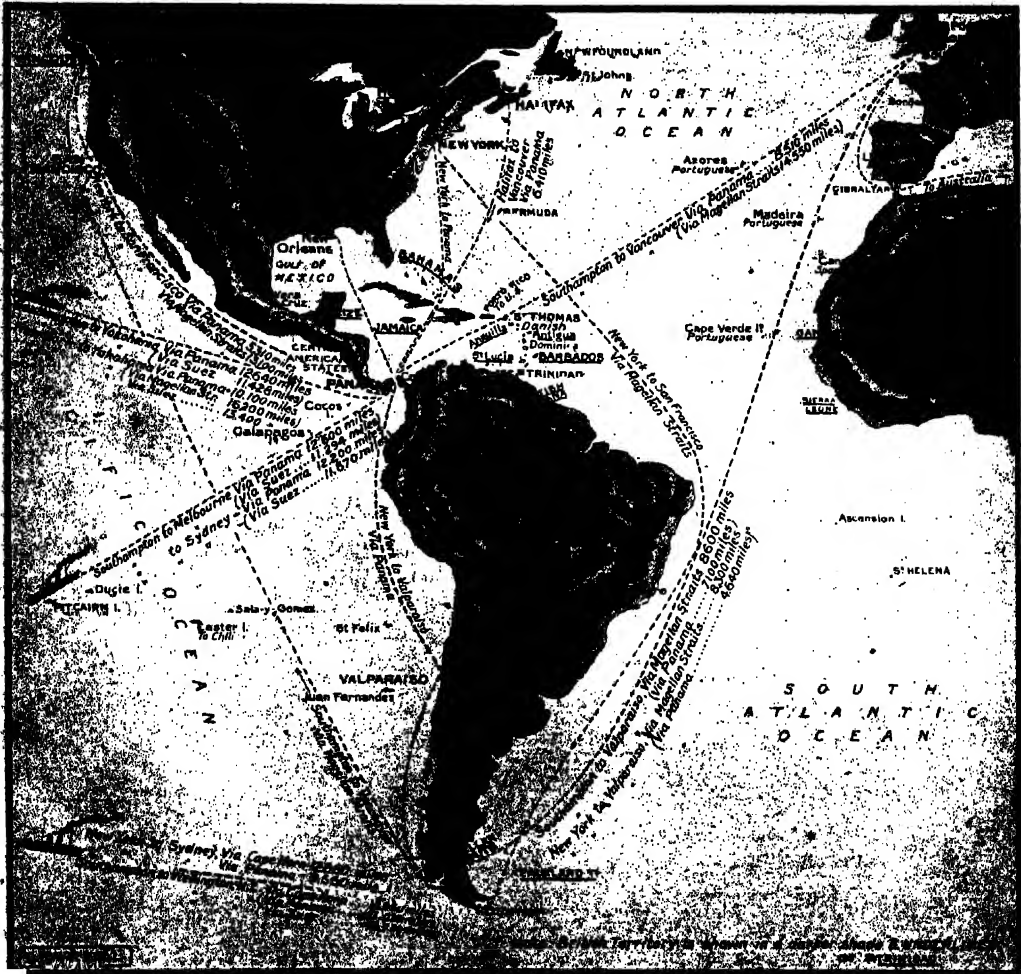
being so, actions on the part of a Presidential candidate, actuated by the insidious suggestion of his political spongeholders, cannot and must not be regarded seriously. It is certain that if a candidate thought that by advocating the wholesale annexation of Europe he could secure re-election, he would cry aloud in favour of it; and his opponent would probably reply by asking, "What about Asia?" Taft at the moment is temporarily suffering from electionitis, and is not responsible for his actions. It is all very terrible, no doubt, this talk of tearing up treaties and refusing arbitration, but it is all talk, and there is little real chance of it being ever anything else.

The Awakening
of a
National
Conscience.

For the Panama Canal will not be open for traffic before two years, and long before then Taft and his political manœuvres will have passed out of practical politics. And it is only after the Presidential election is over and the United States is sane again that we can judge of the American attitude towards the Panama Canal tolls. Already the electioneering repudiation of treaties has achieved much good: it has awakened the national conscience. The great drawback in American public life has always been that the think-

ing men, the sane citizens, and the real business men have kept out of politics, regarding them as wasteful, if not worse. Thus the political game has fallen into the hands of the less worthy, with the inevitable results. But Taft's rude jarring of the national belief that in matters of international probity the United States

leads the way has effectually awakened the more serious elements of the population. The newspapers of importance, almost without exception, have united to denounce the denunciation or ignoring of treaty rights; professors at the great universities have inveighed to their students against this sully of the Stars and Stripes, whilst a very active



The Shrinking of the World.

The Panama Canal brings New York nearer to the Western States of America, and shortens the journey to East China and Japan. The Suez route will still be the shorter route from Britain to Australia and the East, but New Zealand will be brought 1,000 miles nearer and British Columbia 6,000 miles nearer the Home Country. Pitcairn Island, that lonely and almost forgotten possession of this country, will now be placed direct in the highway between Panama and Australia.

sense of shame has permeated the thinking sections of the community. All this is excellent, and may result in permanent good. Once the election is over the reaction will gain strength from this solid desire to vindicate the international good name of the United States, and we shall be astonished if in the end the present mad action of President Taft does not result in a permanent drawing together of the two great English-speaking races in a joint endeavour to make the best out of the Panama Canal. The guardians of the inner and the outer gates of this international waterway together can ensure fair play for the world's commerce and prosperity for what is one of the world's greatest engineering feats.

**Anglo-German
Relations.**

The reports of the serious illness of the Emperor of Germany brought anxiety as to Anglo-German relations. We know the German Emperor and the German people do not want war, but if death should remove the Kaiser a new and comparatively unknown factor would come into play. And the German Crown Prince has always been presented to the world as rather more warlike than his father. Happily the danger of change is not a real one at the moment, but the hint has been salutary, in that it warns us that changes may come, and unexpectedly. We do not believe that a war will come if the forces of peace are adequate, but we must acknowledge that the longer there is no certainty that there will be peace, the greater grows the danger of war. If Eve had not continued to look at the apple she would never have taken it. And so if two nations are continually looking for war they become accustomed to the idea, and the descent is easy. That there is

danger about may be judged from the effect of knowledge of its nature upon the Canadian Ministers and also from the very exhaustive naval preparations recently completed. It is no consolation to learn that Holland, abandoning coast defence warships, is going to build Dreadnoughts. For every new Dreadnought belonging to a minor Power may seriously affect the balance of naval power in time of war. Meanwhile we can only go on preparing for peace by making greater and greater the margin of security in the British navy. We need more of the spirit of Richard Cobden, who, no Jingo, said in 1861, "I would vote £100,000,000 rather than allow the French navy to be increased to a level with ours, because I should say that any attempt of that sort, without any legitimate grounds, would argue some sinister designs upon this country."

**The Navy
not
a Party Question.**

For the British Empire there is one question which should never be made a party question, and that is the maintenance of the Navy. For without the Navy there is no Empire. Here Party politics still play some part in naval matters, but less than in any other. Gradually we believe that the Navy will be regarded as much outside of politics as is the monarchy. In Canada an excellent lead has been given by the proposal that both parties should unite in voting the share of the Dominion for the Imperial Navy. It is probable that even Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be able to prevent this unanimity of the expression of an Imperial appreciation of Imperial needs. Meanwhile Australia is proceeding apace with the creation of a local navy of cruisers and smaller vessels, and is endeavouring to achieve her ideal of relieving the Imperial Navy of the duty of policing and defend-

ing Australian waters. Of all the Dominions it is probably Australia which has realised most adequately the need for national defence. The annual tax for defence has now passed £1 per head of population.

The
Canalisation
of
Germany.

The magnificent industrial expansion of Germany finds its network of railways quite inadequate to cope with the increasing traffic. The British Consul-General at Düsseldorf reports on the systematic development of the German inland waterways. The Government proposes to deepen the bed of the Rhine as far as Cologne, so as to enable larger sea-going steamers to reach the city of the great Cathedral. This bringing of the ocean to Cologne is a project on which the Netherlands will naturally have something to say. It would, of course, do away with the necessity of transhipment at the Dutch ports, and the consequent profit to Dutch pockets. This, however, is only one of the many projects of the German Government, which means to build canals and waterways wherever feasible, in order to cheapen freights. The Consul proceeds:—

It is further proposed to build a transeontinental canal due east beyond Dortmund. All the rivers running from south to north into the Baltic and North Sea are to be joined together by a large canal running from east to west, thus bringing the east and south-east in direct communication with the North Sea via the Rhine-Herne-Dortmund-Emden Canal. The construction of the Rhine-Weser Canal and the enlargement of the Berlin-Stettin Canal have already been taken in hand. The River Ruhr, at Essen, in Westphalia, is to be deepened and widened. At Bingen, on the Rhine, the dangerous Bingen Lock is to be made more easily navigable. The Rhine itself, which so far is only navigable for large ships as far as Strasburg, is to be made navigable as far as Basel. The Mosel and Saar, tributary rivers of the Rhine, are to be deepened and canalised as well. By this means the industrial districts of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg will gain immensely; all three provinces have been developing their industries by leaps and bounds during the last ten years, and will get a fresh impetus by getting cheaper canal freights.

Germany deserves our ungrudging congratulations on this resolute policy of internal development. We might even

go so far as to offer her the sincere flattery of prompt imitation.

Is War
Worth While?

The German Blue-book upon the new German colonies in the Congo, which resulted from the menace of war consequent on the visit of the *Panther* to Agadir, must have come as a disagreeable surprise to those enthusiastic Germans who in their desire to secure a place in the sun for Germany risked plunging the entire civilised world into war. And this risk was run for what the German Government, who are not likely to be unduly pessimistic, call a dismal, uninhabitable swamp. Surely such results from menace of war will in time bring the peoples to realise how utterly unprofitable war generally is when compared with more commercial but less spectacular methods. Nobody will ever know what the Agadir scare cost in military and naval expenditure, not only to Germany, but to all European countries, and the result is that from now on the German flag will fly over an uninhabitable swamp! Nor have the financial effects finished even at this day, since we find that the British Government is continuing to purchase some 15,000 tons of explosives monthly, an amount which is far more than they have bought since the South African War, and considerably more than the monthly purchase of explosives during the war. The other side of the picture is shown by the recent figures published about Alaska, which was purchased in 1867 by the United States from the Russian Government at a price of under one and a half millions, for which the United States has since received a return of something over 80 millions sterling. Facts such as these do much to prevent wars and remove

even the possibility of wars being taken into serious consideration by peoples. Every day the world grows more commercial, and every day's progress in this direction must make it more and more impossible to think of spending money on wars of aggression or conquest when judicious purchases of territory yield so abundant a result.

Playing
at
Soldiers.

Foreign countries are pleased to regard Great Britain as the land in which militarism is most rampant. And this because, in lieu of universal service, she prefers to maintain a professional army, paid to fight, and leaves the mass of the population without eventual risks of having to fight, irresponsible, and dangerously addicted to Jingoism. A man is frequently more courageous when shouting for war means sending someone else to fight. We do not wish to discuss

this Continental point of view, but we cannot help wondering how our critics will regard the way in which we train our army for war. This in view of the very elaborate regulations issued by the War Office for the guidance of the troops during the coming manœuvres. Were such restrictions and regulations incorporated in the libretto of a comic opera, we might all laugh with a good conscience, but when it has to do with national defence, and incidentally with the wasting of hundreds of thousands of pounds, it is no laughing matter. And instead of such manœuvres being of use, it would seem inevitable that they can only result in giving to the troops so hopelessly incorrect an idea of actual war conditions as to militate largely against any good resulting. It is all very well to let old ladies, old ruins, golfers, pheasants and racehorses prevent the effective training of troops; but can the country be sure that an invading enemy will be as anxious not to be a nuisance? Suppose a hostile battery dared to gallop across a golf course, or foreign riflemen to fire upon British troops near a galloping ground for racehorses! What could the British army be expected to do? Is it any wonder that our soldiers struggle on, hoping for better treatment, but without much encouragement? It would be better far to drop such expensive emasculated manœuvres, buy more ammunition, and save money for more necessary sides of national defence.

The Duty
of
Citizenship.

We do not suggest that it is the fault of the War Office that the manœuvres are thus rendered valueless since they are under the domination of the Cabinet, and all government nowadays is singularly susceptible to the wishes of potential voters. There may to



The late Emperor of Japan.

An interesting snapshot taken at the manœuvres.

some people be a certain humour in this vision of a Liberal Government, one of whose members is supposed to be anxious to tax vested interests in land out of existence, going out of its way to prevent even temporary interference with the luxuries of the few during the manœuvres. The real fault lies with the citizens of this country and their very complete lack of appreciation that they owe duties to the nation, even if these duties occasionally are inconvenient or unpleasant. It is, of course, much pleasanter to enjoy privileges and to insist upon rights than to carry out duties, but it is questionable whether any nation can hope to retain her position in the world whose citizens do not even realise that they have duties. In primitive communities duties are apparent and privileges only rewards. We have left that far behind and take our privileges first, generally expecting additional rewards should we perform any duties. In this country we have no conscription, which is a privilege not enjoyed by any other European people, but so far from valuing this distinction, and being prepared to do our best as civilians for the defence of our country, we write to the authorities to complain beforehand of possible inconvenience, and being voters, successfully impede the military training of our army of national defence. Surely the health of a pheasant or the nerves of a race-horse should not prevent the citizens of a country from doing their duty. As the Canadian Minister of Militia truly said, "I consider the loyalists who are loyal only with their lips a more serious peril than the actually disloyal."

The Centenary
of the
Steamship.

A hundred years ago the steamship *Comet* steamed down the Clyde to the wonder of all beholders.

To-day, in celebrating the centenary of the steamship, we seem to be on the eve of another innovation which promises to end the reign of steam for ships. The internal combustion propulsion engine is arriving, and has so many advantages over steam that there can be no lasting competition. It is announced that Germany is to build a motor cruiser of 5,500 tons displacement, which will have a cruising radius of 12,000 miles. And already we have, in the submarine, the best sea-going vessels in the British Navy. These submarines, with their motor-engines, can keep the high seas for months at a time, and point the way which must be followed by other war-craft. Steam has done much for sea-traffic, and yet it must give way to oil—and, in its turn, oil will be supplanted by something of which mankind has not yet known, or not realised, the possibilities.

The Ferrets
of
the Sea.

The development of the submarine and the various flying craft leads us seriously to question whether the future warfare at sea will not depend rather upon these new factors than upon the gigantic line-of-battle vessel. The possibilities of the submarine are not yet fully realised, but in the recent naval manœuvres it was shown how a submarine could enter a defended harbour and work havoc to the shipping riding at anchor in supposed safety. There is no question that these ferrets of the sea are of greater advantage to an attacking navy than to one forced to remain on the defensive. There will no longer be need for long and tedious blockades, since the sea ferrets can enter harbours and drive out the sheltering warships to combat in the open, just as a rabbit is driven out of its hole to fall to the waiting guns. How things have changed since Nelson's time—

to-day the establishment of a submarine station at Alexandria means more to us in the Mediterranean than did the blockade of Toulon then. The submarine, with its great range of action and despite its relatively slow speed, is the real commerce destroyer, and the knowledge that one is cruising in any of the narrow seas will immediately stop all commerce.

The Progress
of
Aviation.

The results of the Army aeroplane trials have resulted in a triumph for Mr. Cody, the ex-United States citizen, who was placed first in every class of the competition. This demonstration of the superiority for practical purposes of a large aeroplane over the lighter and more fashionable French models may be taken as a sign that in aviation this country is not so hopelessly outdistanced as has seemed to be the case up to the present. What will be exactly the rôle of aeroplanes and dirigibles in a future war it is impossible to predict, but there is no question that they must inevitably play a very considerable part, and it may be an epoch-making part. Mr. Cody's success, coming as it does after years of personal endeavour, will encourage those who are prepared to devote their time and risk their lives in the advancement of aviation in this country. For the first time aeroplanes are to take a considerable part in British manœuvres, although on a very small scale compared to the French and German manœuvres. In the latter country a comprehensive scheme for the subsidising of the private owners of aeroplanes and airships is being elaborated, with the object of increasing the reserves at the disposal of the German Government in time of war. Those who have thought fit to laugh at the idea of danger from German dirigibles would do

well to note that one of the leading German papers has set down as the minimum requirement of a German dirigible that it shall be able to make the voyage from Germany to this country and back.

Hypothetical
Rebels
and
the Crown.

Mr. Asquith has not followed up the charge of "open incitement to violence" which he made in the House of Commons against the leaders of the Opposition, by instituting proceedings in a court of law. In place of this more dignified but certainly more dangerous course there has been a very trenchant letter published by Mr. Winston Churchill insisting that "the doctrines of Mr. Bonar Law at Blenheim are the doctrines of Mr. Ben Tillett on Tower Hill." They are, he urged, doctrines that are subversive of the peaceful evolution of the British Empire, which is engaged in the mighty task of reconciliation and consolidation amongst the many races which compose it. Mr. Churchill concluded by a reference to the time when the direction of national policy might pass to others. But, he added, with an authoritative tone, which only a much higher source could warrant:

The transference of power will not be effected by violent means. It will not come until our work is done. It will not come until the leader of the Conservative Party divests himself of doctrines which disqualify him and those who back him from the discharge of official responsibilities, by which every lawless or disreputable movement in any part of the Empire can be justified.

Mr. Bonar Law replied *more suo*, with rejoinder from Mr. Churchill, and other inciters to civil war joined in the wordy fray. But the unmistakable hint conveyed in Mr. Churchill's letter has not been without its effect. There has been a perceptible improvement in the language of the leaders of the Opposition. The prospect of perpetual exclusion from office under the Crown if they continue their

wild career as hypothetical rebels has had a cooling influence. They are finding, too, that they have raised a Frankenstein which they cannot lay. Their cue has been to incite Ulster to rebellion if Home Rule is passed without another General Election. Were another General Election to return a majority in favour of Home Rule the leaders of the Opposition would have no consistent course open to them but to counsel submission. But the irreconcilables of Ulster have no intention of allowing their destiny to be decided by another General Election, or any number of General Elections. On the forthcoming Ulster Day, the 28th inst., they propose to take a solemn covenant pledging themselves, "if a Home Rule Bill becomes law, not to acknowledge the Parliament in Dublin, not to obey its laws, and to pay no taxes to it." This is unconditional refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The
By-elections.

The Unionist capture of North-West Manchester with a Liberal vote decreased by 1,188 and a Unionist vote increased by 459 was largely obtained by keeping Tariff Reform in the background—Sir John Randles, though a Tariff Reformer, says he has "all along refused to acknowledge it as the issue"—and by dilating on the inconveniences caused by the Insurance Act. The electors on both sides seemed to be very tepid about Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment. The East Carmarthen contest shows a majority of 3,817 votes against the Unionist candidate. There was an increase in the Liberal vote of 257, and in the Unionist vote of 1,039. The Labour vote sank by 87. The friends of Church defence profess themselves satisfied with

the result; but in the return of a Non-conformist minister and champion of Disestablishment with nearly three thousand majority the nation at large will not see anything but an endorsement of the Government Welsh policy. The fact remains that out of thirty-eight electoral contests since the last General Election, the Unionists have only gained seven seats. And this after all the revolutionary horrors proposed by the present Government have been completely unmasked!

Curious Exit
of the
Liberal Whip.

The retirement of the Master of Elibank from the position of the Liberal Chief Whip is accompanied with unusual circumstances. He not merely receives a peerage, but also withdraws from political life. His health, it is said, cannot stand the long and late hours of Parliament. He will devote his energies to the management of his father's estates, and will become a director of a noted engineering firm with large interests in oil. The choice of a commercial in preference to a political career in the case of a man who has advanced so far on the high road to political power is unusual. Still more unusual is the line he has taken in respect of the seat which he has just vacated. Hearing that the Midlothian miners might desire to nominate their agent, Mr. Robert Brown, Provost of Dalkeith, as Labour candidate, the new Viscount wrote to the Midlothian Liberals stating that in this case he would ask the prospective Liberal candidate to hold himself in reserve for another Scottish constituency, and would earnestly advise his own Liberal supporters to "concentrate on the Provost of Dalkeith" as a thoroughly experienced politician, of wide sympathies, sound common sense, and strong

progressive views, deservedly held in high popularity and respect, and possessing the confidence of all sections of the community. The Liberal Association did not, however, act on the advice of their late member, but have nominated Mr. Alexander Shaw. The Labour Party naturally nominated Provost Brown. The Unionist candidate is correspondingly hopeful. So we have the somewhat humorous spectacle of a Labour candidate who is trying to capture the historic Liberal seat of Midlothian coming before the electors with the strong recommendation of the late Chief Liberal Whip! Of course, the new Viscount has later expressed his hope that Mr. Shaw will be returned. This peculiar triangular situation suggests once more the need of a clearer understanding between the Liberal and Labour Parties. When the retiring Liberal Whip so blurs the border line, what can the average elector be expected to do?

The
Insurance Act
and
the Public.

The much advertised Insurance Act is now in full operation as far as concerns the licking of stamps and the collection of contributions. The country at large has accepted the innovation, and it would be a bold man who would say that any change of Government would mean its repeal. Meanwhile, since no benefits are to be given for six months, the Government is enjoying to the full its immediate benefit of some quarter of a million of free revenue weekly. The interest on this sum alone during the six months' interval will be considerable. And by the time the State has to find its share of the benefits there will be an accumulation of money—nobody can quite tell how much, but it must be between ten and twenty millions. But the general public is more interested in the inconvenience of stamp-licking

than in the destination of the money. It is perhaps this financial aspect of the Insurance Act which brought it into being—it is in any case the only great social measure which has been originated within recent years without any public demand. And when the benefits begin for those insured, the State will be in the happy position of not only having a large reserve fund, but also the usual weekly income from the stamps. It is undoubtedly this view of the Act which will cause many employers to protest and some to resist. During the six months' period of payment without benefits it is probable that a general election would reveal irritation rather than enthusiasm on the part of the electors.

The Case
for
the Doctors.

The only organised opposition to the Insurance Bill has come from the medical profession, and it must be confessed that the doctors have a good case. They speak as those who have to spend considerable sums of money in order to practise, who suffer under many disadvantages, and yet who are an essential element of the nation. Without doctors where would we all be? And yet the strongest argument used by the doctors against the Insurance Act is that, by making it still more impossible to make a living, the State is going to hasten on the serious diminution in the number of doctors. When we learn that in 1911 there were only 176 new doctors admitted to practise as against 564 in 1910, and that the entries of medical students at medical schools is seriously declining, we are bound to admit that it is an argument which cannot be ignored without serious national consequences. Some time ago a play was produced which showed the home of a striker who had arranged that all the electric lights in a city should be cut off. A doctor was engaged

in a life and death operation on the striker's child when the light was cut off. The child died. Is the Insurance Act to bring about a state of things which will mean that while there will be light there will be no doctor? And the nation's children will die! This is what the doctors' arguments and facts must mean.

The Chivalry
of
"Honourable"
Members.

Miss Ethel Henley does well to call the attention of the public, through the columns of the *Standard*,

to the way our legislators are proceeding with the White Slave Traffic Bill. On passing its second reading, the Bill, it will be remembered, was entrusted to a Standing Committee of finally 82 members. Miss Henley remarks on the fact that at its seven meetings the attendances were 35, 42, 44, 41, 38, 36, 21. More serious than the lack of attendance is the disposition shown to increase the risks of innocent women being entrapped into a worse than living death, in order to diminish the risks of some chance man suffering inconvenience from a false charge being made against him. We are left to infer that if any Honourable Member who approves this course were given the option of himself being apprehended on a false but odious charge, or his sister being decoyed, violated, and imprisoned in a den of loathsome shame and suffering for the rest of her life, he would prefer that his sister should be sacrificed. Happily, chivalry is not entirely dead even in the male electorate of England, and the constituencies may be trusted to deal with men who thus reveal their standard of honour. A similar measure is now being introduced into India. According to the Hon. W. C. Madge, in the *Indian Times*—

If the reasonable severities introduced into the English Bill had

been anticipated, the proceeding proposed under the Indian Bill might well have been made more stringent.

Any person reasonably suspected of making money over the degradation of an imported woman may be arrested without warrant, but bailed out, and, on production before the magistrate having jurisdiction, be heard on his defence, and, if convicted, deported, and on repetition of the offence, or even for reappearing in India, be imprisoned with hard labour.

The remark suggests the vast influence for good or evil which the standard set by the Home Parliament exerts abroad. Mr. Madge expresses the hope that "when the Bill is on the anvil, its penalties will be made severer and more deterrent." He says it is undeniable that European victims are still imported into India, while the trade in Japanese girls has grown apace. He rightly adds that the importation of a white woman into India aims a more deadly blow at British prestige than any sedition.

Many suggestions have been advanced for a fitting memorial of our late Chief. Several are already

in process of realisation. The largest scheme, which has the approval of a considerable number of influential and representative men and women, is now being made public. It is based on the fact that in many towns in England, and also in other countries, there is no properly supervised safe and sanitary hostel for women and girls. For men there are the Rowton Houses and Workmen's Homes. This sad omission lay heavy on the heart of our late Chief. He summoned a conference on the subject at his own home, and his interest in it sustained the pioneers of the movement which has now taken the form of the National Association for Women's Lodging Homes. The promoters proceed:—

The international character of Mr Stead's work is well known, and therefore it is proposed to raise an international memorial fund which will be available for founding lodging homes for women to be called the "Stead Hostels."

Often the initial cost of starting a hostel is the greatest obstacle to be overcome, as local interest can be obtained if this cost is

met. In this country those in charge of labour exchanges find it difficult to find suitable lodgings for women and girls for whom work is waiting. By co-operation with the labour exchanges local need could be ascertained.

It is intended that the funds raised in each country should be available, if desired, for establishing there the most suitable kind of home, which would be placed under the supervision of some existing organisation.

In the autumn it is proposed to call a meeting and appoint a committee before issuing a public appeal. Friends desiring to co-operate will kindly communicate with Miss Josephine Marshall, Salvé, Willifield Way, Hendon.

The Future of the Salvation Army.

The passing of General Booth has given rise to many speculations concerning the future of the Salvation Army. There is the usual tendency to expect that the departure of a great personality will be followed by the decay and final disappearance of his work. Such estimates seem to be based on an insufficient recollection of the tenacity of great religious movements. St. Francis of Assisi died in 1226. The resemblance between the Salvationist and the Franciscan methods of evangelism has often impressed Church historians. During the saint's lifetime the Order that bears his name had extended into many lands, but had attained dimensions in no way comparable to those of the Salvation Army at the present time. Yet the Franciscan Order is still alive and active. The autocracy of the Army need not be considered more fatal to continuance than the autocracy which rules the Jesuit Order. In a purely voluntary organisation autocracy can only be by consent of the governed, and is therefore, to use General Booth's own words, a Mosaic democracy. It may be answered that the life of the General, or even the life of Catherine Booth, cannot compel the devotion of succeeding genera-

tions with the charm of the Saint of Assisi. But the red-hot passion for saving souls which filled the founders of the Salvation Army is a precedent and an inspiration not less potent than the emotion or purpose from which Orders have sprung that have lasted for centuries. The progress of social reform will doubtless tend to dry up the sources of the social morass, and render the social wing of the Army less and less necessary. But so long as there is to be found a "submerged" fraction of humanity anywhere in the world, so long is there need for fervid Salvationism of the earliest type. And Mr. Begbie's "Broken Earthenware" attests that at the present time, as in the earliest days of the movement, conversions are taking place, by means of the Army, of the most startling and seismic character. Yet in the earliest days of the Army General Booth confessed that his great difficulty was to "keep his people down in the gutter. No sooner had they been saved than they tried to become respectable. But he meant, by the help of God, to keep the Army down in the gutter." The General clearly foresaw the chief peril. Forewarned is forearmed.

The Floods.

The British Isles are usually so fortunate in their exemption from great catastrophes of Nature as to make us, as a people, more impatient when they actually arrive. Last year the country was burnt up with an exceptional drought. This year it has been devastated with cold and flood. The month of holiday and harvest has been in temperature and in moisture more suggestive of February than of August. The spoilt holiday is a minor matter compared with the spoilt harvest, but is none the less a disaster. The holiday of the brainworkers in especial



[Photograph by]

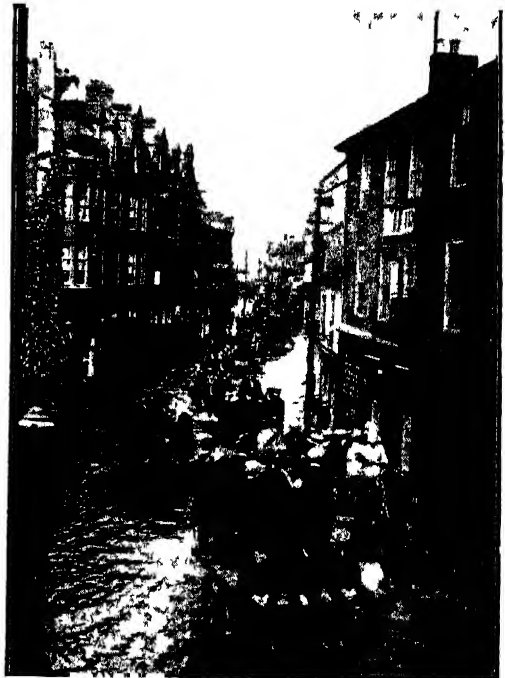
[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]

England's Summer, 1912.

is a national asset of no small magnitude, and the lack of life in the open air during their chief annual holiday must react in serious detriment to their subsequent health and efficiency. The damage to the crops up to the present is enormous. Further loss may be obviated by a fine September; but already the value of the national harvest has been impaired, it is reckoned by experts, to the extent of several shillings a quarter. As the decrease of one shilling a quarter represents a national loss of a million and a half sterling, the diminution in the national income in consequence of these August rains is something formidable. The climax of the downpour was reached on August 26th. On that and the following day the rainfall in the Eastern counties, which are normally the driest portion of these islands, reached the portentous total for twenty-nine hours of more than seven and a third inches. This amounts to a quarter of the average annual rainfall: that is, as much rain fell in twenty-nine hours as usually falls in three whole months. This is said to be a downpour unprecedented in our hydrometric annals. Widespread de-

struction resulted. In East Anglia eighty bridges were destroyed. Railway embankments were washed away. Railway communication was interrupted over a wide area. The city of Norwich was cut off from the rest of the country. The highest water-mark of previous floods was surpassed by eighteen inches. A square mile of the lower streets of the city were under water: 10,000 of its town-folk were rendered homeless and are being housed and

fed in schools and other public buildings. The electric light and power station was paralysed. For several nights the city was in darkness. Happily, only two or three



[Photograph by]

[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]

c Norwich Streets, August, 1912.

lives were lost, but damage to the extent of £100,000 is already reported. The injury to health that will follow from the deluge remains to be seen.

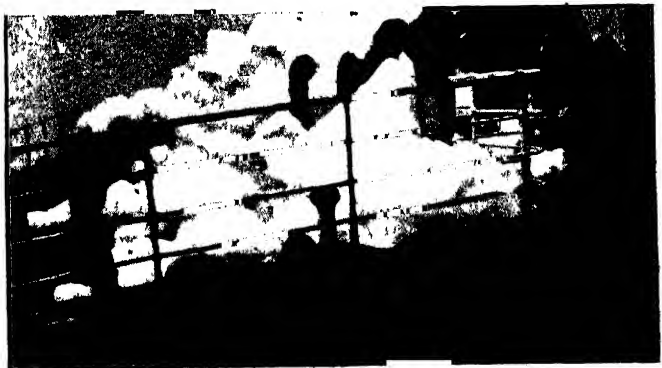
**The Perils
of
the Deep**

In the various British reports and inquiries arising from the loss of the *Titanic* much was made of the fact that it was an exceptional occurrence, and this was made the reason for no new regulations being framed. Now, however, in the *Corsican* we have another case, which would have had similarly disastrous results had the steamer not been running dead slow at the time of the collision. After this we trust that active steps will be taken to bring life-saving equipment up to date and generally to give the passengers and crew a chance of life. It is interesting to note that Senator Smith is to ask the United States Senate to circulate Lord Mersey's Report as a State paper. It would certainly not suit the Board of Trade here, after its whitewashing commission of inquiry, to print the American Senate's Inquiry Report as a Blue-book. And now that the whitewashing of the White Star Line and the Board of Trade is completed, it is of interest to the taxpayer to know on whom will fall the cost of Lord Mersey's inquiry, which in the words of Captain Hampson "has left us just where we were before the *Titanic* Disaster." Since Lord Mersey was compelled to find that the accident was due to the excessive speed of the White Star boat, it would seem natural that the White Star Company should bear the cost. If, however, it is decided that

the taxpayer shall foot the bill, then we think that some very pertinent questions should be asked with regard to the special fees paid to the various counsel and the retainers, which undoubtedly did not make them less adverse to dragging out the Inquiry. Since no benefit accrued to the public, and since Lord Mersey expressly declared his lack of interest in what the public thought or desired, it seems unjust to spend the public money without rendering any account.

**Unrest in
the
Near East.**

The change of Government in Turkey has produced much telegraphic effervescence, centring in Vienna, as is usual in such cases. Throughout the Near East it is a matter of common knowledge that the majority of telegrams emanating from the Austrian capital and dealing with Balkan affairs are unreliable when not deliberately intended to deceive. Things are not as they should be in Turkey—far from it—and, as Cherif Pasha says, the good fruit trees of Europe must be grafted upon the wild trees of Turkey before the internal situation materially improves. Be that as it may, the deposition of the Committee of Union and Progress from



Photograph by

Ice on the forecastle of the Allan Liner "*Corsican*," after striking an iceberg on a recent trip from Montreal.

[Illustrations Bureau.]

supreme power is a step in the right direction. The merits of this organisation were rather in the direction of the destruction of the old *régime* than the construction of a new Turkey. To-day the policy of construction must begin, and to no country does Turkey look as she does to us. Were those who are sincerely anxious for the creation of a new Turkey to be assured that the British Empire, which is also the greatest Mohammedan Empire, were behind them, the present stop-gap Cabinet would make way for one composed of the most progressive elements. To expect drastic changes at Constantinople while the Turks cannot know who are their friends and who their enemies is expecting too much. We must give them a friendly lead. Although the actual Government does not pretend to be a permanent one it nevertheless contains many elements of good. It means to maintain the Chamber and to insist that the Elections shall be free. It excuses itself for the amnesty of the old exiles by the fact that it is strictly constitutional, since these officials of the time of Abdul Hamid were exiled without any legal trial. The surest guarantee that no unconstitutional methods will be followed is that Turkey to-day looks towards Great Britain, and knows that by following constitutional methods she at least avoids any danger of meriting a rebuff.

Albania,
Montenegro,
and
Bulgaria.

The Albanian disturbance was more smoke than fire, and the prompt measures taken by the authorities in the way of an expression of readiness to treat with the rebels, and at the same time showing preparation for the employment of military force, had a very salutary effect. The Albanians not only returned home, but, having obtained rifles, went towards the Montenegrin frontier with the avowed inten-

tion of repelling any attack from the subjects of King Nicholas. The Albanian situation is one which will have to be dealt with in due course, but it is very complicated indeed, there being little national cohesion and a very decidedly developed system of clan vendetta to be taken into account. For the moment Albanian unrest must mean Servian and Bulgarian anxiety, since in Macedonia and Old Servia the bulk of the population is related to the people of one or other State. But it is extremely improbable that either King Ferdinand or King Peter desires to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Austria or Russia, and they know quite well that by precipitating war they are creating a situation very well calculated to swallow them up as well as extinguish any future hopes. We may take it then that there will be no movement on the part of Bulgaria or of Servia, and that these nations will aid, as far as is possible with the sentiments of their populations, in Turkey's work of regeneration. But it must not be forgotten that in Bulgaria especially the voice of the people may in the end override the will of the King and the Government. We do not, however, believe that the wiser course will be abandoned, and with a mutually tolerant appreciation of inevitable frontier incidents, peace will be preserved. And internal peace will thus synchronise with the coming peace with Italy.

The Progress
of
Bulgaria.

We are too apt to regard the smaller European States—especially those in the proximity of Turkey—as mere ephemeral creations, living from hand to mouth, and revelling in battle, murder, and sudden death. It is therefore a pleasant corrective to this erroneous view of things to record the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

reign of King Ferdinand. It would be difficult to overestimate the progress which the country has made under his rule, and it will ever remain, together with Roumania, as a proof of the wisdom of calling in as ruler in a new, inexperienced land one who by right of birth and tradition understands kingcraft. And the Bulgarian ruler is exceptionally gifted in ability to steer a way through troubled European waters. It is no exaggeration to say that he has built the Bulgaria of to-day with diplomatic bricks made without straw. That the democratic peasants love their autocratic and aristocratic ruler is doubtful, that they realise all he has done for them is uncertain, but that they know well that the country cannot do without him is inevitable. The anniversary should call the attention of this country to the remarkable progress made by Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania within a comparatively short time. The wonder is that whereas the financiers of Europe regard these States as offering the best possible field for investment, the British public will have nothing to do with them. And yet British capital would be preferred to any other, since it is the freest from the taint of political intrigue.

Regnant Journalism.

Journalism in Great Britain, although its power is dreaded and even respected, is, governmentally considered, a prophet without honour in his own country. With the eminent exception of Lord Morley, a journalistic career has been regarded as a bar to high office in the State. China, however, in making her world over again, gives official recognition to the actual dynamic position of the journalist by appointing as her political adviser the *Times* correspondent at Peking. The hearty congratulations of pressmen all round the world go to Dr.



Photograph by

[Wolfs, Sofia.]

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria

at the celebration of his twenty-fifth anniversary as ruler.

Morrison on attaining this momentous share in the direction of the destinies of well-nigh one-fourth of the human race. Dr. Morrison has graduated with honours in the school of world-wide experience. He must also be congratulated on having, with similar disregard of tradition and eye for reality, married the lady who, as his secretary, has been a true partner in his great career. Meantime, at home, the *Times* has changed its editors. The late editor, Mr. Buckle, takes with him into his retirement the respect of the world for his scholarly, judicial, and unobtrusive conduct of the great newspaper. His successor, Mr. Geoffrey Robinson, is a pupil of Lord Milner, but will, it is hoped, have a more reverent regard for consequences than his former chief.

Under his sway the *Times* may be expected to develop a policy of more avowed and thorough-going Imperialism. Meantime it is interesting to note that measures carefully restricting the licence of the Press are being contemplated or enacted, at once by the Turks in Constantinople and the Labour Government in Australia. Journalism is a force with which the Governments of the world have not yet completely reckoned. In the interests of peace and order it is to be hoped that the responsibilities attaching to this enormous social force will be duly safeguarded and enforced by law, that journalism may be a good servant of the community and not the bad master it often threatens to become. Some day, perhaps, the journalist that lies a nation into an unjust war will be given a fair trial and—hanged.

The
Diminishing Life-cost
of War.

In the meantime, while we are all too largely at the mercy of the bellicose editor, it is gratifying to note that gradually progress is making for reduction in human sacrifice. A naval battle, even the most destructive, cannot mean a death-bill approaching a great land battle, and to-day the destiny of the world is decided by sea power. It is true that this has come to pass because the British Navy has command of the sea and because the sea-borne provisions, gathered from all corners of the earth, are essential to all countries—but it is none the less the case. And now we see the submarine and the dirigible or the aeroplane coming to displace the Dreadnought. And again there is a great shrinkage of the human element brought into play and offered on the altar of the God of War. Even the motor Dreadnought will be manned by

fewer sailors than the battleships of to-day. Also in land warfare the toll of victims will tend to be less—the Russo-Japanese War was no real criterion. Ammunition, provisions, great distances, all these are going to play a rôle in land war of the future, and all tend to diminish the slaughter.

The Government's announcement at the beginning of last month, that twelve months hence it will withdraw from the Sugar Convention, has been attributed to a desire to influence the North-West Manchester election. In that purpose it failed. It had, of course, far wider ends. The Convention was an agreement to hinder the importation of bounty-fed sugar. When this attempt is relinquished, the hope is that the people of this country will have the benefit of cheaper sugar; the fear is that the cane-sugar trade of our Colonies will be seriously injured. On the other hand, it is perfectly possible, as Mr. Asquith pointed out, for this country to give a preference to Colonial sugar, though he did not propose to adopt that policy. A serious consideration is the menace involved to the sugar beet industry just introduced into this country. Over three thousand acres in the Eastern Counties have been planted with sugar beet, and factories are being erected. But, as Mr. Asquith pointed out, there is no reason why this nascent industry should not receive assistance from the development fund. The country is now free to adopt such measures as seem desirable. So far forth the advantages seem to be on our side. Italy is apparently of the same way of thinking, for she also has given notice of withdrawal from the Convention.

The Death-Knell of British Railways.

WHY THE MOTOR MUST SUPPLANT THEM.

THERE can now be no disguising the fact that the railways of this country are no longer good business. It is not only that they do not earn high dividends, or that every year sees more railway ordinary capital receiving no dividend at all, but they do not any longer seem able to fulfil their national work. There are many very obvious reasons, some of which it will be instructive to glance at. To begin with, the railway network of this country has not been created recently, it has grown without any system or without any ordered business idea back of it. This was perhaps inevitable in the first place, but there was no need why matters should have been left thus without any real attempt at bringing things into line with the most ordinary business ideas. To begin with, the railways are burdened with a tremendous load of capital and dead money which makes it practically impossible for them to hope to pay their way save at the expense of the public.

While the chief railway companies are great and complex businesses, we do not hesitate to say that they are not really run on business lines. There is too little joint action, too much hide-bound tradition for real progress to be possible. And, therefore, the nation suffers. Railways have been so vital a part of national life for decades now that anything unhealthy in them must affect the whole national structure. What is needed is a very drastic stocktaking and a ruthless writing down of capital if ever the public are to obtain reasonably cheap rates on the railways. And then some business organisation and a real business idea,

including all the parts of the system, must be inaugurated. It is appalling to think that to-day in the United Kingdom there are some 250 distinct railway companies and that the 1300 directors receive in fees something like £650,000 a year! And these directors, or the great majority of them, are no more competent to decide questions affecting modern railways than is any man in the street. Their special qualifications seem to be extreme respectability and

extreme age. On the board of one railway company there are six gentlemen whose average age is over seventy-seven. Since the capital value created by these hundreds of directors is not in excess of their fees they must be considered as an uneconomic factor. Then, again, there are the 250 general managers of the 250 railway companies, all in receipt of handsome salaries, and yet many of them indisputably uneconomic factors and of little commercial value in the railway business. It is astounding to find so immense an organisation being run by those possessing so little real training and scientific preparation for their work

—a work upon which much of the welfare of the nation depends. Surely all these boards and all these general managers are not needed to manage the 23,417 miles of railway in the United Kingdom. It would work out at a little over ninety miles of road for each separate organisation! If the present apparently unbusiness-like and wasteful method of running our railways made for efficiency the expense might be excused. But it does not make for efficiency in time of peace or in time of war. The freight rates on British railways are far higher than those in Continental

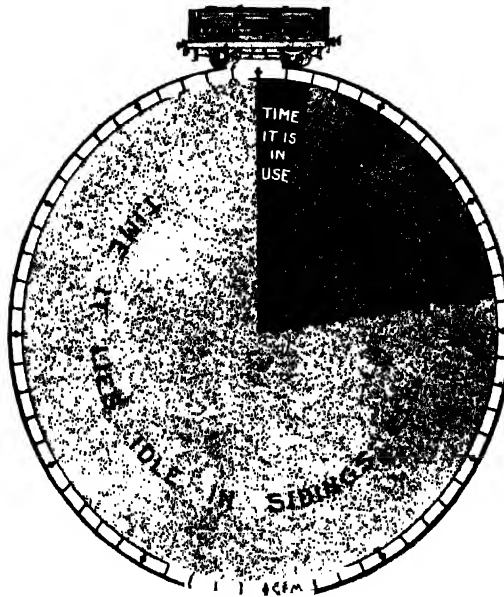


Diagram showing the life work of a goods wagon. It is in use only two minutes per hour, and in all for six months during seventeen years.

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The Death-Knell of British Railways.

WHY THE MOTOR MUST SUPPLANT THEM.

THERE can now be no disguising the fact that the railways of this country are no longer good business. It is not only that they do not earn high dividends, or that every year sees more railway ordinary capital receiving no dividend at all, but they do not any longer seem able to fulfil their national work. There are many very obvious reasons, some of which it will be instructive to glance at. To begin with, the railway network of this country has not been created recently; it has grown without any system or without any ordered business idea back of it. This was perhaps inevitable in the first place, but there was no need why matters should have been left thus without any real attempt at bringing things into line with the most ordinary business ideas. To begin with, the railways are burdened with a tremendous load of capital and dead money which makes it practically impossible for them to hope to pay their way save at the expense of the public.

While the chief railway companies are great and complex businesses, we do not hesitate to say that they are not really run on business lines. There is too little joint action, too much hide-bound tradition for real progress to be possible. And, therefore, the nation suffers. Railways have been so vital a part of national life for decades now that anything unhealthy in them must affect the whole national structure. What is needed is a very drastic stocktaking and a ruthless writing down of capital if ever the public are to obtain reasonably cheap rates on the railways. And then some business organisation and a real business idea,

including all the parts of the system, must be inaugurated. It is appalling to think that to-day in the United Kingdom there are some 250 distinct railway companies and that the 1,300 directors receive in fees something like £650,000 a year! And these directors, or the great majority of them, are no more competent to decide questions affecting modern railways than is any man in the street. Their special qualifications seem to be extreme respectability and

extreme age. On the board of one railway company there are six gentlemen whose average age is over seventy-seven. Since the capital value created by these hundreds of directors is not in excess of their fees they must be considered as an uneconomic factor. Then, again, there are the 250 general managers of the 250 railway companies, all in receipt of handsome salaries, and yet many of them indisputably uneconomic factors and of little commercial value in the railway business. It is astounding to find so immense an organisation being run by those possessing so little real training and scientific preparation for their work

—a work upon which much of the welfare of the nation depends. Surely all these boards and all these general managers are not needed to manage the 23,417 miles of railway in the United Kingdom. It would work out at a little over ninety miles of road for each separate organisation! If the present apparently unbusiness-like and wasteful method of running our railways made for efficiency, the expense might be excused. But it does not make for efficiency in time of peace or in time of war. The freight rates on British railways are far higher than those in Continental

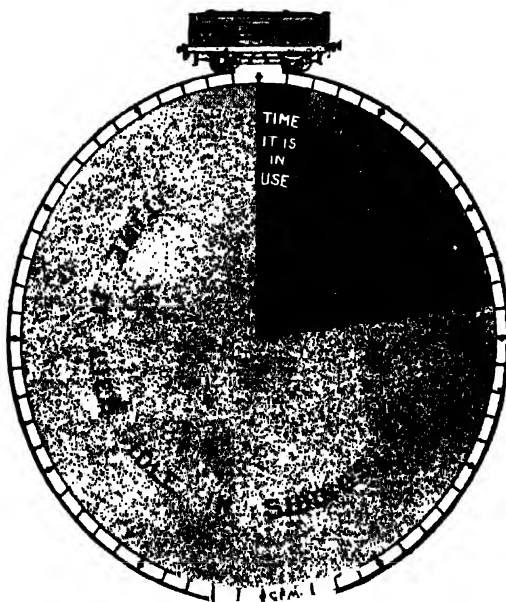


Diagram showing the life work of a goods wagon. It is in use only two minutes per hour, and in all for six months during seventeen years.

countries. In many instances they are more than double the German rates. Surely this cannot be to the advantage of the British manufacturer or the agriculturist?

Freight rates in the United Kingdom average 1.123d. per ton mile.

Freight rates in France average 0.726d. per ton mile.

Freight rates in Germany average 0.637d. per ton mile.

Freight rates in Holland average 0.590d. per ton mile.

The passenger traffic is in a better state than the freight, although the lack of thought-out business idea

life. It is equivalent to saying that in every hour the goods wagon is only used for two minutes. It is undergoing repairs for twelve minutes each hour, and lying idle for the rest of the time.

Putting the price of these wagons at from £70 to £80 apiece, it is seen that the capital sunk in the 1,400,000 amounts to about £100,000,000. This is a very large amount to sink every twenty years or less, especially when the wagons representing these millions are not in use for the vast majority of their years of life. But this is not all. The repairs necessary owing to exposure to the weather and violence in shunting amount to between £3 and £4 per wagon per annum, or an annual outlay of about £5,000,000. And this for



[Photograph by]

[Topical.]

The Sidings at Willesden Junction, showing hundreds on hundreds of goods wagons standing idle.

in the whole system must have some considerable effect. Turning to the question of goods traffic, however, we have forced upon our notice a most incredible state of chaos, and one which is quite sufficient to account for high rates and no dividends. There are in existence to-day some 1,400,000 goods wagons, some belonging to the railway companies, and some to private individuals. These wagons are mounted on wheels and placed on the rails; but then it would appear that their object had been attained. Because they are seldom employed to carry goods! The life of a goods wagon is about seventeen years, and statistics prove that it is mobile on an average, laden and unladen, for six months out of its seventeen years'

the pleasure of seeing the wagons stand idle, while tons of merchandise are not moved owing to prohibitive freight rates! Some wagons naturally are more mobile than others, but there is no return made to shareholders giving the numbers of wagons bought and never used at all.

But the baneful effects of this method of not organising business do not end there. We must also consider the space factor. It is quite clear that if a wagon is standing still or being shunted for sixteen and a half years of its existence, it must be standing somewhere; and unfortunately that "somewhere" is usually a valuable piece of land. The standing room of a goods wagon sometimes costs as much as £4 per

square foot. A wagon requires a standing space of about 200 square feet, and, thus, £800 worth of land to accommodate it. Detention of a goods wagon is accounted for in loading, unloading, shunting, marshalling, repairing, and waiting. Is it to be wondered at that there are 14,353 miles of sidings in the United Kingdom (as compared with 23,417 miles of open line) costing about £2,727,000 per annum for maintenance?

In London alone the rateable value of the railway property, mostly goods yards, is £2,357,514, and the capital value at thirty years' purchase is £70,000,000. At 7s. 4d. in the £ the rates amount to about £800,000 annually.

There are seventy-four goods stations in London joined by 500 miles of line, and 100,000 goods by 700 trains per day running between them, whilst only about 300 arrive from the country. In a Board of Trade Blue-book of 1909 we find the following figures as to railway capital and dividends:—

Between 1880 and 1906 gross earnings increased by ... 79 per cent.

Working expenses increased by 116·6 per cent.

In 1908 over £97,000,000 ordinary stock paid no dividend.

In 1908 over £1,000,000,000 ordinary stock paid less than ... 4 per cent.

Only about £3,000,000 ordinary stock paid more than 6 per cent.

From 1904 to 1908 the stock paying no dividend grew by £18,000,000.

Let us now look at the effect of this hopelessly unpractical freight system of the railways upon the country at large. It is disastrous and is the direct cause of much of the agricultural depression. The fertile soil of England can produce foodstuffs, but those who produce them cannot market them. And this not only because of the cost of carriage, but because of the delay and difficulty in getting them on the train and off the wagons when they finally arrive at their destination. Nor must we forget that should the goods not be saleable they are returned, but only after so long a delay as to be worse than useless if they happen to be perishable articles. And so to-day

this country only produces 25 per cent. of the food it consumes, the remainder, to the tune of £200,000,000, coming from abroad. The railways of this country as at present constituted cannot hope to come to the aid of the agriculturist or the small manufacturer. Even with the present high rates of carriage, we have seen how small are the dividends.

The dimensions of the business have entirely outgrown such organisation as it possesses, and a very simple job is frequently done five times over, four of which times are obviously unnecessary. If we examine a railway goods station, we find that there is nothing about it which, from an engineering point of view, can be called design. It is usually a wilderness of sidings, sometimes nearly a mile in length, and perhaps a quarter of a mile broad or more. It is furnished with a loosely congregated jumble of sheds, which are dotted over it higgledy-piggledy from one end to the other. It has absolutely no design, and it is too unwieldy and scattered to admit of the rapid inter-communication of parts which is essential to a building intended for a place of exchange.

While the average speed of a goods train may be taken at twenty miles an hour, the actual time spent in covering distances from point to point is so small a portion of the period which must elapse before the agriculturists' goods reach their destination as to be



Photo. rough by)

[Typical.

Chaos where Order should Reign: How produce is unloaded from goods wagons on arrival at terminus.

almost negligible. First, the wagon containing his goods has to wait until it can be shunted on to a train, which train again must wait its turn to get right of way. These processes of shunting and marshalling occupy an enormous time as well as an enormous space. If the wagon has to pass from one railway system to another hours or days may elapse before it continues on its journey. The intricacies of the process are too great to be dealt with here, but as a shunting yard may have as much as thirty miles of sidings, it is evident that there is scope for vast delay.

Even if the wagon is going over one system direct to its destination, further delay must be expected when the time comes to unload the goods. If anything could be less admirable than the shunting yard it is the goods yard of a great railway. Without system, struggling with each other the vans and carts seek to approach the wagon or the shed. The handling, the cost of labour, and the appalling waste of time all make railway carriage a particularly impossible method of sending goods to market. And meanwhile the small producer is unable to reap the full benefit of his labour, being often forced to feed the pigs with produce which might materially help to swell his revenue were he able to market it.

We have seen that the railways are hopelessly and, it may well be, irretrievably handicapped in the direction of fulfilling their national function. But something must be done even if railway directors are content to draw their fees and shareholders to forgo their dividends. Happily, there is an easy and a simply achieved way out of the present state of affairs.

The railways may be good or they may be bad as regards their permanent way, but there is no question that the roads, high roads, and secondary roads of the kingdom are excellent and well kept up. They should be the natural arteries along which the produce of the countryside should flow towards the centres of consumption. The railways have developed an extraordinary centralisation upon London, and the producer has come to think that there is no real market save the metropolis. And yet there are only some five millions of people there as compared with forty millions in other centres. Once the roads are accepted as the natural channels for carriage of goods, then inevitably local centralisation will take the place of the present undue rush to London. When we say the roads must be used, we do not wish to multiply the slow-moving market gardeners' carts, drawn by intelligent horses and in charge of sleepy and unintelligent humans, which wend their way every night from Essex and Kent to Covent Garden.

Just as the road is the natural channel, so the light motor-van or lorry is the ideal vehicle for the development of this country. It will enable produce to be transported with a minimum of handling from the home of the producer to the centre of consumption. The rate of actual running will be approximately that given for goods trains—twenty miles an hour—but there will be no waste in shunting, marshalling in trains and discharging. The accompanying map shows clearly how completely the country could be covered by a series of circles of collection around the great centres of consumption. A twenty-five miles maximum run, or, say, ninety minutes on the road and the produce would be on sale, fresh and commanding better prices. The same motors could easily do two or more journeys a day, especially those well within the outer radius. Where goods had to go to London, they could be saved all the delay and expense of branch railway lines and be motored direct to the nearest station in connection with the terminus. Railways cannot hope to compete with organised motor traction locally centralised.

That is all very well, it may be said, but how are you going to induce your producer to buy his motor-lorry, and how is he going to afford it? The British War Office has answered these questions by the recent issue of a scheme for the subsidising of private motor lorries capable of carrying a load of either 30 cwt. or 3 tons. This step has been taken because the military authorities have recognised that for mobilisation purposes, as well as for transport of troops and stores, the roads and the motor can easily beat the railways. The scheme of subsidy is well thought out and comprehensive. The lorries shall be of makes and types approved by the War Office. They must accomplish a trial of up to eighty miles satisfactorily before acceptance and enrolment—

The general conditions provide that each motor-lorry will be subsidised for a period of three years from the date of acceptance, and the owner will receive in respect thereof a purchase premium, and an annual subsidy at the following rates.

A purchase premium of £50 will be paid in six half-yearly instalments of £8 6s. 8d. each, in arrear. The first instalment to be paid in six months from date of acceptance.

A further purchase premium of £10 will be paid in respect of each of the said motor lorries which is provided with a body of an approved type for the carriage of meat slung from the roof, payable in six half yearly instalments of £1 13s. 4d. each, in arrear, payable at the same times as the instalments of the purchaser premium of £50.

An annual subsidy of £20 per motor-lorry will be paid half yearly, in arrear, the first instalment to be paid in six months from the date of acceptance.

The owner of a subsidised motor lorry without a special body will thus receive the sum of £110, spread over a period of three years, provided he conforms to the conditions.

The owner will not be entitled to any payment, whether on account of purchase premium or annual subsidy, unless the



•HOW MOTORS WILL SAVE AGRICULTURAL ENGLAND.

Each shaded disc indicates generally the district that would supply the centre or centres named. Of course, for clearness only a few of the largest centres could be indicated here, but the principle would apply to all cities and market towns. The discs indicate the following radius distances: ♦ London, 40 miles; Manchester, etc., Birmingham, etc., 30 to 40 miles; Bradford and Leeds, Bristol and Bath, Southampton and Portsmouth, 30 miles; all the rest, 25 miles.

following conditions are complied with at the time of payment : (a) The motor-lorry must continue to be enrolled ; (b) the lorry must remain the property of the owner ; (c) the lorry must be in the United Kingdom ; (d) a certificate has been signed by the War Department inspecting officer that the lorry has been inspected by him and found to be maintained in a thoroughly serviceable condition and in a satisfactory state of repair.

With regard to the right to purchase, the conditions set forth that if and whenever the Army Reserve or any portion shall be called out on permanent service the War Department shall be entitled to purchase any motor-lorry enrolled. The price to be paid for any motor-lorry shall be the then value at the date of taking over by the War Department, plus 25 per cent., provided that the sum to be paid shall in no case be greater than the original actual purchase-price, and never less than 30 per cent. of such purchase-price. Every motor-lorry is to be kept in a suitably covered-in building where the necessary protection from frost will be ensured. Motor-lorries shall be at all times driven by *properly qualified drivers*.

The average price of such a three-ton lorry would be between £500 and £600, so that the Government subsidy means a very considerable saving. It might also be arranged with the makers that the payment should be spread over a period so as to enable a wider class of producer to purchase. In case of war the lorry has to be delivered to the authorities within a period of seventy-two hours.

If the War Office scheme meets with the success it deserves, a great step forward will have been made towards the freeing of the country from the strangling hold of the railways. The producer or the co-operative society will be able to sell his or its produce and live on the land, paying a reasonable carriage rate instead of the present impossible charges. The sale of produce will be locally centralised to the benefit of the centre and of the neighbourhood. As drivers of the lorries it would be an excellent idea to encourage in a practical way retired soldiers or reservists to take service.

So much for peaceful times. In time of war or sudden raid—and we have been told that a raid, such as was proved to be possible in this year's naval manoeuvres, is the chief danger this country has to fear—the possibility of doing without the railways is an immense boon. Even assuming that the military authorities have evolved a plan for working the railway system in time of war, and that they have so informed the various general managers, it would take a miracle to secure smooth or even possible working of all the various companies' lines if taken over suddenly. And if it is a raid that has to be met, there will be no days in which to get things straightened out. Besides which there is no railway line in this country really equipped at any point for the rapid concentration of

troops ; there are plenty of sidings, but not where they are wanted. A lesser Balkan State has railways better prepared for war than are ours. Then a line of railway is always liable to be cut by an enterprising enemy ; and we are now considering the case of a sudden attack upon East Anglia, of which the first notification would be the arrival of the transports. Railways would be worse than useless, but the motor-lorries could enable a sufficient concentration to be rapidly carried out to more than hold the attacking forces. Concentration by motor-lorry would be more rapid than disembarkation from transports. On the announcement of the war or raid all the lorries would concentrate at their local centre, carrying up the local reservists instead of cabbages. Thence they would proceed by the chosen roads towards East Anglia, duly ordered and systematically dispatched. The various types might follow different roads, all converging on the point of concentration. In a few hours literally the entire garrisons of England could be drained into East Anglia, and twenty-four hours see the first battle of defence well under way. There would be no congestion, no delay, since the emptied motors would return by different roads ; and it would be an energetic enemy indeed who would undertake to destroy all the roads leading into East Anglia.

No less an authority than Prince Henry of Prussia has advocated recently the building of a great motor highway from the camp of Döberitz, near Berlin, right across country to the French frontier at the fortress of Metz. He declares the highway in times of peace will be a boon to motorists and of inestimable value for quick transfer of troops, ammunition, and artillery in war time.

The adoption of the roads of England in place of the railroads, which would still have their functions to fulfil, and the substitution to an ever-increasing extent of the independent motor-lorry, free to choose its road, for the locomotive, tied and hampered by its inability to do other than follow the rails, seem not only inevitable, but highly advisable in the true interests of the country in times of peace or war. A striking parallel may be found in the relative success of the motor-bus and the electric tram. But its adoption must be tantamount to sounding the death-knell of the present railway system, and the loss of many millions to railway shareholders. But—who knows?—it may be the needed shock to force the railways to put their houses in order, and by the adoption of sane business methods fit themselves to work harmoniously with the motors for the good of their country.



HOW THE ROADS LEND THEMSELVES TO RAPID MOTOR CONCENTRATION IN TIME OF WAR.

This is taken as an example to show how far more effectually roads would lead from places where troops are stationed to any point of concentration than would be the case with railways. The shaded area represents a radius of two hundred miles from the hypothetical point of concentration.



Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin]

Little John and Little Lieschen.

A German view of Anglo-German naval rivalry.

THE TURK: "Allah Akbar!"

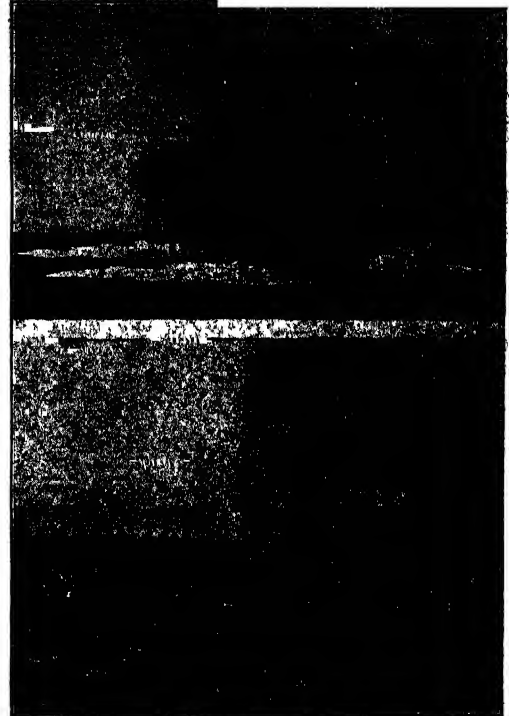


Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin.]

Either Way Up.

THE ITALIAN: "Scimpro Savoia!"



Ulk.

England's Suicide.

[Berlin.]

Report from an Englishman in the year 3000: "The launch went off successfully, but the displacement of water was so great that our beloved country was swamped!"



Mucka.

Count Bismarck's Proposal.
The Powers and Turkey.

[Wien.]



Le Cri de Paris.

[Paris.]

True Friends!

THE TSAR (to M. Poincaré): "Do you think for a moment that we would leave you for others who would not lend us a penny?"



Le Cri de Paris.

[Paris.]

John Bull and France.

JOHN BULL: "Do you not wish to regularise our union?"

MARIANNE: "When your sons do their military service."



Ull.

[Berlin.]

The Franco-Russian Naval Convention

RUSSIA: "Understood then; but we would like to be sure that your powder is good."

FRANCE: "And we are relying that your Naval Budget does not exceed your private means."

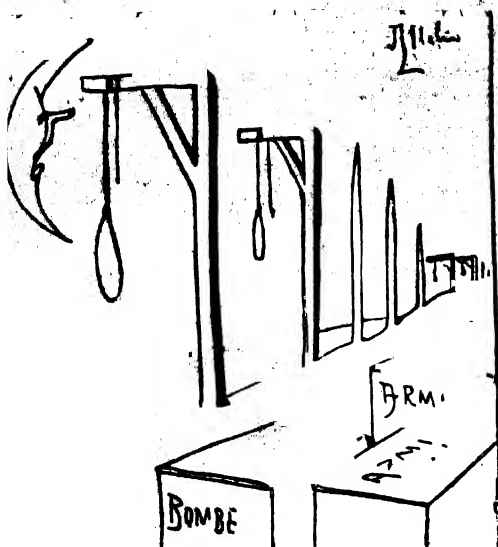


Ull.

[Berlin.]

The jugglers of the Baltic.

Europe may be happy; the *status quo* remains, even after Tsar and Kaiser have met.



[Fischetto.]

[Turin.]

Union and Progress; or, the Regeneration of Turkey.

A CONTRAST.



In Constitutional Europe.

"Down with the rebellious starving mob!"



[Glatkitcher.]

[Vienna.]

In Despotic Turkey.

"We will grant you all your wishes, liberty-loving rebels,
and we are glad to treat with you."



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

A Chapter from "Gulliver": King Nicholas of Montenegro amongst the Great Powers.

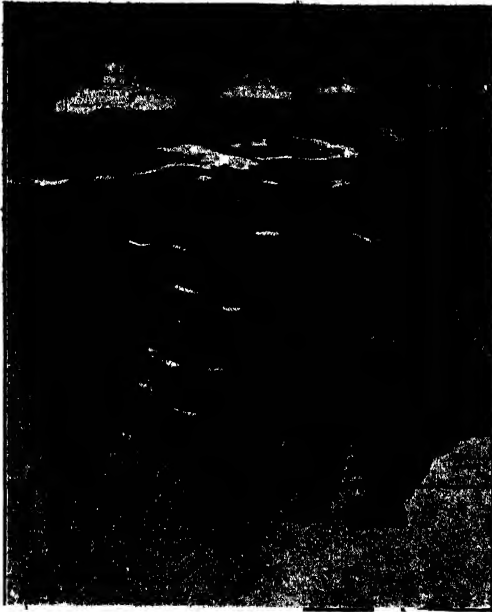


[Paegiboo.]

[Turin.]

Patching up the Crescent.

An Italian view of the situation in Turkey.



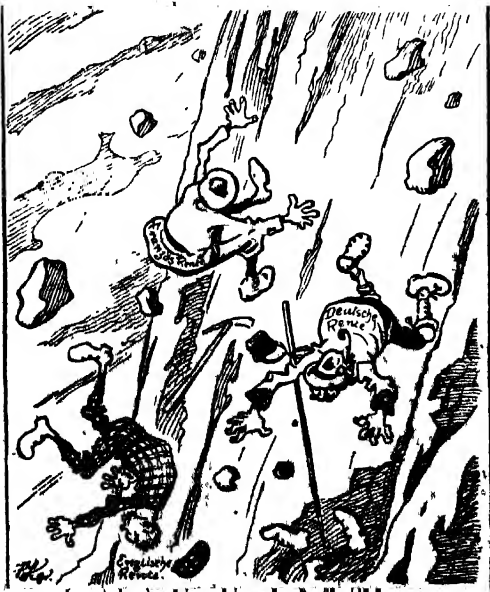
Der Wahre Jacob. [Stuttgart.
BRITISHER: "Is that the whole German fleet?"
"No, only a quarter."
"Goddam! Where is the rest?"
"In Pleitenheim, near to Cape Bankruptcy!"
"Really. I will also go there!"



[Uk.]

Dr. Morrison in China.
Teaching China to write in England's favour.

[Berlin.]



Kladderratsch!

Alpine Notes: the Fall of State Socialists.

[Berlin.]



[Uk.]

Peaceful John Bull!
"England desires no further territory!"—MR. ASQUITH.

[Berlin.]

Bulgaria and the Macedonian Problem.

By HIS EXCELLENCY MONSIEUR IVAN GUECHOFF,
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria.

NO account of the development of the present situation in Macedonia would be intelligible without a brief retrospect of the glaring contradictions of European diplomacy in 1877 and 1878, of the fatal blunder perpetrated by the Congress of Berlin. I do not intend to put an unfair construction upon the Peace-with-Honour policy of the British Plenipotentiaries at that Congress, the chief authors of that blunder, or to place them in an unenviable attitude before the English public. The facts, however, are that that policy was neither consistent nor humane; that it was wanting in logic and foresight; and that it sowed the seeds of the present appalling harvest of painful bloodshed and harassing unrest.

But let the facts speak for themselves.

At the Constantinople Conference of 1876-77 the late Lord Salisbury, with Lord Beaconsfield's approval, not only acquiesced in the opinion that an autonomous government ought to be given to Bulgaria, but agreed to this, Bulgaria being almost as big as that of the St. Stephen. It comprised, as it will be remembered, two provinces or *vilayets*:—(1) the Eastern, with Tarnovo as capital, composed of the *sandjaks* of Rustchuk, Turnovo, Toultscha, Varna, Shvino, Philippopolis (with the exception of the *casas* of Sultan-yeri and Tahir-Tonelebi), and the *casas* of Kirk-Klissi, Moustafaschah and Kizil-agatch; and (2) the Western, having Sofia as capital, and comprising the *sandjaks* of Sofia, Nisch, Nisch, Uskub, Bitolia (with the exception of the two Southern *casas*), a portion of the *sandjak* of Preses (three Northern *casas*), and the *casas* of Stronjivitsa, Tikvech, Velessa, and Kastoria.

Writing on January 4th, 1877, to the then Foreign Minister, Lord Derby, in favour of this great Bulgaria, Lord Salisbury said:—

"The proposed limitation and division of the territory known inaccurately as Bulgaria is the only other matter which requires some notice before I conclude.

"The idea of conferring guarantees against maladministration to the country north of the Balkans is negatived by the fact that by far the worst excesses were committed in the *sandjaks* of Philippopolis and Shvino, which were to the south of that range. A similar reason made it necessary to include the *sandjaks*

of Uskub, to the west, as well as some *casas* from other adjoining *sandjaks*.

"The extent to which this was done could not be made a matter of serious controversy, as the happiness of the inhabitants would be materially advanced, and the authority of the Sultan would not be injuriously diminished by the inclusion of a larger territory.

"A far more serious question arose as to the division of the territory which was to be so dealt with. It was in the first instance proposed that one province of Bulgaria should be constituted, extending from the Danube almost to Salonica. To this proposal there appeared to me to be insuperable objections. Under a system of self-government the province would have been in the hands of a Slav majority; they would have held the most important strategic positions of the country, and the extent of their population and territory and the magnitude of their resources would have made their position, in regard to the Sultan, one of practical independence. I pressed, therefore, for a subdivision of the district into two, and the dividing line which I proposed was so drawn as to leave the eastern district in the hands of a non-Slav population. The Mohammedans alone would have been very powerful, and, combined with the Greeks, who, in any question of political aggregation, could have been trusted to act with them, they would have commanded a clear majority. The traditional supremacy of the Mussulmans and the superior intellectual resources of the Greeks would have given to the predominance of the non-Slav population a decisive character. The Eastern Province so formed would have included the sea-coast, of course, the passes of the Balkans, the approaches to Constantinople, and a large portion of the Lower Danube, which an invader could not afford to leave in hostile hands. I therefore thought that in the interests of Turkey the arrangement was of some importance."—(Turkey, No. 4, 1877.)

And so, according to Lord Salisbury, it was the western half of this Bulgaria which would have been Slav, while the Eastern province would have contained more Turks and Greeks than Bulgarians. And yet, by a strange transposition, it was the Western province, with nearly the whole of Macedonia, which, at the Congress

of Berlin, was thrust back under the Turkish rule. The same Lord Salisbury who, in the despatch of January 24th, 1877, wrote that there was no precedent in history for a belief that a grant of independence to the Bulgarian provinces would develop "in the population the desire for the incorporation into the Russian Empire," changed opinion as soon as he saw the same great Bulgaria emerge from the Russo-Turkish War and the San Stefano negotiations, and contradicting every word he had written in the beginning of 1878, insisted upon the "material reduction" of a "State likely to fall under the influence of Russia." —(General Instructions to Lord Odo Russell, Turkey, No. 39, 1878.)

History would, perhaps, have condoned this apostasy of Lord Salisbury from principles he had so warmly defended at Constantinople had he at least insisted upon such a system of government for Macedonia as that which Lord Dufferin, with the aid of a French army of occupation, had established in the Turkish province of Lebanon. Unfortunately, he not only contented himself with Art. 23 of the Berlin Treaty, but went so far in his hostility to Russia that he refused his agreement to Count Schouvaloff's proposal for its execution, a proposal which had found the support of Germany and Austria. The first plenipotentiary of the latter Power, Count Andrassy, had proposed the following reading:—"The High Contracting Powers look upon the totality of the Articles of the present Act as forming a collection of stipulations of which they undertake to control and to superintend the execution." Lord Salisbury could not comprehend the object of this proposal. "His Excellency," says the eighteenth Protocol of the Congress of Berlin, "knows of no sanction more solemn and more binding than the signature of his Government, and prefers not to accept an engagement which appears to him either to be useless, as it is evident that Great Britain holds to the execution of the Treaty; or to have a significance of too undefined a bearing." And thanks to this special pleading the Congress rejected the proposal.

The result of this rejection is what might have been expected. Turkey declined to carry out the law for its European provinces elaborated in 1880 by the International Commission appointed under Art. 23 of the Berlin Treaty; and no one undertaking to superintend and control its execution, that law remained without its signator. Lord Edmund Russell, in 1881, wrote a "fresh tale of great expectations."

For fifteen long years the devoted philanthropists of Macedonia and the slaves of Adrianople stood against hope and believed against history that the "autonomous

and binding sanction" given to the Berlin Treaty by the Great Powers would put an end to their sufferings.

At least their patience was exhausted; in 1895 the first insurrection broke out, and was followed later, especially in 1902 and 1903, by the general uprising in the very districts which had been assigned by Lord Salisbury to the Bulgarians in 1877 on account of the revolutionary spirit they had shown, and the sufferings they had endured: in the *casas* of Kirk-Klissi and Monstafa-pasha; in the *villayets* of Uskub and Bitolia; in the three northern *casas* of Serrae, and in some parts of the *casas* of Stronmitza, Tikva, and Kastoria.

If the atrocities committed during the terrible suppression of the revolution—the 113 destroyed villages, the 19,410 burnt-down houses, and the 25,000 killed and wounded inhabitants—have come to an impartial observer like Dr. E. J. Diller "like deadly visions out the plague-polluted mist of hell," one can easily imagine the profound emotion they produced among the 75,000 Macedonian and Adrianople natives established in Bulgaria, and among the Bulgarians of the principality themselves.

The impression made by such experiences upon a population akin to the sufferers, and the social and economical crisis they produce, were described at the Congress of Berlin, with the evident approval of the high Assembly, by the Greek plenipotentiary, Mr. Delyannis. Speaking of the effect produced upon Greek public opinion by the news of outrages and atrocities perpetrated across the frontier, he said:—

"The natives of the Greek provinces of the Ottoman Empire are counted by thousands; a great number occupy high positions in all branches of the Administration, in the Navy and in the Army; others, no less numerous, are distinguished by their commercial and industrial activity. The echo which the news of an Hellenic insurrection in Turkey produces in their hearts is too powerful not to move them. Some it drives to cross the frontiers to join the insurgents; others, to empty their purses for the common cause. This excitement is rapidly communicated to all the inhabitants of the country, although not natives of the fighting provinces, and the whole population of the kingdom, which cannot forget what it owes to the former struggles of these disinherited brethren, nor remain impassive in view of their struggle for deliverance, wishes to join their ranks, or at least to assist them in reconquering their liberty."

"La Nation Macédonienne," *Journal de la Turquie*, 1905. (Paris, 1905). This book, the source of the Macedonian problem, speaks about the numerical strength of the Macedonian nationalities in all the *casas* of its three vilayets. According to these figures, out of a total population of 2,250,000 (including Jews, Armenians, Greeks, and foreigners) 1,100,000 are 181,336 Bulgarians.

"Such a state of affairs gives rise each time to serious crises in the Hellenic kingdom, which render the position of its Government very difficult: unable to refuse its sympathies to the Greeks of the provinces in question, united by the bonds of history, race, and common misfortunes to free Greece; unable to proclaim an indifference which would deprive it of the confidence of Hellenism, and would smother the just hopes which the Greeks of Turkey have always founded on free Greece; every Greek Government would be powerless to struggle against the stream.

"Should it even believe it its duty to do so at the sacrifice of the most precious interests of the kingdom, it would be overturned by the current, which would carry away the whole country into the struggle of the insurgent provinces. Even if the Government had the power of opposing a barrier to the national current, all these efforts would be without effect, by reason of the extent and conformation of the frontier line of the kingdom, which an army of 100,000 men would not be sufficient to guard so as to be able to prevent the clandestine departure of volunteers.

"The situation created for the Hellenic Government by these insurrectional movements is not less difficult and untenable from a financial point of view. The Budget of the kingdom has often experienced, and is even now experiencing, the influence of like events. The pecuniary assistance granted each time to refugees from the insurgent provinces and to the repatriated combatants, and the armaments caused by this abnormal situation and by the somewhat strained relations with the neighbouring State which have always resulted therefrom, have often swallowed up several millions, increased the public debt, and appropriated in fruitless outlay the greater part of the public revenues, which if employed in the material development of the country would have greatly increased the resources and well-being.

"If great and rich nations with which little Greece could never compete have always, under analogous circumstances, felt the onerous effects of expenditure of a like nature, it is very natural that the poor Hellenic kingdom, which more than once has found itself obliged to confront like obligations, which at the present time has on its territory 30,000 refugees, and to make preparations beyond its strength—it is very natural that it should not only feel the ill-effects of all the burden of such expenditure, but should be crushed by it."

I have quoted *in extenso* Mr. Delyannis' declaration because it gives a very accurate idea of the deplorable situation created in Bulgaria by the Macedonian imbroglio. The uncertainty of the political future, the precariousness of the existing peace between suzerain and vassal, is another reason why Bulgaria should desire to free herself from the continuous and oppressive nightmare of that imbroglio. Everybody expecting war with Turkey, nobody cares to invest

money and help to develop the natural resources of the country. Its mines cannot be sold; its produce cannot be utilised; its streams lack mills; its mills lack men and capital. Bulgaria cannot be quiet and prosperous so long as Macedonia is disturbed and distracted. Add to all this the systematic extermination of the Bulgarian element in the Macedonian and the Adrianople *vilayets*, and you will understand the paramount interest Bulgaria has in a prompt and satisfactory solution of the Macedonian problem.

This interest has very often been misrepresented; very often has Bulgaria been accused of aspiring to annex Macedonia, of being the disturber of the peace and joy—*Friedens und Freudensörer*—of the Balkan peninsula. And these accusations have not been without influence upon our relations with our neighbours and upon the settlement of the Macedonian question itself. But both of these two accusations are baseless. Bulgaria does not desire to annex Macedonia. Bulgaria is not troubling the peace of the East. Here and there Bulgarian journalists may have spoken of certain reversionary interests of their country in the event of the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, and here and there Bulgarian youths may have joined the Macedonian revolutionary bands. But there is no ground in history, as Lord Salisbury would have said, for the belief that Bulgaria, as a nation, is blind to the dangers of an annexation policy, and that by fomenting Macedonian insurrection she has light-heartedly brought upon herself the troubles under which she is now labouring. It is not Bulgaria that has disturbed the peace of the Balkan peninsula since the Congress of Berlin. Prince Alexander entered, it is true, East Roumelia after the Philippopolis revolt of September, 1885, which Bulgaria had not encouraged, but he was obliged to act so in order to save that province from anarchy. But when the then Bulgarian Government saw that Europe did not approve the union, they decided to restore in East Roumelia the *status quo*, and would have done so had not King Milan of Serbia declared war on them. Bulgaria has not stirred since 1885, in spite of the great temptation offered to her by the war between Greece and Turkey in 1897 and of the enormous excitement produced among her population by the Macedonian uprising of 1903. Neither Greece nor Serbia acted so prudently in 1854, 1885 and 1897. The United States themselves could not resist in 1898 the strain laid upon their patience and the emotion produced among their population by Senator Proctor's report upon the sufferings of the Cuban *reconcentrados* and by the imprisonment and escape of Miss Cisneros. The causes of Macedonian discontent are so manifest and so manifold that no Bulgarian ambitious views need be suspected in accounting for it. The solemn and binding promise given at Berlin; the autonomy granted

to the island of Crete by the guaranteeing Powers, in spite of the unsuccessful war of Greece in 1857; the conviction that freedom will be obtained only after heavy sacrifices; the growth of public instruction; the progress of the neighbouring Christian countries; the spread of Western notions and ideals, consequent upon the amelioration of the means of communication; the incapacity of the Turkish administration to mend itself, to conform its system of government to the modified conditions of life of the Turks themselves; and, last but not least, the continued excesses which render life an intolerable burden—are these reasons not enough to explain the Macedonian troubles? Our neighbours pretend that we have encouraged these troubles in order to East Roumelianise Macedonia, and then repeat the Philippopolis *coup d'état* of 1885. I repeat that this encouragement cannot be proved. I affirm that what we want is not to East Roumelianise, but to Lebanonise Macedonia. And the example of Lebanon, as well as that of the island of Samos, proves that Turkish provinces with Christian governors can exist for long years without developing in their population "the desire for incorporation" into a neighbouring Christian State. Three-quarters of the East Roumelian population were Bulgarian. She had no Turkish troops, no Ottoman garrisons. The conditions not only of the political constitutions, but of the ethnic elements and of the frontier defences of Lebanonised Macedonia, will be so different from those of East Roumelia that no new edition of the Philippopolis experiment of 1888 will be possible. No fear, therefore, of a new disturbance of the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula and no distrust of Bulgaria's designs should inspire the policy of our neighbours. It may sound like a paradox, but it is true in fact, that with respect to Macedonia, Bulgaria is the most conservative and the least subversive of all the Christian States south of the Danube. She is against the partition of Macedonia, against any change in the present political map of the Balkan peninsula. Had she lent a willing ear to the hints thrown out to her, especially during the Græco-Turkish War of 1897, that map would probably have been changed. All she wants is the entire execution of the Treaty of Berlin, which established this map, the application of the 25th Article, and the repetition in Europe of an experiment which, having succeeded in Asia, is sure to succeed in our part of the world also. And I do not see any reason why this policy should be suspected by our neighbours. It is a policy which should commend itself to all of them, as all suffer from some at least of the difficulties due to the Macedonian danger. They all should unite to put an end to the latest and worst curse of Macedonia—the mutual slaughter of its different Christian nationalities—a curse which recalls the saddest pages of the mutual extermination of Druses and Maronites in the province of Lebanon forty-five years ago. They all should join their efforts to apply the Lebanon remedy to Macedonia also, to obtain for her such reforms as will guarantee

to her different ethnic groups—Bulgarian, Greek, Servian, Roumanian and Mussulman—equal security of life, honour and property, and equal chances for progress and prosperity.

I have insisted so much upon the necessity of introducing into Macedonia an organisation similar to that of Lebanon, that very little remains to be said about the reforms themselves. In those reforms, whatever be the means proposed for their attainment, all Bulgarians concur. Macedonia for the Macedonians, the control of the Powers; an efficacious self-government extended to the *sandjaks, casas* and communes; equality for all languages, freedom for all creeds; the financial and other reforms in favour of which, according to one of Lord Lansdowne's speeches, there is now a consensus of the Powers—those are the unanimous demands of the Bulgarians. A European Lebanon under European control—that is the solution which the Powers ought to obtain by moral pressure.

Should the simple application of moral pressure fail to produce the expected result, the European concert ought to reserve to itself the right to take such other or further action as may be made necessary by future events. "The independence of the Ottoman Porte," wrote Lord Salisbury in the above-mentioned dispatch of January 4th, 1877, "is a phrase which is, of course, capable of different interpretations. At the present time it must be interpreted so as to be consistent with the conjoint military and diplomatic action taken in recent years by the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris. If the Porte had been independent in the sense in which the guaranteeing Powers are independent, it would not have stood in need of a guarantee. The military sacrifice made by the two Western Powers twenty years ago to save it from destruction and the conference which is now being held to avert an analogous danger would have been an unnecessary interference if Turkey had been a Power which did not depend on the protection of others for its existence."

Acting on the principle so categorically affirmed by Lord Salisbury and so consistently applied by Europe since the Crimean War, the Powers found the means to pacify the province of Lebanon and the island of Crete. In the fifth sitting of the Congress of Berlin Lord Beaconsfield declared that he was authorised by his Government to accept the Austro-Hungarian amendment, which he regarded as a wise and prudent one, concerning the formation of a foreign auxiliary army for Bulgaria, and added that England was ready to furnish its quota of the contingent. Having this readiness in view, and encouraged by the success of the experiments in Lebanon and Crete, one may be permitted to hope that the pacification of Macedonia will not be beyond the statecraft of the Powers, provided they are determined, to quote Lord Lansdowne's words, "to urge their claims in the great cause of humanity," and to put an end to that "standing menace to the peace of Europe" which is called the Macedonian question.



THE GREATEST MOHAMMEDAN EMPIRE
WHY GREAT BRITAIN MUST BE FRIENDS WITH TURKEY.

The Lords of Islam.

WHY AN ANGLO-TURKISH ENTENTE MUST COME.

"Owing to Turkey being the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world, all Mohammedan countries, and in particular Turkey, which is at the same time an independent Power and the seat of the Caliphate, cannot fail to attach the highest importance to British opinion and policy."—PRINCE SABAH-ED-DIN.

WHEN we read alarmist telegrams and reports as to change and strife in Constantinople, or rebellion and civil war in the Turkish provinces, how few of us realise how vital a question it is to ourselves. For good or for ill the destinies of the British Empire are closely bound up with the rise or fall of the Turkish Empire. It is no exaggeration to say that we should be as anxious for the welfare of the Sultanate as any Turk or any Mohammedan, wherever he may be. The Sultan of Turkey, is not only a temporal ruler, good or bad as may be, but he is the Caliph of the Mohammedan world, the keystone of the whole structure of Islam throughout the world. As temporal monarch we could pretend to ignore his well-being, we might even aid in his destruction, but it is in no way possible for us to differentiate between the Sultan of Turkey and the Caliph of the Faithful. Of the whole known Mohammedan population of the world the British Empire contains over 100,000,000. We are the greatest Mohammedan Power, and in our Indian and African possessions we have given hostages by the million to the Caliph. For these British followers of Islam form the most positive portion of the inhabitants of the various territories of the Empire. Islam is a religion which breeds positive followers, and therefore we may assume that the hundred millions of Mohammedans under the British flag represent a real force, and one which must be reckoned with. At present, however, the common denominator of these millions of British subjects is Islam, and the key and control of Islam lies in Constantinople, not in London or Delhi. To quote the words of Kader Effendi-el-Dana, of Beyrout:—"The millions of Mohammedan subjects have borne faithful allegiance, and, indeed, a true love to the British Empire, because it has always stood as the friend of the Sultan of Turkey, whose Caliphate is acknowledged by Muslims throughout the world. And these 100,000,000 Mohammedans are scattered far and wide in India, Aden, Cyprus, Egypt, and the Sudan, a formidable and vast force to hold together."

"It is, therefore, to be hoped that the wiser among British statesmen will revert to their old policy of friendliness with the Ottoman Government, and work hand in hand with the Caliph of Islam, the Sultan of Beni Osman."

This Turk did not lay any too much stress upon the situation in Africa or in India. It is not only that Egypt has over 20,000,000 Mohammedans amongst her population of 35,000,000, or that in India the Mohammedan population form the greatest bulwark of British power, but in all parts of savage Africa

Islam is the great, the growing force. North Africa, Morocco, Tripoli, and Algeria—all these are avowedly and clearly followers of Mohammed, and look to the Caliph. But still more vital is the spread of Islam amongst the negroes and other races of Central, Eastern, and Western Africa. The teachings of Mohammed have been spread in Africa for nearly thirteen hundred years, while Christianity has not been active for a tenth part of that. Islam in Africa is a permanent faith, attracting and elevating the negro. There is no question that as Europeans conquer new territories in savage Africa, Mohammedanism spreads more and more rapidly. All those who have possessions, therefore, in Africa must necessarily take great interest in the fate of the Caliph and of Turkey. For the position of Turkey and of the Ottoman Empire is unique among the Mohammedan countries of the world. For centuries it has stood before the world as the one great temporal power of Islam, with its laws and usages built upon the tenets and traditions of the Prophet. Here is the residence of the Caliph, the Imam-el-Muslimin, the supreme pontiff of the church-state called Islam. The Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph of the Mohammedan world is the custodian, not only of the sacred cities, but of the sacred relics of Islam. In the hall of the Holy Garment on the Bosphorus are kept the mantle of the Prophet Mohammed, his staff, his sabre, and his standard, and although all Mohammedans pray towards Mecca, the vast majority of the Mohammedan world pray for the Caliph who resides at Stamboul.

It is recognised in Germany that the most vital problem before her colonies is the negro question. Since the bulk of the Kaiser's place in the sun lies in Africa, and since Islam is the dominating common denominator of the African population, the control of the Caliph must mean much to Berlin; and if Berlin takes the Caliphate seriously, why should not we do so in London, since the British Empire stands to lose far more, and to risk more serious troubles, if Islam turns against her? It is not only in Africa, but also in India, that the followers of the Prophet are of vital importance to us.

We, as the greatest of Mohammedan Powers, should be as anxious for the safety of the sacred places of Islam as are the Turks. Mecca and Medina, shrined as they are in the hearts of millions of British subjects, should be defended and guarded with all the power of the British Empire. And we must not forget that, next to the sacred cities of Islam, all our Mohammedan citizens cherish the thought of the Caliph, and the belief

that England desires to be on the friendliest terms with the Caliph spurs them on in their loyalty and work for the Emperor-King.

At the present moment, however, it would seem as if the British Government, occupied with Cabinet differences and local affairs, had completely forgotten that we are a Mohammedan Empire, or that it behoves us to stand well with the centre and direct control of Islam. They remain still under the hypnotism of Mr. Gladstone, who led the nation to think of the unspeakable Turk, and whose ideas have caused a generation to grow up holding as a fixed tradition that the Turks are models of iniquity. What suited Mr. Gladstone in his time is, however, far from being the best policy to-day, and no time should be lost in changing the British policy of indifference towards Turkey into a warm friendship and *rapprochement*. No two nations have more cause for joint action, and it would be untrue to say that British friendship for Turkey would be only to the advantage of the latter.

Lasting alliances are based upon common interests, and not upon parchments. The common interest between the Empire possessing more Mohammedan subjects than any other, and the land where is all that is sacred and revered by these Mohammedans, is sufficiently defined. If this country is hall-marked throughout the world of Islam as friend and defender of the Caliph, many of the sources of possible danger will have become innocuous, even if they have not been turned into forces for good. To allow any other country, especially Germany, to usurp in the world of Islam the place which is ours by right, would not only be reprehensible, it might easily be almost suicidal. Nor must it be forgotten that besides the very real advantages which are to be gained by friendly alliance with the head of Islam, there are sufficiently good reasons for friendship with the Sultan of Turkey as temporal monarch. An *entente* with Turkey means much in the Mediterranean question, more still for the Suez Canal, while it opens up a safe land route to India.

Whoever holds Constantinople or is friendly with those who hold it dominates the Eastern Mediterranean. The Black Sea becomes a negligible question if an Anglo-Turkish *entente* controls the Dardanelles. The Suez Canal is saved from danger within and without and the two Mohammedan Powers command one of the world's great natural highways, and reach unbroken to India and beyond.

What then should be done? Turkey is threatened from within and menaced from without, so that whatever is to be done must be done quickly. First and foremost, there should be an immediate change of British representation at Constantinople. The present Ambassador is not able to adequately safeguard the country's interests, much less take an active and moulding part in Turkish affairs. To leave Sir Gerard Lowther at Constantinople, because of influential support, or for any other reason, is to betray vital Imperial interests and to risk the losing for ever of

an opportunity to bring together in harmonious co-operation the two great forces of Islam. But we should not rest content with merely replacing an incompetent Ambassador by one more fitted to British dignity and more able to take advantage of occasions such as the present. We should recognise boldly and openly that in the Sultan we have to deal with two distinct factors—the spiritual head of Islam and the temporal ruler of Turkey. The Vatican and the Quirinal are not more distinct—the difference at Constantinople being that the Caliph has far more direct and actual power for good or evil than has the Pope in Rome. What greater recognition of this difference and of the power of Islam and British interests in its welfare could we give than by sending a Mohammedan Ambassador to the Caliph as well as our regular Ambassador to the Sultan? Such an action would ring throughout the whole world of Islam and win the whole-hearted gratitude and friendship of every follower of Mohammed, down to the negro of savage Africa. And what an insight the British Government would gain into the thoughts and ideas of the world of Islam, knowledge precious to the governing of countless parts of the British Empire!

We hold not only the future of Turkey and of Islam in our hands, but also the present. Prompt and decided action on our part will not only checkmate possible schemes of dismemberment by other Powers, but will be welcomed by the neighbouring small States who are now straining at the leash because of the manifest impossibility of adequate reform in the Turkish provinces. If we are with Turkey, the day of reform will soon come, and with reform will come closer friendships and alliances with those neighbouring States which have been carved from Turkey's territory, but which would find more stable safety in common action and common policy with an Anglo-Turkish *entente* than with ever-hungry Austria or Russia. In this way the menace of Near Eastern unrest would pass for ever and Europe arrive at another stage nearer certainty of peace. Disinterested as we are towards Turkish territory, interested as we are vitally in the maintenance of the Caliphate, this country can best come to the aid of Turkey and, recognising frankly the claims of Islam to respect, reorganise the administration of the country. British administrators trained amongst Mohammedan or mixed peoples are easily to be found, and by their aid marvellous changes would be wrought. Turkey would become a serious and progressive nation living at peace within its frontiers, and no longer would Europe look towards Constantinople, awaiting the tearing asunder of the dominion of the Sultan. Let "the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world" join friendly hands with the highest Mohammedan force, and together, doubly strong and in no wise weakened, Great Britain and Turkey will become the "lords of Islam," and the hundreds of millions of Mohammedans will have been transformed into a further force for universal peace.

The Army and the Rural Problem

By COLONEL HENRY PILKINGTON.

THE beating of the sword into a ploughshare, though now a merely metaphorical expression, as well as the converse process, was probably an actual and frequent practice as long ago as the Iron Age. Yet the proposal to turn the modern British soldier into an agriculturist comes with something of what stands for novelty in days when another proverbial phrase tells us that new ideas have vanished from under the sun.

The Soldiers' Land Settlement Association, lately formed under the presidency of Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, seeks by an ancient expedient to remedy a serious and admitted evil of our military system, and at the same time to contribute substantially to the solution of what is, perhaps, the most pressing problem of national and imperial economy. The programme of the Association provides for giving training in agriculture and allied industries to soldiers, preferably during the period of service in the Reserve. Afterwards openings are to be found for the men thus trained as working farmers or employés, either in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions. The evil to be remedied is the deplorable condition into which, often through no fault of their own, many old soldiers drift after their return to civil life. The economic need which will be incidentally, to some extent, dealt with is the need for skilled agriculturists to restore vitality to the rural industry of these islands, and to open up the illimitable agricultural resources of the oversea Empire. The movement thus initiated has the support, not only of distinguished soldiers, but of many leading statesmen, philanthropists, and experts in rural development. It has before it almost boundless possibilities. In normal times the Army dismisses annually from its ranks between 30,000 and 40,000 men, all in their prime, for the most part in first-class physical condition, accustomed to active life in the open, and with the inestimable advantage of disciplined habits. Even if all this constant and considerable stream of vigorous humanity could be turned on to the land—and this is, of course, much more than can be accomplished—the vacant spaces of the Empire which await the plough and offer desirable homes and fruitful careers to men of European race could absorb the whole for many years to come.

The rural problem of the British Empire is a four-fold one. A full solution of it must provide in the first place for the revival of agriculture at home, where the countryside might contribute much more than it does to the supply of our own markets, and should act as a central school of rural development for the whole Empire. Then it is desirable to expedite the settlement of the enormous areas over which our flag flies in the temperate zones. And one of the oversea Dominions possesses vast tracts of rich soil lying within the

tropics. Australia will not lightly surrender her ambition to remain entirely a white man's country. And tropical South Africa, not yet technically included in a "Dominion," demands a considerable population of European race. Lastly, agriculture must remain the chief economic resource of the Dependencies, in which the welfare and progress of coloured peoples are the first objects of our policy, but where the leadership of white men is essential. Any well-devised system of agricultural training may advance the solution of all four departments of the problem; but there is one department of it—the settlement of white men in the tropics—with regard to which the military scheme is peculiarly qualified to give help. There is unquestionably among the inhabitants of this country a certain small proportion to whom life and work in hot climates is neither distasteful nor detrimental. But it is impossible to discover those who possess this qualification for tropical settlement until they have been tested by experience. The Army life is the only one which provides the test for any considerable number. It seems to follow that the enthusiasts for a white Australia and the organisers of Rhodesian development may look to the new movement and to the Army for the first essentials of their purposes more hopefully than to any other source. This consideration, however, though interesting, is a matter of only secondary importance. The first aim of the Association will be settlement on the land at home; the second, emigration to the temperate regions of Australasia, South Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland. But, of course, each individual must be left free to choose his destination for himself.

With all its possibilities the lack of training men for settlement and settling them on the land is not likely to prove an easy one. It is, however, clearly possible, because the economic basis is sound, and because the human material to be dealt with should be found, on the whole, of admirable quality for the object in view. Agriculture, as the chief productive industry and the source of almost all the prime necessities of human existence, is the most essential of all activities. It can never cease to be profitable on the whole. It is capable of unlimited expansion. Some may be inclined to question the fitness of the average soldier as a recruit to country life. It is, unfortunately, true that the Army contributes a large proportion of failures to the employment market. But the circumstances should be carefully considered before the blame for this state of things is charged entirely against the character of the soldier. We are compelled by conditions which cannot be changed, by the need for finding garrisons in many distant parts of the world, and at the same time maintaining adequate reserves, to adopt a period of service with the colours which is neither "short," as the

is understood in conscript armies, nor "long," as it is to be in our own service when every man was to serve till he had earned a pension.

The system may best be described as one of "medium" service. Normally the soldier serves five years with his regiment and subsequently five years in the Reserve. He joins the Army when little more than a boy, and when he returns to civil life on his transfer to the Reserve seven years later he finds his connection with any civil employment he may have had before enlisting completely broken. "He has to make a fresh start among men who have been acquiring skill in their avocations while he has been serving his country. He enters a severe competition handicapped by the fact that his competitors have had seven years' work. It is small wonder that he often fails to make good the lost ground. And failure is a cumulative force. It drives its victims, unless they have the rare power of resisting it, with ever-increasing rapidity towards a condition of hopelessness and inefficiency from which recovery is almost impossible. It is comparatively seldom that the soldier is devoid of average ability or incapable of reasonable effort at the start of his civil career. It is the hopeless quest for the means of living which gradually unfits him for any work.

It comes within the experience of most officers to see men whom they can remember high-spirited, confident, and thoroughly capable reduced to destitution and almost past benefiting permanently by any help. But even if we take the average character of the soldier to be as low as many who do not know him put it, there are undoubtedly among the men who leave the Army every year a considerable number of excellent quality who nevertheless often fail to establish themselves. There must be thousands of such men in each year's output, and some time must elapse before the Association finds itself in a position to deal with more than a few hundreds at a time. It would therefore be unreasonable to decry the scheme on the ground that suitable human material is not at hand. Experience alone can show how many old soldiers can be fitted for land settlement. There can be no doubt that more suitable men are available than it will be possible to provide for till the scheme develops.

And the time is propitious. Public opinion and the tendency of legislation favour an increase in the number of those engaged in agriculture. The small holdings movement is sure sooner or later to result in greater success than has hitherto attended it. The dominions are eagerly competing for settlers to develop the vacant spaces, and offer liberal inducements in the way of free or cheap land, assisted passages, ready-made homesteads, and generous credit to men of the right kind. Above all, the forms of organisation which agriculture needs to enable it to hold its own among organised industries, and the methods by which such organisation can be applied, have been reduced to a science by the genius of Sir Horace Plunkett and the

labours of the increasing number who have realised the value of his work and joined in it.

It may be well to consider an objection to the proposals of the Association which has been raised in more than one quarter. It has been suggested that the scheme overlooks the important fact that agriculture is an industry which requires much varied knowledge and technical skill, that it contemplates the impossible in looking to unskilled labour to make farming profitable. It would be nearer the truth to say that the Association starts with recognition of the skilled character of agricultural work as the very basis and foundation of its programme. The men to be trained will no doubt in many cases come to the work with little or no previous experience. But all men necessarily approach their calling in the first instance without experience. Working farmers, like other workers, have to learn their business, and moreover have usually to earn their living during the process. The training will, therefore, extend over as long a time as may be found necessary to produce efficiency. If need be it will cover the five years of Reserve service. It will follow the course by which the ordinary farmer attains proficiency, but a carefully-thought-out system will be applied with a view to expediting the acquisition of knowledge and skill. The system is an adaptation of that applied by Herr Otto Kellerhals with such marked success at the *colonne pénitentiaire* at Witzwil in Switzerland. It consists in employing along with those to be instructed a large proportion of highly skilled workers who labour themselves and teach mainly by example. It is found that by this method unskilled labour can be rapidly rendered efficient, so that there is no reason why the unskilled soldier-agriculturist should not be worthy of his hire during by far the greater part of his term of instruction. Indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge that farmers find it well worth their while to take on unskilled but willing workmen and pay them living wages while they gradually improve in efficiency.

Naturally the first step will be the establishment of training farms at home. The work and instruction will cover as wide a field, agricultural and horticultural, as possible. The men will be encouraged to specialise gradually as their capabilities reveal themselves and they decide on their future careers. It is hoped that other training farms may shortly be established in the Dominions, where those who decide to emigrate may pass an intermediate stage in learning local conditions. The constant aim will be to make the scheme self-supporting; but, of course, there is an experimental stage to be passed, and it is seldom possible to make experiments pay.

The terms of Army service, prejudicial as they are to the interests of the men who return to an industry which lend themselves with peculiar aptness to the land settlement scheme. When transferred to the Reserve the soldier is usually in the fullest vigour, and when finally discharged is not beyond the age at which average men are best fitted to embark on independent careers.

The Duty of Citizenship.

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE FROM JAPAN.

We feel profoundly that in this country there is a distinct and ever-increasing tendency amongst those who enjoy the privileges of citizenship in the British Empire to demand more and more rights, and to ignore more and more completely that there exist duties as well as advantages. No nation can remain truly great whose citizens consistently not only ignore their duties, but largely ignore the fact that duties exist. An inhabitant of any country, enjoying rights and privileges for which others have worked, is the absolute negation of a citizen if he does not also recognise his duties and endeavour to fulfil them. We give below a striking example of a nation where the duties of citizenship are real and really fulfilled. In a future number we will endeavour to vindicate the broad lines of duty which even the less ardent British citizen should follow from his cradle to his grave.

A SPIRIT of fervent patriotism has always been one of the most highly prized treasures of the Japanese nation. In Japan patriotism is the corner-stone of the national existence, it is the flame illuminating every heart from palace to farmer's hut, and providing the motive power for all national action. It is by no means our intention to compare the national efficiency of Japan with that of other nations; our object is simply to give examples from various sides of national life in that country which demonstrate the advantageous effect of a *universal* and practical patriotism. Whether a nation which invariably places the State before the individual is superior to one in which the individual takes precedence of the State, it is not our intention to discuss, but certainly the causes which have enabled that obscure country of some forty years ago to become one of the first Powers of the world to-day are worthy of every consideration. It is of value to deal with those causes, with that living thread which has bound together in closest union the whole national policy of that realm, and make tangible the working of its methods which have resulted in such proficiency. This thread is to be found in the earnest, thinking, and eminently practical patriotism of the people of Japan, for the love of the Japanese for their country is a real, active force, which is shown in every action, and which colours all the national development. Ask a Japanese whether he would be prepared to sacrifice himself and his career for his country's good, and without hesitation he will answer in the affirmative. It does not need consideration, it is instinctive in every Japanese, for to the Japanese patriotism is part of their life, not, as with us, a thing apart. The Japanese patriotism, with its resulting pride of country, demands national efficiency in every department of the nation, and since this demand is backed by the whole and united force of the entire population, national efficiency is no mere formula, empty save of theories. National efficiency can never be achieved without national solidarity. Where every citizen, however humble, is determined, not only to be efficient for his country's sake, but to sacrifice himself if necessary to secure that national efficiency, and where no one Atlas is left to bear up the skies, but

every man, woman, and child is ready and proud to share the task, it is not to be wondered at that remarkable results are achieved.

NOT THE INDIVIDUAL, BUT THE NATION.

Self-sacrifice for the good of the State, without any hope for self-advancement, is the dominant note of the people. Keenly and profoundly as they look toward their future and their prosperity—the future of their family and their nation—they cling still more keenly and more delicately to their past—the tradition of their forefathers and their nation. They always look ahead in search for something higher than their present condition for their descendants. Their present welfare and happiness is nothing to them when compared with an illustrious past and a great future for their family and their nation.

Thus looking forward to their future, they constantly strive to mark out "the grand policy for a century to come." This is a rather high-sounding phrase, but when we examine their history we always find it underlying their national movements—social, religious, and political—because the Japanese from time immemorial have shown the peculiar characteristic of marking out what they will do for the future. In order to establish this grand policy they always study the problem with a far-reaching foresight. This trend of mind is the characteristic of the race. When they contemplate a great problem for national affairs they never think of themselves, but always look forward through the labyrinths of the future to find out the surest way to attain their ultimate aim and goal. According to Japanese notions, compared to this successful policy for the future, the present welfare and happiness of themselves dwindles into nothingness.

A LIVING AND SENTIENT REALITY.

In Japan there is no mere chance collection of individuals speaking the same language; the Japanese nation is a living and sentient reality, throbbing with all the life and vigour of the millions of human beings within the island shores, and directed in one common direction. In Japan there exists no distinction between the individual and the State—whoever attacks the State attacks each and every Japanese subject. The

individual interest always gives way to the national. The Japanese recognise to the full the *duties* of patriotism as well as the rights and advantages of citizenship.

Dr. Nitobe says, "Our patriotism is fed by two streams of sentiment—namely, that of personal love to the monarch, and of our common love for the soil which gave us birth and provides us with hearth and home. Nay, there is another source from which our patriotism is fed: it is that the land guards in its bosom the bones of our fathers." And do not the bones of Britain's ancestors lie in British soil?

WESTERNISATION TO SAVE THE NATION.

Japan has never known schism and division in time of crisis. Even during the feudal times, with constant internecine struggles, it needed but a national peril to consolidate the whole nation around the Emperor. "Why," it may be asked, "did so national a people wish ever to adopt the civilisation of the West?" The Japanese never wished, nor do they wish now, to replace their own civilisation by Western ideas. They adopted many of the ideas of the West in order to enable Japan to remain Japanese and not the playground of all foreigners. Exclusion and resistance alike had failed, and the intense patriotic nationalism of the Japanese, which taught them that they must meet the foreigners on an equality, led them to take this step. It was an affirmation of nationalism, *not* a negation, and in it the Japanese scored their greatest success as a nation. The old fundamental ideas remain as a rock upon which is builded the house of modern Japan. Being a nation in reality, and not merely a collection of individuals, Japan has caught up, in forty odd years, the start of centuries possessed by the Western world. Japanese subjects are the elements that make up the Japanese Empire, and this sentiment is held to-day as much as it ever was hundreds of years ago. Its effects may be seen in the granting to the people of Japan, by the free will of the Emperor, since the Restoration, of the Constitution according full private and public liberty. It must not be overlooked that these concessions, these limitations of the powers of the Emperor, were not forced from the sovereign by wars or rebellions, but were the natural outcome of the relations between governing and governed.

THE RESULTS OF NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

Where has this practical patriotism, this intense national solidarity, led Japan, and what proofs are there that such national impulse is superior to the isolated action of several millions of people? The war with Russia has demonstrated, beyond the powers of argument, the fallacy of the artificial barriers between races and between continents. No longer can the white races of Europe sit above the salt while the nations of Asia sit below. Japan, a brown race, a nation of Asia, has demonstrated her right to sit above the salt, and as she has done so by the force of arms, Western civilisation acknowledges her right. She is an example of the fact that a nation does not become great because

of the colour of its population or because of its geographical position, but because of the power within it. It is due to the unceasing labour, the unwearying effort of the Japanese people to make Japan great and themselves worthy of a great Japan. Unless the people of a nation—the *people*, mind you, not a class—are prepared to do this, they have no hope of permanent greatness. If Japan's triumph demonstrates one thing more than any other, it is the absolute necessity for national efficiency, achieved by the unanimous effort of all the people. Japan teaches the world the lesson that thoroughness and efficiency, broad-mindedness, and a readiness to learn are possessions which far outweigh any artificial superiorities raised up by an arrogant cluster of differing nations as a standard whereby they may judge others.

THE WIDER MEANING OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Such is but *one* result of Japanese national solidarity, and the Japanese do not exercise their national impulses save after due thought and along the most practical lines, for regulated patriotism is a force, unregulated it would be chaos.

"With regard to matters of national defence, a single day's neglect may involve a century's regret." In this short sentence the Emperor of Japan sums up the national policy and feeling of his country. By national defences in Japan, however, is not meant the mere naval and military bulwarks with which European nations have been content to fortify themselves, and which, in their point of view, constitutes the only interpretation of national defence. In Japan the term has a much wider and, it must be confessed, a much truer meaning; it is taken to include the preservation to the country of everything that might be threatened by foreign influences. The safeguarding of Japanese trade by an efficient Consular service, or of Japanese maritime enterprise by a navigation bounty, is just as much a part of the national defences as the prevention of invasion by a foreign foe.

PATRIOTISM AND LOYALTY.

Patriotism alone is an immense national force, both because of its universal character and because of its practical nature; but when it is allied with loyalty to the Emperor and religious veneration, it becomes almost omnipotent in mundane affairs. The country they love and the Emperor they revere have both existed when the ancestors of the present generation loved and revered the ancestors of their ruler, and the influence and the spirits of the ancestors will always be an enormous factor in maintaining the close union between patriotism and loyalty.

The result of this feeling of religious patriotism has been that there is no weak link in the national chain. The military authorities can count with certainty on the bravery and devotion of the armies on the field of battle; the central Government can lay aside all care as to any disaffection or disloyalty at home.

NATIONAL UNANIMITY ON ESSENTIALS.

Naturally there are, and have been, differences among the various sections of the Japanese nation, but they are ineffective when exposed to the binding force of patriotism. The nation is not rent by schisms and divisions, but is always unanimous on essentials, though they may differ on details. All the leaders are inspired by the same moral ideas, by the same fervent aspirations for the national well-being. What is true of the nation at large is true also of the political element which under the constitution assists in the guiding of the national destinies. Matters of vital importance are never made the sport of party politics; matters of foreign policy are not made the chance playthings of changing governments. The foreign policy is a stable thing, continuous and far-reaching, and does not change with the administration. The Ministers of the army and the navy continue. There has been a very serious discussion as to the advisability of continuing the Foreign Minister from one cabinet to another, and though this has not yet been done, foreign policy is already a matter quite outside party influence or wrangling; and matters domestic are not mingled or allowed to influence national affairs. In naval and military matters continuity of Ministers has practically been arrived at.

THE DUTIES OF A POLITICAL PARTY.

Prince Ito, Japan's greatest statesman, never ceased from impressing on his countrymen the supreme necessity of unity.

"In view of the duties it owes to the State," he says, "a political party ought to make its primary object to devote its whole energies to the public weal. In order to improve and infuse life and vigour into the administrative machinery of the country, so as to enable it to keep up with the general progress of the nation, it is necessary that administrative officials should be recruited, under a system of definite qualifications, from among capable men of proper attainments and experience, irrespective of whether they belong to a political party or *not*. It is absolutely necessary that caution should be taken to avoid falling into the fatal mistake of giving official posts to men of doubtful qualifications, simply because they belong to a particular political party. In considering the questions affecting the interests of local or other corporate bodies, the decision must always be guided by considerations of the general good of the public, and of the relative importance of these questions. In no case should the support of a political party be given for the promotion of any partial interests, in response to considerations of local connections or under the corrupt influences of interested persons.

"If a political party aims, as it should aim, at being a guide to the people, it must first commence with maintaining strict discipline and order in its own ranks, and, above all, with shaping its own conduct with an absolute and sincere devotion to the public interest of the country. . . .

"They should further try to avoid all unnecessary friction amongst themselves, or in their dealings with others, all such friction being likely to endanger the social fabric of the country. Above all they must always place the national interests before the transient interests of a political party."

THE NEED OF AN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION.

This sentiment of patriotism might not be so fundamental a part of the Japanese character were it not developed in every Japanese from earliest infancy, and now finds its greatest support in the educational system. In nothing is the patriotic spirit of the Japanese shown to such advantage as in this intense desire for education, which permeates the whole nation, without distinction of class. It has been recognised that no nation can be truly and permanently great without a serious educational foundation, that ignorance is but as shifting sand whereon to build a house, and it is a national duty to be educated. Therefore the Japanese have acquired an educational system second to none in the world. The moral instruction taught from the Emperor's speech on education is intensely patriotic—and the teachers and pupils alike realise the value of the school in making for progress. Physical training is made much of, in order that the future physical condition of the Japanese race may be efficient and able to support the nation in the ever-increasing physical struggle for existence. It is this which has led to the prohibition by law of tobacco smoking under the age of twenty, and the imposition of penalties, not alone upon the boy, but upon the tobacco dealer and the parent. Desire to avoid stunted physique in future generations is the patriotic motive in such restrictive legislation.

MORAL, NOT RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

The school system of Japan contains no religious education, as the term is generally understood. In fact, it is the most valuable example of the possibility of teaching moral conduct and right living without dogma. The Japanese recognise the value of religious, not necessarily Christian, teaching, but say that it should be taught elsewhere than in the schools. They take the ground that, since religion to be of value must be the result of conviction, it is impossible that children of the tender age of six could reason out the mysteries and difficulties of religious dogmas. Confusion in the mind of the child is bound to result, and the development of the intelligence suffers by introduction of abstract and incomprehensible subtleties. That a child in the primary schools can understand, for instance, the idea of the atonement for sin clearly enough to do him good, and not merely to mystify him, is incomprehensible to the Japanese mind. In as far as religious education is made the vehicle of moral instruction, and for the development of character, the Japanese quite recognise its value; but they do not complicate these moral teachings, which may be made intelligible to the child by abstract and sectarian dogmas and creeds. Moral teaching forms a part of the

mercantile marine available. In this way an enormous amount of American money left, and still goes out of the country, in the shape of freight charges to foreign-owned vessels. Nothing shows the Japanese thoroughness to better advantage than the way in which they prepared their merchant service preparatory to acquiring the goods to load the vessels with. Visitors to Japan at the end of the nineteenth century must have seen the number of Japanese vessels lying in the harbours waiting for employment. Then it seemed to be a waste and a miscalculation, but time has shown that it was only foresight. Slowly, year by year, the proportion of the Japanese foreign trade carried by Japanese vessels grows larger, and a corresponding proportion of money stays in the country.

BUILDING JAPANESE SHIPS IN JAPAN

And the Japanese thoroughness did not stop at the mere creation of the fleet. It developed the means of building the vessels, so that yet again Japanese capital might remain in Japanese hands rather than pass into those of the shipbuilders of the Clyde or the Thames. Whereas formerly the whole supply of new vessels of the great Japanese shipping companies was bought abroad, it is now doubtful whether there will be any so purchased. The shipbuilding yards of Japan have been developed up to the point where they can supply the needs of the Japanese merchants, and henceforth Japanese ships will be built in Japanese yards. This proficiency is not confined to the merchant vessels, for the same is true of the Government navy yards, where first-class warships are being constructed where but a short half-century ago sampans and small junks were the only craft thought of.

MAINTAINING AGRICULTURE

In developing the country into an industrial manufacturing nation, both in order to set the national finances upon a stable basis and that Japan might play the great rôle which is her destiny among the nations of the world, agriculture was not neglected. Rather it was nurtured the more, forming as it does a valuable national asset. It would have been illogical for Japan if, while developing the great ideal of Japan for the Japanese, she had neglected her agriculture and ceased to be able to feed her own population. The national idea demanded that, however important the manufactures became, the food supply of the country should be able to cope with the increasing population. Not only could the agricultural output not go backward, it had to move forward with the nation's development.

The cultivated area of Japan is comparatively small, and owing to the natural conditions of the islands large increase is not possible. Therefore the Japanese turned their attention to the improvement of farming methods, to improved irrigation and fertilisation in order to secure an increased output. One great advantage which Japan possesses, besides a beneficent climate, is the fact that the farms are worked in small sections by the small farmers and their families. This enables greater

care to be paid to the crops, though, of course, it has also the disadvantage of the impossibility of using labour-saving machinery. Sixty per cent. of the whole population is employed in farming pursuits, and the farms being worked largely by manual labour, there is every opportunity for national impulse to inspire individual effort.

MAKING A COUNTRY SELF-SUPPORTING.

"Imagine," says one writer, "all the tillable acres of Japan as merged into one field. The centre perimeter of such a field could be skirted by a man in an automobile, travelling fifty miles an hour, in the period of eleven hours!" Small wonder, then, that the agriculturists of Japan are entitled to rank amongst the best patriots of that patriotic people! In one of the Emperor's poems occurs a verse in which he declares the tiller of his field in Japan is achieving for his nation equal glory with the soldier on the battlefield. Japanese patriotism, aided by the latest scientific methods, is a force which is able even to overcome all obstacles and produce on 19,000 square miles food for 45,000,000. It is in the spreading of the scientific methods and the latest methods of agriculture that the Japanese Government has been so successful, the farmers never lacking in enthusiasm. In the old times the farmers had as their duty the feeding of the military classes; now they have the larger duty of feeding an entire nation which has increased by over ten million persons since the Restoration.

The House of Representatives, the elected representatives of the people, passed a law outlining a reform, a change in the very appearance of Japan, which was welcomed by the country. This was nothing less than a law for the adjustment of farm lands, and providing for the change of farm lots so as to allow of the more regular arrangement of holdings. The irregular boundaries and pathways between the various properties were to be simplified, and in this way the amount of land under cultivation was to be increased.

NATIONAL DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In a country where patriotism and universal sacrifice for the welfare of the fatherland play the predominant part, it is inevitable that the question of national defence should be treated in a competent manner. Theoretically the army system of Japan is based upon conscription, but truly this is a case where the voice is the voice of voluntary service although the hand be the hands of conscription. From the age of seventeen until that of forty all male subjects are placed on the military rolls, and are liable for service. Concerning this Marquis Ito writes—"Japanese subjects are of the elements that make up the Japanese Empire. They are to protect the existence, the independence, and the glory of the country. . . . Every male adult in the whole country shall be compelled, without distinction of class or family, to fulfil, in accordance with the provisions of law, his duty of serving in the army, that he may be incited to valour while his body undergoes

physical training, and that in this way the martial spirit of the country shall be maintained and secured from decline."

All subjects must also pay taxes, these being considered as "the contributive share of each subject to the public expenditure of the State. It is neither benevolence paid in response to exaction, nor a remuneration for certain favours which have been received upon a mutual understanding."

THE QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

Conscription is, in the minds of the British and Americans, indissolubly bound up with constraint, an impression strengthened by the disinclination of the conscripts on the European continent to serve their country in the ranks. In Japan there is none of that side of conscription. The Japanese look upon it as a privilege to be allowed to receive such training as will enable them to adequately defend Japan in all emergencies. Japanese conscription is rather a means of the selection of the fittest than a system to compel citizens to serve. Every Japanese knows it to be his duty as well as a highly prized privilege to serve his time in the army or the navy. There are none of the hundred and one drawbacks which too often mar the system of compulsory service. In Japan the duty of service would be felt more compulsory were there no conscription law and no regulations for calling up year by year those available for military service. And in this fact lies one of the greatest of all lessons for countries owning free institutions, and anxious to maintain their right of independent progress.

THE RIGHT TO BE AN EFFICIENT DEFENDER.

There is a duty which every citizen owes to his State which should lead him to desire the chance of fitting himself to defend his native soil. In conscription such as this there is no disgrace—no ignominy. Were the British Empire filled by such a sense of the duty and privilege of citizenship, there would be small need of polemic discussions as to whether the country could or could not be invaded—there would be no doubt as to the security of the heart of the Empire. There is no doubt that it is the duty of all who see into the future clear-sightedly to urge the development of this patriotic spirit which lies latent in the breast of every citizen. Who would doubt that, in the case of invasion, all the manhood of the country would spring to arms to repel the menace? But surely the offer of amateur, untrained devotion is a much less thing than the readiness to become to the highest degree efficient whenever the call to service may come. Physically, the benefit would be enormous; morally, it would be no less, and the nation would reach its true level of complete self-confidence and strength. It is no alien idea which is suggested by the example of Japan; it is an instinct which requires to be called forth and developed along lines of practical patriotism. For in Japan

may be seen the ideal form of national service, a nation in arms, and educated to make the best use of those arms. It is not necessary to dwell upon technical details, intelligible only to the military or naval student; these follow of themselves provided the central idea, the national impulse, be right. When Great Britain shall have reached the point that every citizen feels it his duty and privilege to be trained for the defence, social and economic or military, of the Motherland, and is educated to understand the real significance of this service, the British nation will become a greater, saner, and more efficient people.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE SYSTEMATISED BY CONSCRIPTION.

The national army of Japan is an educated force, and each year sees the percentage of illiteracy sinking lower. National pride demands education, and thus the national privilege of conscription feels the benefit of a unanimous progressive force. The defence of Japan is the work of the nation, and it matters not whether the individual atom works for his country in the field or on the water—the same driving force is at the back of him and there can be no retrogressions. Japan's idea of the best means to secure the defence of the country is no new thing, but the growth of hundreds of years. Japan's military and naval greatness is the result of the nation's determination to be fitted to defend the country and to be able to secure its best interests. It is no sentiment of part of the people only, it is the whole nation undertaking a task which affects every unit of it, and of which each one is proud to bear his or her share. Universal service by all the people, systematised by conscription, is the foundation, with education, of Japan's army and navy.

THE FORCE OF A NATION OF CITIZENS.

Step by step the national development has led the Japanese nation to a point where it is quite justifiable for them to look with pride upon the progress their practical patriotism has enabled them to accomplish. Not only has Japan become one of the eight great Powers of the world, but she has successfully demonstrated that she is the one great Power which dominates Eastern Asia. The wonderful force lying in Japan's hands is not even yet properly realised, and there are unknown potentialities of which the other nations have not even a suspicion. But before very long, this nation, which is able to think out problems as thoroughly as any Oriental, and act upon the result of the thought as energetically as any Western race, will receive its full recognition in every branch of national life. The force which is possessed by a people efficient in every department of national life, and possessing the unique impulse of a sentient, practical patriotism and an undivided public opinion, is so unknown, so enormous, as to defy its measurement by any standards possessed by the Western world.

The Life-Blood of the Empire.

DAY by day the interest of every class in the adequate peopling of the Empire grows and becomes more insistent for real organisation. The Government does not share the general conviction that something must be done, and Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, in whose province the question of State-aid and help lies, does not apparently intend to take any real step towards securing a systematic flow of Imperial life-blood. This is regrettable, but the apathy or indifference of a Minister of a Government cannot prevent the inevitable development of emigration to our overseas Dominions on lines which will become more and more systematised and more and more calculated to ensure that the right emigrants go to the right places. We hope and expect that there will soon be a serious movement on the part of all those who place Imperial matters before party politics to organise the existing bodies in conjunction with the Dominion Governments on a practical basis. If there is one thing certain in the whole question of Imperial emigration, it is that the Dominions are determined to have the flow of life-blood organised so that the greatest possible good shall result. We confess that we fail utterly to realise why the British Government does not desire this equally, and prefers to continue to spend millions on perpetuating poverty, rather than thousands to make life livable for hundreds of thousands.

COLONEL LAMB, Salvation Army Emigration Department.

DURING the past ten years the Salvation Army has become the largest and probably the best organised emigration agency in the world. The Army's form of government—highly centralised at its International Headquarters in London, and yet giving to its local territories the largest possible measure of self-government and responsibility—made its work in the emigration field almost a necessity, for it had at hand nearly all the machinery for a very pressing need.

During his giant scheme of investigation of conditions in these islands, which resulted in his book, "Down in England and the Way Out," General Booth was led to the conviction upwards of twenty years ago that a scheme of organised emigration on a large scale was one of this country's most crying needs. He re-echoed Carlyle's call for "a free ferry" and the organisation of the unemployed. In those days emigration was a more haphazard thing even than now; and the people flocking unguided from these islands were settling mainly in lands outside the Empire. Those who proposed settling in the Colonies were arriving unwelcomed and unadvised, even through those doors whose Governments, to a certain extent, encouraged immigration. The birth of his emigration department was the result. And it is interesting to note that this was amongst the first of the Army's movements into a sphere of social activities outside the range of labour that could be classed as "rescue" work. The General at that time had clearly in his mind two schemes—one for planting overseas Colonies on lines which to-day will bear the closest possible examination; the other for giving guidance to the worthy and industrious members of the working class, who by pressure at home were being drawn towards the emigration outlet. His intention was to inspire them with courage, to prepare their minds for conditions overseas, to guide them across the

ocean, and in the new land to meet, direct, cheer, and assist them.

NOT ONE PER CENT. DISAPPOINTED.

The Army, with its organisation all round the world, its workers in the home departments who have a personal knowledge of conditions overseas, and whose aim is not to paint glowing pictures, but to give a true account of light and shadow (with emphasis, if possible, upon the shadow), is working upon the right lines. The fact that not 1 per cent. of its 75,000 emigrants has proved disappointing or been disappointed as a settler speaks for itself.

All classes have flocked to the Army's emigration banner. Ships flying the Army flag at their masts have crossed the Atlantic; 75 per cent. of the passengers have paid their own fare; 60 per cent. have recorded themselves as belonging to the Church of England; 15 per cent. have been Salvationists; while all the other bodies have contributed to the balance. On those ships the saloon bar has been closed, while a labour bureau has taken its place, every worker going out under Army auspices having a guarantee of work. No anxious forebodings have added to the trials of the voyage, for every man has gone with a spring "from the ship's side to the job waiting for him."

Latterly weekly conducted parties to Canada have taken the place of occasional ship-loads, but the guarantee of work has ever been to the front.

INSURING AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

And the Army has faith in its own right hand, for during the past three years it has actually insured its passengers against unemployment and against the risks of their being sent to situations already filled.

The Army has had a varied experience in the recovery of its loans. In some instances it secures a

high as 85 per cent., in others as low as 10 per cent. But this very experience will be invaluable for future developments, and it may be that what cannot be got direct can be secured indirectly.

The problem before the Army is plain but immense. An estimate must be found for forty thousand widows, nearly all able-bodied, with 120,000 children, in receipt of outdoor relief, generally admitted to be quite inadequate. Thousands of those are ready to escape the bondage of crushing poverty and assured of being welcomed abroad. There is also a standing army of at least 500,000 workers suffering continually from under-employment, at least half of them ready and willing to emigrate; work and opportunities waiting for them across the seas; 1,300,000 single women in excess of the male population. Average earnings of working women about 7s. per week. In our Colonies the male population is in excess of the female by nearly 1,000,000. There are three hundred and fifty thousand unwanted children in Britain; half of them are at least eligible for emigration, while their present cost of maintenance is £10,000,000 per annum. I approve of the suggestion that the Council schools should train children for future emigration, and think that school-teachers, having presumably some knowledge of their pupils and their homes, could with advantage be used to pass boys of fourteen who are orphans, or who live in undesirable homes, into the proper emigration channels. These boys—the unwanted here and the needed in the Colonies—through lack of knowledge and lack of somebody to press their claims, would be likely to miss their opportunities and drift into channels of "blind alley" labour in this country.

MISUSE OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN'S ACT.

The Unemployed Workmen's Act could easily have been used to further the emigration of those who wanted to go. But it has simply been made to add to the congestion of towns, for the countryman, no matter how hard he is pressed, cannot hope to obtain emigration help till he has come into a city to add to the miserable congestion, and he himself and his family to serve an apprenticeship of at least twelve months' semi-starvation, for all the Local Government Board orders have applied to the larger towns.

No doubt the Liberal Party honestly believe that these islands can be so organised that they can support

in decent comfort at least double the population they now carry. The Unionist Party are at least theoretically more favourable to emigration, although presumably Tariff Reform would give more work at home. But both parties are now truly Imperial, and so we may reasonably expect them to agree to the treatment of this question outside the sphere of party politics. The State can best do this work by finding the money and leaving responsibility. A proposal put forward by General Booth some time ago has in it the right idea. "Set aside," said the General, "ten millions of pounds—appoint a small commission whose business it would be to consider schemes put forward, and let the work be done, and grants and loans, free of interest, be made according to the scheme approved."

JOHN BURNS AND EMIGRATION.

John Burns probably thinks the Army should be content to prepare people for Heaven and not for better conditions on earth. That is because Burns does not understand the Army, and fails to see that better conditions mean better service, and to the Salvationist that is nearly everything. Furthermore, the cheery optimism of the President of the Local Government Board is apt at times to lead him astray. Again, Burns is afraid of the Labour Party, and the Labour Party afraid of themselves in the Old Country, because it does not appear to be their policy to recognise the necessity or utility of emigration, and, perhaps, because their colleagues in the Colonies are not yet educated up to an immigration policy.

Courage is wanted at the offices of the Local Government Board. At a conservative estimate, thousands of Poor Law children could have been emigrated where only hundreds have gone abroad during the past three years. It is not that the officials are opposed to emigration; I believe a great change has come over the Local Government Board in recent years, and that the permanent official is really sympathetic to the idea of emigration. What is wanted now is encouragement. Let the Local Board of Guardians be pushed a little. A contribution of, say, one-third of the cost from the Central Funds would work wonders, for the average Board of Guardians is very susceptible on this score. Never was such waste of lands, opportunities, and human life. Surely the problem confronting the British race to-day is the UTILISATION OF THIS WASTE.

HAND-PICKED EMIGRANTS: T. W. SHEFFIELD.*

The necessity for some system of selecting immigrants becomes more apparent every year. Many theories have been advanced and much said on this vexed question, but so far no method has been adopted that will render any striking benefits to Canadian or British authorities. The difficulty of assimilating the relatively huge influx becomes appallingly apparent.

* Mr. Sheffield is Acting Commissioner in this country for Regina, Saskatchewan.

when the numbers, as compared with the number of Canadians, is considered. During the last eleven years Canada has received nearly 2,110,000 immigrants, of whom approximately 820,000 were from the United Kingdom and 750,000 from the United States. Up to the close of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, the total was 1,714,326 for the decade. Since then nearly 100,000 more have arrived, divided equally between British and American immigrants. About

65 per cent. of the immigrants arriving from the United States have been farmers, who, for the most part, have settled in the prairie provinces. Thirty-eight per cent. of the total number from the United States made entries for homesteads in the West. About 30 per cent. of the European arrivals were farmers or farm-labourers; while 25 per cent. were classed as general labourers, and nearly the same percentage as mechanics. The influx of negroes has totalled a little over 400, while 5,200 Hindus have come to Canada. Of the British immigrants approximately 500,000 have been English and Welsh, 150,000 Scotch, and about 45,000 Irish. Figures for other nationalities include Austro-Hungarian, 121,000; Italian, 63,817; Russian, 39,950; Swedish, 19,349; German, 21,146; French, 16,236; Norwegian, 13,798; Syrian, 5,223. Western Canada received some 300,000 more immigrants than the Eastern section; Saskatchewan and Alberta received more than half a million; Saskatchewan is taking 15 per cent. more than the latter province.

In some parts of the West the Canadian-born must be outnumbered two to one, and without any fixed policy for educating the new-comers.

OBJECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

The object and aim of any immigration scheme should be to give Canada the very best of the Old Country's surplus population, promoting amongst those of British birth a true sense of Canadian nationality, the main reason for this being that the newly-arrived Britisher on landing in Canada becomes endowed with the full rights of Canadian citizenship. He secures his vote by residing in any one province one year, and three months in one constituency, this being a special privilege accorded to all Britishers by the Canadian Government over all other nationalities entering Canada.

The selection and distribution of British new-comers (immigrants) throughout the Dominion calls for more careful consideration. The system, or policy, adopted involves a host of consequences—strategically, socially, and morally—which are vital to everyone throughout Canada. Many and varied are the schemes put forward from time to time dealing with immigration. Some are certainly theoretically excellent; others the work of unpractical people. Those who have made a study of the question know only too well the difficulties which exist in any scheme. The whole question is purely a business one after all, and must be conducted on commercial lines. A large industrial concern has its different heads of departments, all directly responsible to the general manager, who, in turn, is responsible to the president and directors; in the same manner it seems reasonable to expect that a similar organisation could be developed in each province, whereby the Commissioner of Immigration would control the different departments. This would, in turn, necessitate a simple classification system dealing with the specific requirements of each city, town, and village throughout the province. The classi-

fication should cover every opportunity for farm-labourers, dairymen, fishermen, skilled mechanics in all trades, small investors, openings for women, professions, and all branches of trade for British subjects.

The particular requirements of each city, town, village, or locality could be supplied by the Boards of Trade or other representative bodies, thus preventing any overlapping.

DUMPING PROCESS MUST STOP.

During 1909-10 £8,000 was paid in bonuses for agricultural and domestic servants, covering 9,813 men, 6,015 women, and 2,840 children. This sum was paid to 3,000 booking agents in the British Isles, a sum sufficient to pay several duly-appointed officials knowing Canadian conditions, and the class required to fill these conditions. The agent gets his bonus, the transaction is finished, he has no further interest in the person emigrating. With an efficient official the case is quite different; he is directly responsible to the Dominion, Provincial, and British Immigrating Departments as to the welfare of each immigrant. How is it to be expected that an agent in Leeds, England, should be in a position to give the slightest real advice when he has never even been educated to the different requirements of each province, let alone general conditions of the Dominion? It is, no doubt, a good business for an agent to hand a profusely-illustrated pamphlet to the intending emigrant, draw a rosy picture, say wages are £2 a day, get a commission on the railway and shipping fare, say "It's a glorious country—good-bye!" This is no imaginary conception of what takes place; it is done, more or less, hundreds of times a day by a not altogether intelligent class of booking agent.

THE EFFECT OF THIS SYSTEM.

Of course, there are exceptions, but they are in the minority. The first shock comes if, on landing, the new-comer finds there is no immediate opening for his particular training; he feels the loneliness, and instead of going into the smaller cities or rural districts which invariably require him, for some job or other, if he is at all adaptable, he seeks the larger cities, where competition is practically as keen as the city he came from in the Homeland.

The practice of allowing the class of agent alluded to to solicit immigration is, I believe, attributed to want of thought rather than want of heart on the part of those responsible, for there still exists a widespread belief in the Old Country that those who are unemployable at home will, as soon as their feet touch Canadian soil, become the wage-earners of any sum double what is paid at home. Now, this is where the objection to the agents' beautiful theory comes in. The unemployable at home is unemployable here. None has recognised more clearly than the King himself the evil of such misconducted immigration. "Let us take care," he said in his famous "Wake up, England!" speech, "that we give the overseas dominions only of the best." Words of sound advice

that should be printed in letters of gold on all literature sent to the general class of immigration agent alluded to, and every immigration society not having studied the question of their fellow-countrymen and Canada alike. The question is too complicated for any one commissioner to handle for this great Dominion, and it is reasonable to expect the Dominion Government will eventually appoint a Royal Commission of Immigration, with representatives from each provincial parliament, to confer and draw up a definite plan with the British authorities and trade interests for a more comprehensive scheme than the bonus system at present largely in vogue in Great Britain.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MUST AID THE WORK.

It would seem that the British Government has only just begun to understand the importance of the question of immigration, at the same time, it must be admitted in spite of the lack of correct methods, there has been a great influx from Great Britain into Western Canada, which is a credit to the Canadian immigration authorities especially when one considers that few, if any, are really acquainted with British as well as Canadian conditions. The time has come when the British authorities must give their best co-operation to the Canadian authorities, and not consider the question as one of simply getting rid of misfits and surplus population. It seems expedient that the British Government had much better spend money in assisting men who are willing to work, but find employment hard to get in Great Britain, to emigrate, rather than pay millions for the maintenance of poor-houses.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN.

The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the great timber and mineral lands of British Columbia, require the selecting process alluded to far more, perhaps than the Eastern provinces; here the rules of the game of life are harder than in the Motherland or the East, and the man or woman who accepts the hardy climates or allows the lure of the new provinces to tempt them needs real British grit. There is the strenuous atmosphere of new-born cities requiring brawn and muscle, they are not the places for the "corner man" nor the weak-hearted; there are new worlds here for a million of the most desirable of the middle classes to day, and though they will find the West a fierce adversary, it will recognise the real Britisher, and although it means hard work, it means quicker and more generous rewards than anywhere else in the world. These are a few of the real truths that should be plainly set forth in immigration literature; it would bring out the best, and it is this class that can build up a strong Canada.

It is important that new-comers should be perfectly clear regarding where they are going, and the conditions of life, labour or business to which they propose to commit themselves before coming to Canada. Where they are educated more than at present in this respect

there will be no fear of glutting the labour market in excess of the prospective demand.

RURAL IMMIGRATION NEGLECTED.

A greater advance could be made if more particular prominence were given to the smaller growing cities and rural districts of the provinces in the literature sent out to the British Isles, at the same time more attention should be given to the country towns and rural districts of Great Britain. When this is done we shall get the sturdy classes of fifty years ago, and not until, for they seldom, if ever, come from the large cities. Immigration must keep pace with progress; one must not be allowed to overlap the other, otherwise it will lead to congestion, which is to be avoided at all costs. The most approved system will never quite eliminate the "misfits," but it will be reasonably admitted that a systematised method of selection will be instrumental in preventing hundreds from coming to this country belonging to the category of those who "won't fit in."

For those following agriculture the position is different there being thousands of farmers in the Eastern and prairie provinces who cannot obtain sufficient labourers, and domestics are badly needed from coast to coast. It is well to bear in mind, population is not by any means the most accurate barometer of the prosperity of a country nor of a community, rather should it be gauged by a high standard of good citizenship. Canada is a new country, and as development proceeds will be ready for a million of the real, sturdy middle classes of Great Britain annually, but they must be told Canada is a rough and unpolished country for the tenderfoot and weak hearted. Home living conditions and social life are quite different. This is a matter of cold fact, and people who have not a taste for hard work should not come. Canada takes into her arms men and women of many nations, but naturally prefers all the Britishers she can get. Ministers responsible realise that a gain of 85,000 to even 100,000 new-comers a year will take a long time to make a nation.

Australia is spending over £200,000 on immigration. Canada, through the Dominion and Provincial Governments, railways and public authorities, is spending even more. The Dominion Government expenditure for 1911-12 alone was £270,940—a sum totally inadequate to efficiently control the question of immigration, but the obligation also rests upon the Ministers of Great Britain, will they think out how best they can co-operate?

It is quite time the British Government faced the facts, abolishing the short sighted policy of leaving the entire control of immigration to societies ever begging for funds, or leaving the question to incompetent agencies. A department should be organised by the Government for the better control of immigration, taking under its control every immigration society, enlisting their help, but at the same time directing their endeavours by well-thought-out rules, with

financial support lifting them beyond charitable management.

An immigration policy is something that has to be decided upon practical considerations. The most urgent need is to get the matter out of the theoretical stage to a definite system based upon the solid foundation of facts. It is greatly to be desired that the Dominion and Provincial Governments should reach common ground of action whereby Canada should be

peopled by desirable settlers from Great Britain. The question is a vital and severely practical one, and must be so regarded if it is to be dealt with successfully.

The system adopted calls for more careful selection and distribution of British new-comers (immigrants) throughout Canada; the question involves a host of consequences, strategically, socially and morally, all of which are vital in developing a strong and mighty Canada.

A SCHEME FOR CHILD EMIGRATION.

THE special Sub-Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, appointed on December 7th, 1911, to draw up details of a scheme of co-operation for submission to the Home Government and the Australian States, in order to further child emigration, has presented the following report:—The matter of child emigration is one containing issues of national and Imperial importance, and an experience extending now over many years enables the societies interested in emigration to state their opinions with much confidence. An intelligent and comprehensive scheme of child emigration can only be the outcome of co-operation between the Imperial Government, the Colonial Governments, and the emigration societies interested; and the time is now favourable for urging the Home Government and the Governments of New Zealand and the Australian States to seriously consider what is the best system by which a steady flow of child emigrants of both sexes can be ensured year by year, with due regard to the future welfare of the Empire.

To assist in formulating such a scheme of co-operation this Sub-Committee, after consulting the societies engaged for some years in the emigration of children, suggests the consideration of the following principles:—

1. Extended recognition by the Home Government of the Overseas Dominions as fields for the emigration of children of both sexes.

2. Extended provisions by the Governments of New Zealand and the Australian States for the reception, supervision, and after-care of approved child emigrants.

3. The establishment of receiving homes, and of farm homes or farm schools, with organised machinery for securing the welfare of the children from first selection in this country to final settlement in the Colony.

SUGGESTED DETAILS.

A.—Home Government to undertake—

1. To facilitate the emigration of suitable orphan, deserted and adopted children of both sexes now under the control of Poor Law Guardians, through approved emigration societies, by enabling the Guardians—

(a) To spend, where necessary, a larger sum per head than at present in and about emigration. In the metropolis this might rightly be made a charge on the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund;

(b) To pay a subsidy to the societies in proportion to the age of the child, which shall bear a

relation to the expense that would be incurred if the child were kept in this country till the age of fourteen, chargeable to the rates.

2. To modify the existing statutory requirements whereby the consent of the child has to be obtained in every case prior to emigration.

3. In the case of adopted children, where no appeal by parents has been lodged for twelve months subsequent to adoption, to extend to Poor Law Guardians as full powers over such children as they have at present over orphan and deserted children.

4. Through the officials of the Local Government Board to encourage throughout the Kingdom the emigration of Poor Law children as one of the best means of providing for their future.

B.—Australasian Governments to undertake—

1. To co-operate with the approved emigrating societies by giving free or assisted passages to children nominated by the homes or farm schools established in the States, or by their representatives in this country, and to provide free railway passes in the States.

2. To facilitate the provision of and staffing of suitable receiving homes at the ports of entry for the temporary reception of the children on arrival.

3. To provide land and give a money grant *per capita* towards maintenance and technical training where the emigrating society bears the capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, and stock, and the cost of paying the staff of teachers at farm schools or farm homes. Such a money grant to bear some relation to the cost of maintaining orphans when boarded out or in State orphanages.

4. To arrange for the periodical inspection of all homes and farm schools established for children up to the age of fourteen; to furnish reports thereon to the Home Government; and to secure that the education and training are such as have been authorised by the Home and Colonial Governments.

The Sub-Committee further suggests that when the draft scheme shall have been agreed to by the Committee, it should be forwarded to the High Commissioner for New Zealand and to the Agents-General of the Australian States for their remarks. The Sub-Committee has reason to believe that such a course would be welcomed, and that it would lead in some cases to the scheme being forwarded to their Governments with a strong request for its favourable consideration.

The Voice of Their Master

THE UNMASKING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

"THE time has arrived when all these matters should form the subject of a searching Inquiry before a Commission or Committee composed of members **independent in every way of the shipping interest**, but at which the various representatives of the different sections of shipping should be invited to submit their respective views."—CAPTAIN HAMPSON'S *Reservation to Report of Advisory Committee*.

IN recent issues we have pointed out that the Board of Trade Marine Department might as well have been at the bottom of the sea for any good it does or can do, and we have shown that the whole of the business of the department is in the hands of shipowners or those dependent upon them. The Advisory Committee, of which Mr. Buxton says that it "has done very good service indeed to the Board of Trade and the country at large, and has shown how well qualified it was to deal with these questions" is to all intents and purposes a close corporation of shipowners. The secret meetings do not allow of any real chance to the honest minority, even although these minority members are the nearest approach to public opinion and guardians of public interests. We can quite well understand that the Rt. Hon. A. M. Carlisle signed a report he did not approve of. The overwhelming weight of the majority was too much for him. And so matters have gone on: the shipowning majority imposing its will upon the Board of Trade and drawing up its regulations for shipping

A BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC INTERESTS.

We do not hesitate to say that no more scandalous betrayal of public interests has ever come to light. Gradually the Government Department ostensibly entrusted with the control of British shipping has handed this control over to the most interested parties—financially and commercially interested. And yet the greatness of the British Empire has been built up by the mercantile marine, and much of her wealth is due to it to-day. Are we to remain quiescent when we see this glorious source of greatness bound and prostituted to the wishes or good pleasure of a coterie of shipowners? The various concessions which the Board of Trade has made from time to time to the Shipping Federation, which are too long to deal with here, indicate clearly enough the trend of affairs. But the Advisory Committee was the masterpiece, since it gave absolute control with a semblance of technical representation. With its advent the Board of Trade Marine Department ceased to be of any importance

whatever, even in theory. They had sold the pass to the enemy, and to-day they dare not do anything save exert every effort to whitewash everybody concerned.

HELPLESS BEFORE THE SHIPOWNERS.

To blame the shipowners would only be to prepare a rod for their own backs; to confess that they were doing nothing to safeguard the real interests of British shipping would be to lay themselves open to impeachment. Therefore, Lord Mersey's Court of Inquiry whitewashed all and sundry, save only Captain Lord, who, however, is still at large, although ironically, no doubt, the Board of Trade has notified those concerned that those guilty of a crime such as his are punishable by two years' imprisonment! But it was not thought that Lord Mersey's decision and report went far enough to give the shipowner security from reform or improvements tending to safety at sea, but costing money. And so the Advisory Committee, that packed jury of shipowning interests, was supposed to bring out its report, leaving matters just as they were before. The Bulkhead Committee and the Lifeboat Committee were to follow suit, and then public interest having waned, nothing would have been done.

INDEPENDENT CONDEMNATION FROM WITHIN.

But for once the Board of Trade's masters reckoned without their host and the very act of publication showed how worthless the report really was. All the independent members, the usually inarticulate minority, signed with reservations, and Captain Hampson, Ex-Chairman of the Merchant Service Guild, a seaman of fifty years' experience, penned a reservation which disposed once and for all of any possible pretence on the part of the Board of Trade as to who were their masters and what value a practical seaman put upon the disinterestedness of the Advisory Committee. Before quoting the most striking points of Captain Hampson's reservation, we would point out that the only shipowning member who inserted a

reservation was one who was evidently anxious lest increased boats should interfere with the necessary "facilities for coaling and other cargo." It would thus seem that even the most apparently humane actions of these masters of British shipping cannot be free from the trail of the serpent.

CAPTAIN HAMPSON'S RESERVATIONS.

The more important parts of Captain Hampson's report are given herewith:—

"I have signed the Report subject to the reservation that I do not by any means approve of the whole of its contents, and I am of opinion that it is sadly lacking in practical value as regards safety of life at sea. I do not think that the Report in any way covers the ground, and I am strongly of opinion, after attending the whole of the proceedings of the Committee and its sub-committees, that the time has arrived when all these matters should form the subject of a searching inquiry before a Commission or Committee composed of members independent in every way of the shipping interest, but at which the various representatives of the different sections of shipping should be invited to submit their respective views.

AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL COMMISSION.

"Whilst I most heartily approve of international negotiations which, I understand, are now proceeding, I trust that the President of the Board of Trade will now advise that a Committee or Commission of Inquiry of a national character be at once formed for adequate consideration, not only of the Reports of the Court of Inquiry and of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, but of other matters which are not contained in these Reports, but which, nevertheless, may have a direct bearing on the subject. From the manner in which the Report is drawn I fear that it will be very difficult to act upon it in taking any really effective steps in bringing about those reforms in connection with safety of life at sea which are urgently demanded.

BOAT ACCOMMODATION AND FIRE.

"It has been urged as against carrying sufficient boat capacity for the whole of those on board a ship, both crew and passengers, that it would be impossible to provide this in the case of vessels carrying a great number of passengers. But I do not think the difficulties are so great as could not be surmounted. In connection with this point it is an essential feature that the danger of fire has only been casually mentioned and not considered. It is not referred to in any way in the Report. There is not a shadow of doubt that the present regulations and appliances for extinguishing fires on merchant ships are miserably inadequate and inefficient. It is a case of fire that boating capacity for every soul on board would be necessary, and this is a matter which requires urgent consideration.

SHIPS GO TO SEA WITHOUT INSPECTION.

"It is even more imperative that there should be efficient and periodical inspection and supervision by

officials of the Board of Trade who have had long practical experience at sea, and thereby possess that knowledge of such matters without which any form of inspection or supervision of the kind would be valueless. At the present time, in most cases, merchant ships proceed to sea without any inspection of the kind whatever, and it has been proved before the Committee that where the life-saving appliances of passenger vessels have been inspected, the inspection has been carried on by officials who have had no practical experience in these matters.

RESPONSIBILITY NOT TO BE SHIRKED.

"Further, it is obvious that, in all cases, in addition to her various life-saving appliances, the navigational equipment of a ship in the way of charts, compasses, ship's logs, lead-line, and the like should be carefully inspected by a Board of Trade surveyor whose seafaring experience has been such as to give him expert knowledge of these essentials to the safety of a ship and her passengers and crew. At present no such inspections are carried on, and naturally passengers and crews are constantly exposed to the gravest dangers. There is no reason whatever why such inspections cannot be carried out, except on the ground that the nautical staff of the Board of Trade is hopelessly inadequate. This is a serious and dangerous admission, which could most easily and effectually be remedied. It is urged by the Board of Trade that responsibility for safety of life at sea does not rest so much upon them as upon shipowners and shipmasters; but the time has arrived when they should most certainly take over the first responsibility in this direction, and the provision of a proper supply of nautical surveyors would then be a great protection to merchant shipmasters, who, in so many cases, are helpless simply because every item of the expense which they may suggest is brought under the close and, oftentimes, unreasonable criticism of their employers.

IF ONE LIFE IS LOST, LEGISLATION IS JUSTIFIED.

"Undue importance has been given to the case of passenger-carrying vessels. The safety of ordinary cargo ships and the lives of their crews is just as important, and the time has arrived when, as I cannot too strongly assert, all ships should be properly surveyed and inspected by the Board of Trade for the protection of life as far as possible. Passenger and cargo vessels alike should be subjected to compulsory surveys periodically, not at the hands of classification or other societies, but by Board of Trade officials, who should be given the fullest powers in this way. Surveys carried out by classification societies are in no sense adequate, for usually they mean that life-saving appliances and such-like are never surveyed at all. If only one life at sea is lost through a preventable cause, then it is quite sufficient to justify legislation, which would most certainly ensue if similar loss of life arose ashore.

AS WE WERE BEFORE THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

"The Report is to the effect that the existing scale in regard to the stability and sea-going qualities of the ship itself and to the carriage of the boats required which has been in vogue for the last twenty years are 'adequate for all ordinary emergencies.' Therefore from this we are left exactly as we were before the *Titanic* disaster. Such an opinion is indicative of the worthlessness of the trouble, time, and labour expended in the deliberations of the Committee.

THE REPORT HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE.

"Under the law as it stands, it is open for a similar ship to the *Titanic* to proceed to sea with a certificated master and one certificated officer only. In the interests of safety and efficient manning, it is high time that a proper and adequate scale was framed and laid down by the Legislature. No matter how big the tonnage of a merchant ship may be, there is nothing incumbent upon her as regards her carrying a proper supply of certificated and responsible officers. According to Recommendation 30 of the Report of the Manning of Merchant Ships Committee (1896), 'a ship is in an unseaworthy state when she leaves port without certificated officers or with her responsible officers unfitted for their duty by reason of prolonged overwork.' The Manning of Merchant Ships Committee therefore recommend that vessels of 500 tons gross and over should have two mates, and of 2,000 tons and over three mates. No steps whatever have been taken by the Board of Trade in enforcing these recommendations, although the Manning of Merchant Ships Committee stated that they 'urgently demanded legislation.' The present Report as it stands is, in my opinion, hopelessly inadequate in this respect.

THEORY, NOT PRACTICE.

"Many of the troubles which now exist in the service are due to the fact that it is dealt with in a theoretical instead of a thoroughly practical way. It is essential that those familiar with active seafaring in all its branches, whether on the quarter-deck, in the engine-room, or in the fore-castle, should be invited to serve and should figure far stronger, numerically speaking, than is usually permitted by the Board of Trade."

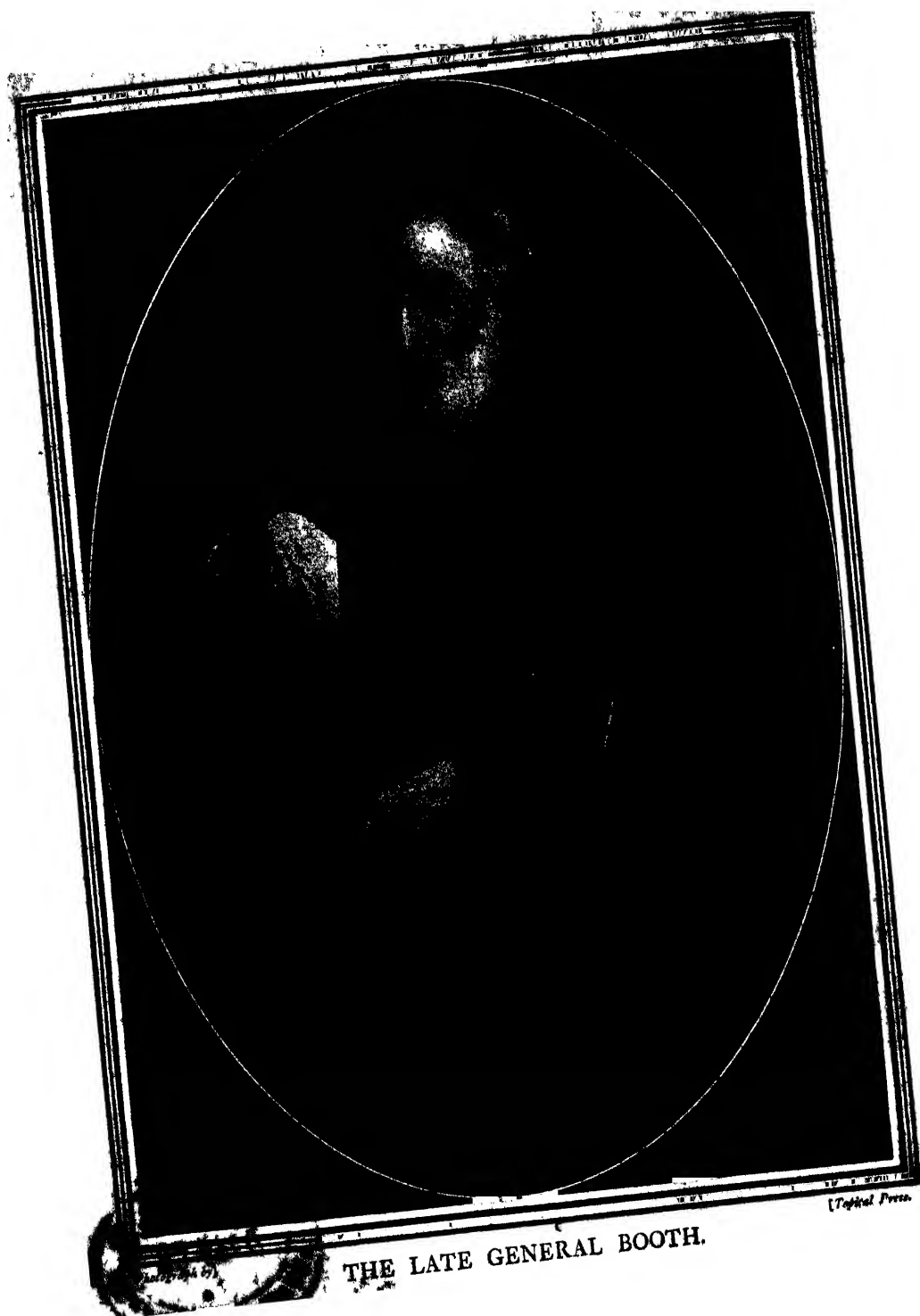
SWEEP AWAY THIS NATIONAL DISGRACE!

It would be most difficult to imagine a more damning criticism of the Board of Trade and the Advisory Committee, and it gains most decidedly from the fact that it comes from one who is a member of the

Advisory Committee, who speaks what he knows. Surely no more is needed? The existing state of things must be swept away and the country saved from a national disgrace. Too long we have allowed this special branch of national life to be dominated by those who are specially interested in its material side. The foundation of British liberties is the jury system, which ensures that a man shall not be condemned save on the verdict of twelve citizens specially selected as having no interest in the case. We may not condemn a man to death without an impartial jury, but the Board of Trade can condemn thousands to death by handing the mercantile marine over to a packed jury of men who care more for cargo than lives, and would rather risk lives of crews and passengers than risk dividends. Such a state of affairs is not only disgraceful; it also strikes at the root of Britain's greatness.

LET THE NATION SPEAK.

Let us have done with pretence. "There is in practice no such thing as a Board of Trade . . . nothing remains but a Minister, whose principal functions are executive, and who in no sense represents a board. That being so, it can hardly be expected that the opinions of the Department as a Consultative Department should carry the same weight as they originally did." This is no new opinion, since it was expressed in 1864 by Mr. J. Booth, then Chief Secretary to the Board of Trade. And who will dare say that things have altered for the better to-day? A glance at the evidence of the Board of Trade officials at the *Titanic* Inquiry can leave no doubt on that point. And yet these officials are not only intrusted with the carrying out of such laws as the Merchant Shipping Act (1906), but are, under one of its clauses, empowered at any time to suspend the operation of every section of the Merchant Shipping Acts, as well as of every regulation made in accordance with these Acts. In other words, to-day, if the shipowning interests desire it, and instruct the Marine Department of the Board of Trade to that effect, all the shipping laws are so much waste paper. And upon this solid basis is the mercantile marine of the Empire, those arteries of Empire, founded. No thinking man or woman can fail to realise that something must be done and that no half measures are possible. The betrayal of the Empire is too great, too bare-faced, to brook delay or palliation. Let the nation speak on a national question and sweep away the jumble of vested interests and bureaucratic anachronism which to-day masquerades as the Board of Trade Marine Department.



THE LATE GENERAL BOOTH.

[Typical Press.]

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

WOMAN'S "MISSION."

Mr. A. MAURICE Low contributes to the August issue of the *North American Review* an article on the "Mission" of Woman.

A PASSIONATE DEMAND.

"Let woman remain in her proper sphere!" That is the crushing answer of the opponent of woman suffrage, writes Mr. Low. "Woman's sphere is the home and family. A woman fulfils her highest mission when she is wife and mother," and further argument is closed. The fact is, replies Mr. Low, the demand of women is new, and to the ignorant everything that is new is dangerous. There are only two relations which woman can occupy to man. She can be his wife and the mother of his children, as in primitive times; and she can be his intellectual equal. There is no middle ground. The intimate relation between man and woman makes it impossible for man morally or intellectually to advance and woman to stand still. Man has brought woman to his own level. Women have now reached that stage when they no longer regard motherhood as their only function. There is no revolt against sex, but there is a passionate demand on the part of woman to be recognised, within her own limitations, as man's equal, and not as his inferior based solely upon the fact of sex.

WHAT MAN OWES TO WOMAN.

The demand for the ballot, Mr. Low explains, is only incidental to the breaking down of the artificial relation existing between the two sexes. As a result of women's intellectual emancipation the birth-rate may possibly fall, because women will marry later and more rationally. The children will then be more virile and more intellectual, and quality is more desirable than quantity:—

Is not the character of a race determined by the intellectuality of the mother? Is not the higher level of civilisation, in a large measure at least, the result of the partial emancipation of woman, and the modification of the old relation between the sexes? . . . Equality will not destroy woman's capacity for child-bearing, nor prevent her performing her part as a mother; it will, however, make her a better and more intelligent wife and mother. . . . It will not make man the weaker sex. It will place man and woman on a level.

Mr. Low concludes:—

Battle as we may against progress, we cannot change it. Progress demands that woman be regarded not as man's boy or chattel as inferior, or simply the female of the race, but as his equal and companion in the largest and truest sense. That companionship will come only when the tradition of inferiority is broken down, and men and women meet on common ground, despite the accident of sex.

EQUALITY IN MARRIAGE.

The August number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* contains an article, by M. G. Chastand, on Women and Marriage in Switzerland and in France, from the civil, the moral, and the religious point of view.

A FAMILY REPUBLIC.

The writer explains how Switzerland has revised and modified the chapters of the civil code concerning marriage. In the new code, which came into force in January of the present year, the word "obedience" has been deleted, and the writer hopes France will soon follow the example of Switzerland in this important particular. The new chapter on the Rights of the Family and treating of marriage rests upon a real democratic conception. Conjugal union, represented by the wife and her husband, is no longer an absolute monarchy under the government or, rather, under the despotism of the husband, but a family republic, a mutual association founded on common agreement. In this union the wife owes her husband, according to her strength, aid and counsel in view of the common prosperity of the *ménage* which she directs. Thus the law now recognises the right of the wife to give counsel to her former lord and master—a remarkable innovation. She has now an equal share in paternal power. Husband and wife henceforth share equally the direction of the education and religious instruction of their children, and a child has the right at the age of sixteen to choose the religious confession which he or she prefers to adopt.



Votes for Women.]

A Three-Headed Monster.

• The women's enemy is not merely the Government, but a coalition monster whose three heads are those of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Lloyd George.

CHRIST V. PAUL AND PETER.

The liturgy, too, has been revised in harmony with the Christian conscience of the twentieth century. M. Paul Vallotton, of Lausanne, who has prepared a new marriage liturgy, points out how Christ, speaking of marriage, never says a word about the subordination of the wife. He is always full of respect and deference, and even indulgence towards women. The liturgies which proclaim the duty of the wife's submission to her husband merely corroborate the doctrines of the apostles Paul and Peter, and not the teaching of Christ.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE most important article in the *Windsor Magazine* for September is that by Miss Alice Stronach on *Woman's Work in Social Settlements*.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

Miss Stronach quotes Canon Barnett's saying that a settlement's distinguishing feature is the absence of a programme, and the presence of men and women who recognise the obligations of citizenship." An American settlement offers as a definition of such colonies "a group of men and women who choose to live in the less favoured districts of our cities, that they and their neighbours may share what is best in their lives." One feature seems essential, adds Miss Stronach—"the settlers should be founders of a home in the midst of those whom they desire to befriend—home in the back blocks of our great cities." While the settlement idea was originated by men, it is largely to women that it owes its later development. The care of children and the nursing of the sick form a large part of the work, and in all ages the greater share of the training of children and sick-nursing has been done by women. Other work includes the institution of management of benefit societies, savings-banks, female labour exchanges, school clubs, health societies, district nurses, dispensaries, play centres, holiday schools, clubs for girls, etc.

HOW THE IDEA HAS SPREAD.

To enumerate all the settlements founded and run entirely by women in London and in our provincial cities would be no easy task. The article deals with women's settlements in London only. The pioneer is the Women's University Settlement in Nelson Square, Whitechapel, founded about twenty-five years ago. The students of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, have a settlement at Lambeth, the Cheltenham College students and the Oxford House ladies work in Bethnal Green, the Presbyterians are in the East India Dock Road, the Congregationalists are at Canning Town, the Wesleyans are at Bermondsey, and the Catholics are in several districts in East London. Another important settlement where men and women work side by side is Browning Hall, Walworth. In addition, there are settlements provided by girls of high schools. Of settlements which are really modernised sisterhoods,

the College of Grey Ladies, with whom the Brown Ladies recently joined forces, is the best known. At Highbury another group of Church women have formed a settlement.

About fourteen years ago Miss Honor Morten started a centre for social work in the Nile Street district, but the little settlement is now only a memory. Here, however, the pioneer school nurse began the work, which has resulted in the school nurse becoming a permanent institution in poorer schools. Of the other London settlements mention may be made of the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock Place, inspired by the imagination of Mrs. Humphry Ward. In the luxurious hostel of this settlement residence is only permitted to men, although it has been stated that the greater share of the work is done by women. Almost everywhere in London the woman's settlement exists, and from London the movement has spread to the provinces—Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNIONS IN FRANCE.

IN the August number of the *Revue Générale* A. Pawlowski has an article, "Women's Trade Unions in France."

In 1908, according to statistics, 116,652 women had joined professional syndicates or trade unions. Of this number only a very small proportion belonged to unions for women alone. Since the number of women earning their living in 1906 amounted to nearly five millions, the proportion of women who have joined trade unions is remarkably small. The French working women, says the writer, are still very ignorant as to their rights and their interests.

THE SOUL OF THE MOVEMENT.

Under the law of 1884, Père Du Lac founded in 1892 a mixed women's trade union, composed of workers and employers. But the soul of the movement has been Mlle. L. Rochebillard. She repudiated the mixed union of workers and employers, except the small employers with less than five workers, realising that the interests of the small employers were not very different from those of their girl-workers, whereas the interests of the large employers are naturally very different from those of their employées. At Lyons she founded trade unions of needlewomen and of women silk-workers, with happy results. Other provincial cities followed her example, and in Paris various unions were created. They were mostly of the Catholic denomination, only a few being undenominational, but the aims of all of them are professional, economic, and social and moral. Those connected with the Confederation of Labour believe in a class struggle which will bring about the emancipation of the workers; the free associations desire to establish an understanding between capital and labour.

COUNTERACTING SWEATING.

All action of the women's unions being strictly professional, courses of training, educational and

technical, are organised by *Mlle.* At the present moment the women's unions of Lyons have seventy-eight teachers, who give instruction in commercial and industrial subjects. All the unions have employment bureaux, and the free unions give legal advice to members. To counteract sweating, co-operative institutions of production have been created. In 1908 the Syndicat Blondelu, the first co-operative institution of production in Paris organised by women, was founded. So far it has answered pretty well. At Grenoble the glove-workers have adopted a similar plan; and elsewhere the same method has been taken up. The co-operative idea has even been extended to the purchase of materials. The trade union buys needles, thread, etc., wholesale, and retails them to the workers at cost price.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

But the women's trade unions have not lost sight of the fact that all their institutions merely constitute palliatives. Suitable legislation alone can improve their condition, especially that of the home-workers. While the unions belonging to the Confederation of Labour reject Parliamentary intervention, those grouped under the Catholic banner approve of State intervention to aid by social laws the efforts of the unions. Three bills are before Parliament to establish a minimum wage. The unions all agree with the principle, but they complain that home-workers are not sufficiently taken into account. Coupled with the question of the minimum wage is that of the hours of labour. Twelve to fourteen hours a day is quite a usual thing. Some groups have tried to get the week limited to sixty hours; others demand the English week (the Saturday half-holiday), arguing that their Sunday is practically devoted to household duties, which is not the case with men.

Mutual aid is much more encouraged in women's unions than in those composed of men. Père Du Lac introduced the system, and Mlle. Rochebillard developed it. In the matter of maternity benefit, however, France is very much behindhand. Parliament ought to take up the question of helping and protecting the mother, and the friendly societies should include maternity benefit in their schemes. *Crèches*, too, are badly needed.

WOMEN'S RESTAURANTS IN PARIS.

Writing in the *Correspondant* of August 10, Abbé J. de Maistre describes the Women's Restaurants of Paris.

THE RÉCHAUD.

Thousands and thousands of working people invade Paris every day to go to their work, a very large number of them being young girls employed in shops, offices, or factories. The Abbé, who is full of sympathy for the poor girls whose wages do not permit them to enter an ordinary restaurant, tells how he has seen them partaking of their miserable lunch, seated on a bench

in a public garden or sheltering in a doorway, and he realises with others how these girls are thus exposed to all sorts of dangers. Christian charity has made an effort to supply the wants of these people by founding *réchauds* and restaurants for women only.

The *réchaud* consists of a room furnished with tables and seats, utensils, gas-warmers, and water. The customer pays ten centimes, for which she has the use of the gas and the utensils to warm her food, and before leaving she must wash what utensils she has used.

A few *réchauds* sell vegetables and sweets, and even tea or coffee, but on no condition may they sell wine.

MEALS À LA CARTE.

The tired girl who patronises the *réchaud* has to prepare her food and clear everything away, while her meal is often insufficient and unappetising, and these are serious drawbacks to workers with long hours. The Abbé, therefore, recommends restaurants. Some of those established for women serve meals at fixed

prices, but here the choice of dishes is apt to be limited. He therefore advocates such restaurants as that founded by Père Du Lac, the first restaurant for young girls established in Paris. He also names the restaurant Stanislas at the Palais-Royal founded in honour of Père Du Lac. Opened two years ago, in the first year it served 40,000 meals, and in the second



[K'addera d'atuck.]

[Burlin.]

THE STARVING SUFFRAGETTE: "I will not eat my soup—no, I will not eat my soup!"

60,000. It requires capital and is probably more costly to run than the *richaud*. But both the restaurant and the *richaud* pay their way when they are well managed. Four restaurants for women now exist, and in them 2,500 to 2,800 meals a day can be served. In choosing a locality it is necessary to select one where a large number of customers is likely to be found—your girls whose homes are at some distance away; to avoid starting a restaurant near another of the same type; and to see that the place is light and easy to clean, and that the installation is simple, and such as will make perfect cleanliness easily possible. Cleanliness should be the only luxury permitted. Adjoining the dining-room there must always be a waiting-room, provided with good papers and interesting periodicals, books, and convenience for writing.

AN ORTHODOX MOTHER SPEAKS OUT AT LAST.

MUCH significance attaches to the paper contributed by Mrs. Huth Jackson to the *National Review* on "Modern Science and Eternal Truths." She speaks from the standpoint of the Incarnation, and of one who venerates the Mother of Our Lord. She scorns the "extremely ugly and rather futile development" known as feminism, but she says: "The time has now come when women, and the best of them, must say what they have come to think on marriage, child birth, and the regularisation of the family." She says that on the whole the position of women till the Christian era was a fairly comfortable one, but the Apostle Paul inaugurated an entirely different status for the female sex. The Catholic Church did, however, take Our Lady as the model of all human perfection. Protestantism made matters worse. A lower ideal of women than that possessed by men like John Knox and Martin Luther can scarcely be imagined. Mrs. Jackson admits that the feminist movement has the excuse that the better class of women have been cowardly. The best women in Europe, she says, think that women are the links between man and God, physically to be more sheltered, more tended than they ever have been, and not merely kept under lock and key. In the course of her wide experience, Mrs. Jackson says she has not met more than two dozen women who, when happily married, did not want to have children. The rare exceptions were all neurotic, useless types, and for the sake of the race one was thankful they did not have children. The writer does not hesitate to go on to say:—

Chastity is not merely a matter of marriage. Human beings can live just as degraded and revolting lives with their legitimate mates as were ever lived in any house of ill-fame.

But to return to my question: What do the best women think about bearing children? They think that it is a matter to be settled between each couple of parents for themselves; that they must deliberately think out whether they want few children or several, and at what periods; and that they must so live as to give those children the best chance of coming into the world under the most satisfactory conditions. Whenever I am in Germany it always strikes me as the happiest country in Europe

and I believe one of the reasons to measure this point of view is more or less universally accepted in all classes, and children are so loved and treated.

MARRIED COLLABORATORS.

IN the August number of the *Book Monthly* there is an article on Married Collaborators by Mr. C. E. Lawrence.

Among the wedded in life and letters are included



[Mucha.]

[Warsaw.]

A Polish View of the British Suffragettes.

Coralie Stanton and Heath Hosken, Mr. and Mrs. Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, all writers of fiction. A man's world and a woman's are quite distinct and different, and nothing can alter it, according to Mr. Lawrence. Some of the finest heroines, he maintains, have been created by men, but he is not so sure that women have, generally speaking, been so successful with their masculine characters. Taking the rank and file of novelists to-day, he thinks it is safe to say that a man's woman and a woman's man are not so living and real as a man's man and a woman's woman. What man—in a book—could dress a woman properly? Is not this one instance of the limitations of unassisted man in his novel-writing? Woman, however, is, as a general rule, less adequate than man in depicting her heroes.

The fact is that in the multitude of cases a man's or a woman's view of the world is only partial—which suggests that what is lacking can be supplied by the complementary opposite. This, it is shown, is a complete justification of the collaboration of literary married people. Together they can build the plot, settle the characters, plan the situations, etc., but when they come to the particular it is she who must look after the women and he who must look after the men. Since everyone cannot join in such a partnership, the writer thinks it would be well if more revision and criticism of a man's work by a woman, and *vice versa*, were practised. Nevertheless, literary union is not necessarily everything. Many novels written under these conditions have considerable defects.

OUR CHIEF ORATORS.

MR. F. E. SMITH UPON HIS COMPEERS.

In the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., discusses the Parliamentary oratory of to-day. He dissents from the current talk about the decay of Parliamentary eloquence. He thinks there are a certain number of Members now who could have conformed with striking and even brilliant success to the Parliamentary standards of fifty years ago.

MR. BALFOUR.

Nothing would persuade Mr. Smith that there has ever been a time in the history of the House of Commons in which Mr. Balfour would not have reached his present ascendancy:—

Many people can speak better. I have never heard any one who can think aloud so brilliantly, so spontaneously, and so conclusively. I have heard him rise to speak on vital occasions where it was certain that every word, reported exactly as he uttered it, would be read and re-read by hundreds of thousands, with no notes except such as he had hurriedly scribbled on an envelope during the progress of the debate. Often his speech as delivered has produced a great impression, sometimes an extraordinary impression, but I have never heard Mr. Balfour speak without reading his speech with a wonder infinitely greater; for its structure, its logical evolution, and its penetrating subtlety of thought always supply elements which help him very little at the moment just because it is not possible instantly to appreciate, while listening to him, their amazing excellence.

MR. ASQUITH.

Of the present Prime Minister Mr. F. E. Smith says:—

He can confine his remarks within reasonable compass simply because he possesses the gift of never saying a word too much; he always has at his command not merely the appropriate but the inevitable word; and it is therefore never necessary for him to use two words where one would express his meaning. Whether he has prepared his speech or whether he is speaking extempore, the one word is always swiftly available. He produces, wherever and whenever he wants them, an endless succession of perfectly coined sentences conceived with unimagined felicity, and delivered without hesitation in a parliamentary style which is at once the envy and the despair of imitators. He never perhaps takes a point very subtle, very recondite, very obviously out of the reach of the ordinary member of the House of Commons.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Smith's tribute to his present chief is certainly not lacking in generosity:—

Mr. Bonar Law employs methods of preparation which are, so far as I know, unique. In his most carefully prepared speeches he makes no notes, but formulates in his mind the sequence of his argument in the very words in which it is to be expressed, and then by a series of mental rehearsals makes himself as much master of the whole speech as if he read it from a manuscript on the table. It might have been supposed that such a method of preparation would have imposed an almost intolerable mental strain, but it appears to cause Mr. Bonar Law neither trouble nor anxiety. Mr. Bonar Law's style as a speaker is peculiar to himself. He is simple, picturesque, and extremely cogent. Very few Latin words overload his sentences. Indeed, his style and diction resemble those of the late Mr. Bright. He possesses a pungency and a degree of combative brilliancy.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Smith speaks with more reserve. Mr. Lloyd George, he says, is undoubtedly a speaker of extraordinary variety, fluency, and plausibility. He has three wholly distinct styles of speech. The first is that of Limehouse, the second that of the House of Commons in an excited debate, the third that of the House of Commons when he is concerned in forwarding business and conciliating critics.

His cleverness and address in the third method are beyond all praise. He thanks his opponents for their assistance, he compliments them upon their public spirit, he accepts their cooperation with gratitude, and the whole proceeding is conducted with an ingratiating *bonhomie* which, at its best, is extraordinarily clever, if at its worst it recalls the emollient properties of highly-scented soap. His second style, that employed in the combative Party speech in a full-dress debate, does not impress me equally. He is, indeed, a very adroit controversialist on these occasions, but the methods employed are a little crude. His speeches are wholly lacking in that literary quality which marks all the best House of Commons oratory, and when he trusts, as he sometimes does, to the eloquence of the moment, it is usually more that of the platform or the pulpit than of the House of Commons.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Of the First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. Smith says that he could not have made so great a reputation as a speaker without extraordinary ability, or if his perseverance and tenacity had been less dogged, for he hardly belongs to the class of orators who are sometimes called "natural":—

He bestows upon his important speeches a degree of almost meticulous preparation; he elaborates and sometimes over-elaborates. Latterly an excessive dependence upon his manuscript has a little impaired the parliamentary success of some of his most important speeches, but his hearers enjoy the compensating qualities of these defects. His speeches are marked by an arresting literary quality.

Mr. Smith concludes with a reference to Lord Hugh Cecil. Eight years ago Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil were intimates, confederates, and, in a sense, rivals. Lord Hugh is a far more spontaneous speaker than Mr. Churchill, and has other qualities which no one in the House of Commons but himself possesses. He unites to the most tenacious combativeness an idealism of view which even those who are most affronted by his controversial bitterness admit in their hearts.

"MONEY-MAD FISHING."

In the *British Columbia Magazine* for July Mr. Martin Monk draws attention to "money-mad fishing" in that province. He says that under present circumstances the "sockeye" salmon, the most valuable fish, will become extinct in ten years. The depletion of the "sockeye" run is due to excessive fishing and lack of protection from predatory fish during the spawning season. British Columbia needs a Fisheries Board on the spot. The young salmon returning to the sea are devoured by enormous swarms of trout and chub.

PEACE OR WAR?

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

SECRET DIPLOMACY TO GO.

AFTER the great symposium in *Nord und Süd* on the relations between Germany and England, the symposium by English M.P.'s on the same subject in the August number of the *Deutsche Revue* seems insignificant.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby contributes an introduction, and he is followed by Mr. Noel Buxton, who states the diplomatic side of the question. At the present time the people in each country, conscious of their own sincerity, do not, he says, recognise the dangers and apprehensions which justify the attitude of each nation to the other. If the two nations understood each other they would take steps to assure each other of their peaceful intentions, and would make their naval expenditure as light as possible. The trouble is not that the people lack understanding, but that they are not told the facts. Mr. Buxton cites as causes of irritation or suspicion to the Germans the Jameson Raid, the Boer War, the Moroccan Affair of 1904, the debate on the Navy in 1909, and our intervention in the Franco-German business of last year. On the other side, the Germans are asked to remember that the British have

cause to complain of their methods; for instance, the telegram to President Krüger and the Agadir Affair. In both nations, in fact, the people blame their official representatives. But it does not follow, according to Mr. Buxton, that individual official personalities deserve reproach. They are the victims of a system, and the State is to blame which allows the system to continue. The nations must show that the time has come for the people's views to be heard, and for diplomacy to be as representative as other State departments.

WANTED—MORE LIGHT.

It is left to Mr. F. W. Jowett to give Labour's point of view. The working classes in this country, he repeats, do not believe there is any antagonism between England and Germany to cause either to arm against the other. They are quite convinced that all the misunderstandings between European nations are brought about by the secret character of diplomacy. The people may desire peace, but secret diplomacy, inspired no one knows how, intriguing no one knows how, and often working in close contact with interested financial magnates, weaves its net of intrigues, and keeps the nations in mortal fear of one another. While millions are now being spent on battleships and deadly weapons of destruction at the behest of permanent officials, whose advice is followed blindly by Ministers and Parliament, Members of Parliament are denied access to authentic sources of information. Is it, then, to be wondered at that there is so much difference between the attitude of the nations to one another and that of the Governments to one another? It is absurd to think that Germany and England would attack each other's colonial possessions. What the peoples of Great Britain and Germany need is more light and less secrecy in regard to international relations. They have no quarrel with each other, and there is no reason which, when it has been discussed openly and truly, could cause a war.

OTHER VIEWS.

Mr. A. G. C. Harvey's contribution deals with the naval question. He is still of opinion that it was England which set the pace of shipbuilding a few years ago. So far as the protection of commerce at sea is concerned, there is plenty of room for an understanding, he says. One thing is evident. For the sake of the peace of the world, for economic reasons, for the sake of human development, there must exist between England and Germany the most complete mutual understanding. He believes the peoples of both countries are inclined to such a course, and that statesmen can accomplish it if they will avoid every appearance of aggressive ambition, conduct their foreign policy openly, and encourage moderation and mutual esteem.

The economic side is voiced by Mr. W. H. Dickinson. The more one thinks of the consequences of a war between England and Germany, he writes, the clearer



Nebelspalter. Anglo-German Friendship. (Zurich.)
LORD HALDANE: "Walk up, walk up! Here is the greatest
p of the century, the quintessence of German spirit!"

it is that it would be a frightful mistake to imagine that thereby the commerce of either nation would gain an advantage. When we can liberate public opinion from this madness we shall have taken at least one step forward to a better understanding between the two nations, whose industrial, social, and moral interests all lie on the side of peace.

PEOPLES V. GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., in the *Contemporary Review*, distinguishes between the attitude of the peoples and of the Government. The peoples are cherishing a growing conviction of the futility of war and increasingly insist on pacific international relations, and desire international co-operation in grappling with social problems. Governments maintain continual suspicion and apprehension, a superstitious belief in force, a fatalistic mistrust of diplomacy, and a complete confidence in the powers of the Press to rouse the combative spirit of the nation at the appointed time. Mr. Ponsonby proceeds to deal with the arguments usually advanced in support of increased expenditure on armaments. He declares that "there is no ground whatever for us to declare that Germany has aggressive designs, any more than there is for them to bring the same accusation against us." The alleged failure of diplomacy to improve relations between Germany and England simply means that a means has not yet been found of ascertaining and expressing the true national opinion, free from the excrescences of syndicated journalism and ignorant jingoism. For that true national opinion is in favour of friendship and co-operation. The belief that a certain numerical preponderance of ships means security is one on which Mr. Ponsonby throws great doubt. The most experienced experts are in doubt, he says, not only as to type of ships, but as to what a modern naval engagement means. He argues further: "In both Great Britain and Germany an attempt has been made on the part of the naval authorities to usurp the functions of the Foreign Office. But there is reason to believe that in Germany, anyhow, the Foreign Office is recovering its proper control." Mr. Ponsonby also questions the belief that a victory of Great Britain over Germany would be an unqualified gain for us. He rightly maintains that damage to both countries would be immeasurable. In crippling Germany, we should be dealing a fatal blow at our own commercial ascendancy.

THE BIGGER THE NAVY, THE SMALLER THE SECURITY.

"War settles nothing; it only sows the seeds of future discord." He adds:—

Surely it is worth a great sacrifice to avoid the possibility of such a disaster. But heavy payment for excessive preparation only drives us nearer to the edge of the precipice. If a quarter of the money spent on armaments, a quarter of the energy, ingenuity, and labour devoted to warlike preparations were given up to the organised, concerted, and deliberate furtherance of a policy of peace, the storm clouds which now hang over the horizon would assuredly lift and pass away. This policy has not been tried.

This remark reminds us that we have not heard much of late of the use to which our Government is putting the small sum set apart for promoting peaceful relations.

WAR A VESTED INTEREST.

Mr. Ponsonby concentrates in the following paragraph his view of the situation:—

Unfortunately there is no selfish gain to be derived from peace. War is a vested interest. To some considerable number it is a paying concern. Millions are invested in the construction of munitions of war. It is the interest of a large number of influential people to support and encourage any policy which makes for the increase of armaments. Financiers, indeed, are the tyrants who rule us to-day. A section of the Press is ready at their service, and the still unfortunately large mass of



Der Wahre Jacobl (Stuttgart).
John Bull applies more Naval leeches because his Cousin Michel has just done so, and—because his means allow him to.

uneducated opinion, whose patriotism takes the form of arrogant pride in superior strength, and whose conception of Imperialism is an ever-expanding Empire based on force, is always ready, when called upon, to make the necessary clamour.

Sir George Toulmin, M.P., follows in the same *Review* with a thorough-going defence of the naval expenditure approved by the Liberal Party. He says that the Liberal Party, "with courage but with profound sadness—not for ourselves alone, but for all Europe—accepts the heavy burden as absolutely necessary; and looks forward to the time when the friends of peace in every land shall be so strong that

It is the surplus population which is always to be feared. Yet war is not altogether inevitable. Already some nations are animated by a sincere spirit of peace. The progress of aviation is another element of peace. A moment's consideration of the dangers which it may offer to future belligerents will make people recoil from their realisation. Still, while proclaiming peace, the writer warns us that war is standing at our doors, and is, perhaps, only waiting for an opportune moment to break out. Finally, we are asked to remember that at the present time all that pacifism can ask for is a simultaneous limitation of armaments — to which the writer should surely have added a limitation of population.

THE CONCERT OF EUROPE:

IS IT REACTIONARY?

MR. H. J. DARTON-FRASER describes in the *Westminster Review* the genesis of the Russo-Turkish War, with the help of Turkish documents made accessible since the deposition of the late Sultan. His narrative tends to show that had the progressive Powers supported Midhat Pasha against the secret opposition of the Sultan and the designs of Russia and Austria, war might have been averted. He concludes by saying —

The genesis of the war of 1877-78 affords a conspicuous example of the dangers of the Concert policy and the advantages — from the Liberal standpoint at least — of a policy of *entente* between powers of liberal and pacific tendencies. Just as the speed of a squadron is that of its slowest ship, so the beneficial influence of the European Concert is that of its most reactionary unit.

As the Gladstonian policy was to support the Concert of Europe the significance of Mr. Darton-Fraser's conclusion is obvious.

UNIONIST PROSPECTS.

IN the *Round Table* for September the writer assumes the rôle of impartial observer, and declares that the country has come to the conclusion that disorder is

the enemy. Ordinarily this would have furnished ground for a Conservative reaction. But the Party that would ordinarily have profited by Conservative reaction appears to the country to have struck order out of its programme as it had struck out the Constitution three years ago:—

The discredit which at present seems to attach to the Unionist policy is due to a suspicion of opportunism, of recklessness, of emotionalism, and of a number of other qualities which are usually regarded as the antithesis of Conservatism. Change, too, is no longer inscribed solely upon the banners of the Liberals. If the Unionists return to power there are to be changes as vast as any which have been proposed by their adversaries.

MALTA FOR ERYTHREA.

THE *Rassegna Contemporanea* publishes a somewhat sensational article from the pen of a well-known Maltese Nationalist, Enrico Mizzi, on the present situation in the Mediterranean. For what he regards as England's dilemma he brings forward a solution that has at least the merit of novelty. Briefly, the proposal is that we should cede Malta to Italy in exchange for Erythrea. The writer begins by emphasising the importance of the recent conference at Malta between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill and Lord Kitchener, and the significance of the changes in our Mediterranean fleet. He believes the days of our naval supremacy all the world over to be past, and pictures us as seeking support from Continental allies. He does not believe the time ripe for an effective alliance between this country and France, mainly owing to our lack of a Continental army. He notes the immensely superior strategic position which Italy occupies in the Mediterranean since her invasion of Tripoli, so that the balance of power as between her and France has been considerably modified. Moreover, Italy and Austria are rapidly increasing their fleets, a fact which must cause concern both to France and England. In Signor Mizzi's opinion the present moment for England is "terrible," and the one favourable solution lies in

"the invaluable friendship of Italy, which hitherto she has not sufficiently appreciated." This friendship can be sealed by the cession of Malta. Once the ally of Italy, England need have no fear of seeing the route to India barred. Italy to-day sits astride the Mediterranean, and in the words of a Signor Colucci, quoted in the article, "between an European Italy and an African Italy it is inadmissible that Malta, the pylon of the bridge that unites the two shores, should remain in foreign hands." Were Malta ceded to Italy, it is argued, the island would become a self-governing colony, and we might be allowed to retain our right to use it both as a coaling-station and as a base for our fleet. It is suggested that if we held Erythrea we should greatly strengthen our position on the Red Sea and might some day conquer Abyssinia.



[Life]

[New York.]

Why not settle thus international conflicts?

IN THE TWO BIGGEST REPUBLICS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

ELECTIONEERING in the United States is hardly the dull thing which we know in this country; for it must be admitted that we take our political privileges as sadly as our pleasures. This contrast is the subject of an article in this month's *Pall Mall Magazine* by Mr. William H. Rideing. Under the impartial title of "A President, an Ex-President and a Candidate," we read much of Roosevelt, something of Taft and Bryan, and are introduced to a new portrait of Governor Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Rideing cheerfully tells a story against himself:—

When I was managing editor of the *North American Review*, Theodore Roosevelt called at our offices one day to



Kladderastatech.]

[Berlin.

The Bull Moose.

The wild hunter on the elk.

sell a manuscript, just as any other contributor might do, with a modest deference to editorial opinion and all the urbanity which smooths him in social intercourse. All he wanted was an immediate decision, and as we could not give that he took the manuscript back without a murmur of protest or a touch of annoyance. He was at the time Commissioner of the Police of New York, and doing very good work in that difficult position. Of course, we recognised his intelligence, his moral force and his ambition, but we did not foresee in him one who very soon would be President. I will confess that had our prescience gone that far we probably would have taken the proffered manuscript at once and unread, and

stocked our pigeon-holes on the best of terms with as many more manuscripts as he chose to offer.

We are reminded that it was Mr. Roosevelt himself who placed Mr. Taft in the presidential chair. The following scant sketch does the President bare justice:—

Meanwhile his favourite pupil, well-intentioned and diligent, gave satisfaction in the job he had inherited. Doing his very best, he failed. Mr. Taft is one of the simplest and most honourable of politicians; hardly a politician at all, not brilliant or epigrammatic or subtle, but judicial by training, and naturally a peaceful gentleman. He is almost as ponderous as he looks. I recall only one epigram of his. It agreeably surprised the guests at a dinner given in New York to Mr. W. D. Howells on the seventy-fifth birthday of that delightful author. Mr. Taft said that when he was delivering an address at Yale University in his college days, he had become doubly conscious of his inadequacy as soon as he discovered Mr. Howells in the audience, and nevertheless Mr. Howells had praised him at the close. "And compliments," he added, "are one of the few things in the world which do not wear out."

No one extolled him as Mr. Roosevelt did in those happy days when he was merely Secretary of State or Secretary for War. No friends were closer than the quondam schoolmaster and the quondam scholar, each pinning his faith to the other and emblazoning it. Mutual admiration could not have gone further, no bonds could have been stronger, no apothecy is more edifying. And now, O land of contrasts! The former schoolmaster wants to recover the school, and the scholar to keep it. They revile each other in dead earnest, and throw mud, like two hooligans. It is the saddest battle ever waged, a strife which all the better elements of the country deplore and blush at. No doubt Mr. Roosevelt enjoys it; one feels that Mr. Taft is ashamed of it.

ROOSEVELT AS IDEALIST.

COUNT OKUMA's eulogy of Theodore Roosevelt appears in the *Oriental Review*, and is interesting as an outside and impartial estimate of the great electoral protagonist. The Count admonishes those thoughtless persons who fail to admire the impetuous ex-President:—

My opinion of Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to win a third term as President differs from that of those Americans who indulge in adverse criticism of his action. It seems to me a pity that they do not appreciate the value of this great man who lives among them. These critics who attribute Mr. Roosevelt's action to his insatiable desire for fame show their inability to grasp the viewpoint of such a man. So far as fame is concerned, it is doubtful whether his present purpose will add to his fame or not. His name ranks equally with those of Washington and Lincoln, and Fame has little left to give to induce him to further risks. Now he is venturing where even Washington himself dared not to venture. He would not do this merely for the sake of fame; it is a passionate effort on his part to carry out his political creeds, for the sake of which he is determined, as it seems, to ignore the criticism of the world.

His primary purpose is to purify the political atmosphere of America, particularly in reference to the Republican party. He hopes to apply to the political world that standard of right and wrong which holds among individuals in everyday life. His efforts as Governor of New York and as President of the United States were devoted to the realisation of this ideal. He has done everything he could to wreck that system which is the outgrowth of the abuse of wealth, of power, and of special privileges. He made the political and social tyrants tremble

by restraining illegal corporations and monopolies and by punishing dishonest public officials. His every past act testifies to the nature of his ideal and to his passionate desire to materialise that ideal.

We can only trust that Mr. Roosevelt will be enabled to live up to his picture, but one cannot help remembering other politicians' discovery of their country's wrongs, before election and after—well, the reformer vanishes, and we are face to face with our old friend the apologist. There is little but praise in Count Okuma's appreciation, which is sufficiently tempered with wisdom to avoid prophecy, for he concludes with the naïve admission:—"Of course it is impossible to predict who will win the election, but to my mind Mr. Roosevelt does not care whether he is defeated or not so long as he is doing what he thinks right for his country. Apart from the question whether his election be beneficial to the United States or to other countries, recognition must be given him as the manliest man in the world."

AMERICA'S TASK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Hon. W. Morgan Shuster was at one time a member of the Philippine Commission, and his eight years' experience in the archipelago gives weight to the friendly criticism of American policy which he contributes to the *African Times and Orient Review*. The average American citizen is not much concerned about his duties in the Far East, but he has undertaken a portion of the "white man's burden" and must accordingly accept the gratuitous advice of his friends. Mr. Shuster writes more in sorrow than anger when he reflects:—

We have so many big and important things on hand in America at the present time that it is perhaps useless to expect that our people will, as a whole, devote the care and serious attention to the Philippine problem that it merits. We adopt an attitude something like that of the highly-paid carpenter who has no time to pick up the nails which he drops.

But whether we choose to face them now or not, there are some very serious difficulties about our leap into the colonial sea, in so far as pertains to the Philippines, and as time passes they will become more pressing and patent to all.

Mr. Shuster then proceeds to regret the lack of experienced colonial administrators, the tendency to include Philippine policy in the realm of party politics, and further deplors a system of administration which is too costly for a poor nation. He completes his category of complaint by a few home troubles:—

We have constantly preached to the Filipinos about the corrupt and tyrannical Spanish officials from whom we rescued them, and about the chaos and dishonesty which would result if we should turn the government over to them, the Filipinos. We, in other words, are the honest people, divinely commissioned to look after their finances. Yet in the first few years of our civil government there so many American officials were guilty of delinquency and embezzlement that the matter became a serious topic for discussion and semi-official apology, and the exaggerated moral effect on the Filipinos will not be lived down for many years.

Mr. Shuster is certainly the candid friend, and thus admonishes his old colleagues:—

At all events, we must guard against permitting our officials



Pasquino.]

[Turin.

Teddy Roosevelt's New Party as Italy sees it.

to view their career in the Islands as a mere holiday spectacle, or a mere stage on which petty princes may strut and roar only as real kings can do in the larger theatre of our country. One can see government there in embryo and in the making. Let us, then, see no embryonic dictators, however agreeable the rôle to those who may be temporarily performing it.

It is not all "blame, blame—praise never," for the critic pays tribute to the success already achieved:—

We seem to have realised the necessity of the firm and permanent planting of certain cardinal principles, to which general assent has apparently been given. Such are the doctrine of complete separation of Church and State, of the independence of the judiciary (though there is still some room for improvement), of free public schools, of the purity of the ballot-box wherever suffrage is granted, and of the construction of permanent highways and public buildings.

ONE of the latest things in sky-scrapers is described in *Cassier's*. The Bankers' Trust Company building is said to embody the highest achievements in sky-scraper construction. Counting basements, the building is forty-three stories high. It is based on the rock seventy-five or a hundred feet below the surface, and the foundation is laid of a heavy pillar of concrete resting on the rock. A coffer dam of concrete six or seven feet thick was formed around the central foundation.

SIX MONTHS AFTER.

CHINA'S PREDICAMENT.

UNDER the heading, "Six Months After the Drama," Comte Albert de Pouvoirville contributes to *La Revue* of August 1st an article on the present condition of affairs in China.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO

Explaining China's predicament, he says here is a country with the richest of soils, without money, financial institutions, or credit, and the people have not the ghost of a notion of economic or fiscal matters. Inevitably, then, the country was bound to become dependent on Foreign Powers. But we can understand and sympathise with the leaders of the triumphant revolution. Undertaken for the liberation of China from foreign yoke and outside obligations, the net result of its success is a probable increase of the previous burden and the creation of new obligations. The revolution, like all other revolutions, cost a great deal, and it at once became necessary to find money, and that quickly. That, indeed, was the first duty of Yuan Shi Kai and the Government, and it brought them face to face with a Europe, at first hesitating and suspicious, and afterwards acquiescent in principle, authoritative, punctilious, and draconian.

BOND SLAVES OF EUROPE.

Public opinion in China, as was to be expected, found the requirements of the Powers inexplicable, and there has been much discontent in consequence. The Chinese vented their wrath on Yuan Shi Kai, who had to negotiate the loan under most difficult circumstances, and overlooked the fact that their country was at the end of its resources, and was overwhelmed with debts, and that money must be procured on whatever conditions possible.

Immediately the universal cry went forth, "What

was the good of overthrowing the dynasty if the succeeding régime was going to overwhelm them with crushing charges and a humiliating tutelage by foreigners? The revolution was made to restore China to the Chinese, and yet the new régime is introducing the foreign element more than ever was done by the Imperial dynasty. We cannot endure it. Let us begin, even if we have to suffer for it, by refusing this money—which we need, but which we will not accept along with such shameful suspicions of slavery." The animosity of the yellow race was further aroused. The Chinese Republic, which Europe was going to control, was considered valid enough by European judges to guarantee a loan of sixty millions, yet this same Europe, while recognising China as a valid debtor and financial client, refuses to recognise her as a Government and as a political entity. From the point of view of international diplomacy the Republic has ceased to exist. She is not worthy to be a national figure—but she is considered responsible enough to pay!

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH.

The truth is, adds the writer, that since the disappearance of the dynasty popular passion has had no outlet for its ardour and enthusiasm. Disenchanted by the accomplishment of the revolution, the people are now suffering from a sort of lassitude. It is pointed out how divergent is public opinion in the North and in the South. The Northerners hate all foreigners, and yet are willing to resign themselves to the financial control of Europe, which must bring other control in its train. In the South and in the Centre, the people, imbued with the political teachings of Taoism and Confucianism, care little whether they live under a republican or a monarchical government, but they do take a direct interest in public affairs. They demand that China, empire or republic, shall continue to be a

confederation of autonomous provinces—autonomous as to taxation, military service, and internal administration. But not even the Chinese of the South can dispense with a budget or an army or a navy; and it is folly to say that these things should have disappeared with the sovereigns. A firm hand is needed to prevent a recurrence of the rupture patched up for the moment between the North and South. Has Yuan Shi Kai the hand and the head? Though he is only fifty-four, his life of work and ambitious activity is telling on his physique. Moreover, his moral position is less brilliant than it was. His retirement is even foreshadowed in certain circles. Nevertheless, those who wish to be rid of him have the least idea how to replace him.



[Quai.]

[Shanghai]

"Help!"

YOUNG CHINA: "I can manage him perfectly well by myself, thank you. Unfortunately, at the present moment he appears to be helplessly stuck in the mud."

A WARNING FROM JAPAN.

It is one thing to borrow money and another to call the tune, and Japan is apparently discovering this, if we read the signs of the times aright. Professor Kiroku Hayashi, who writes on "Racial Recognition and Economic Pressure" in the second number of the *African Times and Orient Review*, is alarmed at the prospect of endless indebtedness to European financiers. He says:—

To many of us out here in the East the new phase of the situation brings us face to face with a financial combination of Europe and America before which we may well hesitate and tremble. When it comes to fighting, we can fight and hold our own. But when the weapons are gold and silver we are at an immense disadvantage, as we have only just begun to practice the use of these, and our armament is the most meagre. So long as the money loaned us by the West was ostensibly for our commercial and industrial development, we could only be grateful, and regard the influence as for our good; but as we feel ourselves gradually being drawn into the coils of financial obligation to the Occident, and realise the disappearance of the right to call ourselves our own, we naturally begin to doubt whether after all our financial dependence on strangers will prove ultimately for our welfare. The only thing about which we have no doubt is the fact that the financial pressure of the West upon the East is increasing steadily with the months and years, and that the East will have to be more than wide awake if the ensuing difficulties are to be obviated. Things cannot be allowed to go on with the hope of some happy chance that they will right themselves. Pressure is bound to bring irritation, and this will lead to collision if not alleviated. We must, therefore, face the situation frankly, and call upon the West to consider with us the responsibility created by the circumstances.

He calls China in aid to give point to his argument:—

That country is to-day hopelessly in the hands of the West from a financial point of view. When a country loses its financial independence its sovereignty is little more than a name. The spectacle of the representatives of 400,000,000 of people wriggling in the hands of financial syndicates, such as we have been witnessing in China for some time past, is pathetic in the extreme. When a country is so wholly at the mercy of strangers, it is unnecessary to say that its future depends altogether on the altruism of its masters. So far we have escaped this humiliation in Japan; and if we are permitted to prosecute our policy we hope to be able to make ends meet without foreign interference.



[Le Rire]

The Russo-Japanese Reconciliation.

JAPAN: "Let us forget the past. Shake hands!"

While hoping for the best, the writer suggests that so far as Japan is concerned there will be no acquiescence if the methods of Shylock are used to her abasement.

HAS THE PARTITION OF CHINA BEGUN?

UNDER the unexplained title, "Agree with Thine Adversary," Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, in the *Fortnightly*, seeks to throw light on the actual state of things in the Far East. On the surface it appears that the integrity and independence of China are amply secured by international But such agreements are only secondary to the Treaties entered into by China herself. These latter include the cession to Japan of Port Arthur, of the Manchurian railway and of the Autung-Mukden railway, as well as the abandonment of the Sin-ming-tun line. We are left in the dark as to how far the open door to all nations is possible under obligations assumed by China to Japan and Russia. Then the Convention of 1910 between Russia and Japan bound those Powers to respect each other's rights in Manchuria, and to assist each in maintaining the *status quo*: and the Convention of 1912, shortly to develop into an alliance, binds both to respect each other's "sphere of interest": Russia's being "Outer Mongolia and Northern Manchuria," Japan's "Inner Mongolia and Southern Manchuria."

Mr. Colquhoun ascribes "the initial impetus to the Russo-Japanese union for spoliation" to the "amazing indiscretion" of Mr. Knox, United States Secretary, in objecting to Japan's encroachments on China, and in proposing the abandonment of the Manchurian railways by Russia and Japan. Mr. Knox got no support for this futile suggestion, and "the chief result was at once to unite Russia and Japan in the determination to maintain Manchuria as their own special preserve."

The conclusion of the writer is that "our alliance with Japan and our friendship with Russia must not blind us to the fact that they are pursuing a joint policy of territorial expansion in Asia, and at the same time embarking on an unprecedented naval expenditure which cannot fail to affect us." He asks, what is our policy to be?

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary*, points out that a formal alliance between Russia and Japan is superfluous, and he forewarns—

British politicians that it behoves them to familiarise themselves with the idea of Russo-Japanese guardianship over China, and virtual protectorate, resembling in character, but surpassing in results, Anglo-Russian tutelage in Persia.

East and West for August reports the sudden death of its founder and editor, Mr. B. M. Malabari. He was at Simla, talking on the telephone to a contributor to the magazine, when he was suddenly taken ill. He went into his room, called for tea, groaned twice, and was no more. Every effort will be made to conduct his magazine on the usual lines.

CHINA IN LEADING STRINGS.

THE Editor of the *Oriental Review* devotes many pages to a symposium on "The Future of China," which enables one to appreciate the many-sided problems awaiting solution, whether by internal adjustment or external action. The statement of case is thus presented:—

Recent developments in Chinese affairs seem to show that—
(1) If money be not forthcoming at once the Chinese soldiers may mutiny at any moment; (2) The Six Powers will not lend money unless they obtain the right of financial supervision; (3) The Chinese provinces are against such supervision, and President Yuan Shih Kai does not dare ignore this opposition; (4) The Chinese are either not able or not willing to advance their own money for the operation of the government; (5) It is therefore necessary for the world to be prepared for a serious situation in China.

This being true—(1) Are the Chinese able to govern themselves? (2) Can the Chinese Republic be successful? (3) In case the Republic fails, what will become of China? (4) What is the best solution of the Chinese situation (a) from the Chinese standpoint, and (b) from the world's standpoint?

The most interesting papers are by Dr. Berthold Laufer, who states empirically that "China can take care of herself," and Professor Chester Lloyd Jones, who is equally emphatic in viewing the crisis as "a situation full of danger."

While occupying different camps, both writers are concerned that the integrity of China shall be maintained. Professor Jones admits the necessity of foreign loans, but Dr. Laufer strongly inveighs against interference of any kind, and uses strong language:—

The best solution of the Chinese situation will come from China herself, as long as the Powers keep their greedy hands off. Japan should not be hostile to the new republic, but welcome it heartily and enter with it into a close alliance and amity. The aggressive anti-Chinese policy followed by Japan in Manchuria for the last years was a gross blunder. Japan thus forgot her own historical rôle and incurred the animosity of all Asiatic peoples. Japan must stand up for the integrity of China, and join hands with her against the white man's predatory aggressiveness. Learn from the Panislamic Movement and the Arabs! The Powers rule the world not by means of the intellectual and moral superiority which they by no means possess, but because of the discord among the nations of Asia and Africa. The storm-centre for the peace of the world is not China but Europe. The best means for the preservation of

universal peace must be sought in a counterpoise against the white peril, in a common understanding and federation of all native races of Asia and Africa against the insane encroachments of the infidels. Peoples of Asia and Africa, unite for the most sacred ideals!

THE WORK OF THE THIRD DUMA.

THE *Russian Review* contains several interesting surveys of the work of the third Duma. It opens with a summary statement by M. Rodzyanko, President of the Imperial Duma. He says:—

The chief merit of the young National Assembly of Russia is, I think, that it has successfully accomplished these tasks, and, after tranquillising the country, has proved that without revolution and the excesses accompanying it, there is possible a forward movement, slow, it is true, but always advancing, with an evolution of the life of the country and practical reforms. We must not forget that after a ruinous war, after all the internal disorders, in five years the finances have all the same been regulated and brought into a brilliant condition, the strength of the army has been re-established, a beginning has been made with the renovation of the fleet, a land reform of the most enormous importance has been carried into execution, the local law-courts have been remodelled, a wide development of public instruction has been made possible, considerable improvements have been introduced in the mutual relations of employers and workmen, and order has been brought into the work of all the ministries and of the organs of local self-government.

The President concludes by hoping that the impending elections to the fourth Duma will return most of the members of the third.

EDUCATION UNIVERSAL AND FREE.

M. Evgrav Kovalevsky, Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee, reviews the educational work of the Duma. He says that the financial proposal of May 16th, 1908, to assign 6,000,000 roubles for educational needs settled the question of universal education in Russia. He reports that the third Duma always heartily supported the equality of women in education, and in all the Bills which it passed women obtained the place in this province which ought to belong to them. He further reports:—

The Imperial Duma was always disposed to support the wish of non-Russian nationalities to preserve their culture and languages, within limits which do not openly infringe the interest of the State.

An important factor in the legislative work of the Duma was its aim of decentralising the administration of schools, and associating unofficial bodies and private persons with the work of public education.

It is a great thing to have brought system into the extension of school work, and to have established the principles of universal and free education.

Very typical have been the efforts made to destroy in the school system all class barriers, and to democratise schools of all types.

FIVE YEARS AGAINST A CENTURY!

The writer adds:—

In five years the Budget of Public Education has reached 170 million roubles, while in 1907 it was only 85 million roubles. In other words, the Budget has doubled, and in five years of the representative régime we have assigned to education as much as large as that which was spent on it in the preceding 185 years under the old régime (1802-1907).



[Kitchin.]

[Vieana.]

China, a modern State, also practises the policy of the open hand.

HOLIDAY, SPORT, TRAVEL.

OUR SEA-FRONTS.

BEAUTIFUL AND OTHERWISE.

A TIMELY article on the "Architectural Treatment of Sea-Fronts" is that by Mr. Brook Kitchin, in the July number of the *Architectural Review*.

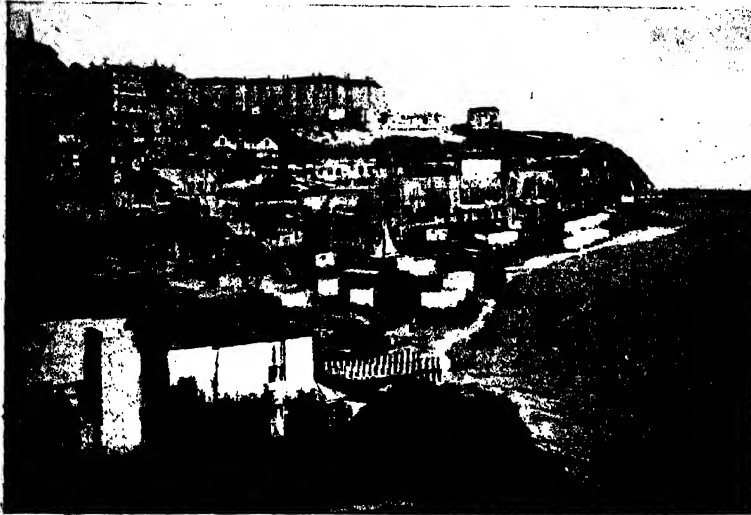
by the absence of any considered arrangement is confused and spasmodic. Brighton, with its fine sea-line, depends for effect on its single tier of high buildings and the lay-out of the area between these and the sea. Ventnor, with its natural advantages, depends on the groups of buildings scattered somewhat aimlessly on its steep contour lines.

Southport, Eastbourne, West Cowes, and many other towns have developed the garden lay-out greatly to the attraction of the fronts, though the character of the garden frequently leaves the impression of the engineer rather than of the artist gardener. The Green at Cowes is cited as an example of the effect of grass, trees, and sculpture on the sea-front.

THE TOWN PLANNING ACT.

The powers granted under the Town Planning Act will now enable councils to determine in advance the street-lines and the line of sea-frontage of newer sea-side places, and no council having at heart the prosperity of its town can afford

to neglect the opportunity it possesses of laying out the sea-frontage to the best advantage. The careful preservation of natural features, and a sincere effort to secure a sense of harmony between buildings and the natural features, should always be aimed at.



The Sea-Front at Ventnor.

By courtesy of the *Architectural Review* for July.

VENTNOR AND COWES.

One of the most depressing sensations to a person afflicted with a sense of beauty, he says, is the degradation of our beautiful seashores. We seem to have touched the lowest depths of architectural baseness in catering for the holiday-making public. Happily, however, there are exceptions, and it is also satisfactory to be able to record a great advance in recent years. In such towns as Cowes, Ryde, Ventnor, or Bournemouth, where some natural shelter exists, or where climatic influences are favourable, the presence of trees near the sea-front produces admirable results. Ventnor presents, perhaps, the maximum opportunity for a sea and south aspect in its buildings, and though advantage has been taken of it, it is not with the architectural effect which the opportunity offered. The actual effect produced



The Green at Cowes.

By courtesy of the *Architectural Review* for July.

"THE LOVE OF PAIN."

MISS CONSTANCE CLYDE writes in *East and West* on our reaching out for pain. She insists upon—

the fact that what we may frankly call the love of pain is more innate in us than is usually imagined. Generally speaking, it needs less encouragement than people think. The desire for what materialists call a rough time (what in religious people is felt as the need of penance) is part of human nature. It cannot be eradicated, it is as much part of that Nature as the opposite desire for ease and luxury, and it is more lasting than the opposite desire for ease and luxury. Pleasure has no such faithful disciples as has pain. Monte Carlo gaming tables attract adherents less fervent than Tibetan monasteries. St. Simon Stylites stayed longer on his pillar than Nero in his palace. When the passion for penance seizes the human soul it holds it in firmer thrall than does any passion for pleasure, for pleasure is not a descent down a hill, as is so often pictured. Rather it is a sea wherein we plunge, only to return to the surface in spite of ourselves. The more we think of it the less seldom can we realise the embodiment of that simple oft quoted phrase 'the pleasure lover.' The man who pursues pleasure from the cradle to the grave is practically non-existent; the man who pursues pain from the cradle to the grave is everywhere.

WHAT IS AN IDEAL HOLIDAY?

MR STEPHEN PAGET, author of the *Confession of Medicine*, contributes to the August number of the *Parents' Review* a charming essay on the subject of holidays.

LONDON FOR COUNTRY CHILDREN

When we Londoners talk of holidays we are thinking of anywhere but London, he says, but many of us dream now and again of a holiday in London. London however has been so much with us these many years that we shall never see her with amazement. Mr Paget has another dream which runs thus: If he commanded sufficient wealth of money and time he would have up from the country every June and every Christmas two or three really nice children who have never been in London. They must be talkative, ambitious, imaginative, young people between fourteen and eighteen from some dull place in the Midlands and he would give them their unforgettable first sight of London. This not being realisable, he says that at some future day the Government may introduce a Country Children's London Holiday Bill to compel every Londoner rated at £100 or more to provide board and lodging for a fortnight each year for two children who have never seen London.

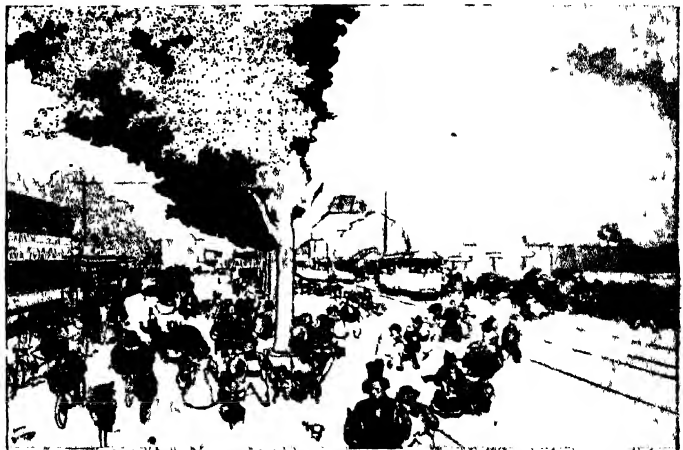
CHILDREN AND NATURE

Leaving these fancies Mr Paget gives us his idea of the meaning of holidays. He compares holidays to music. We enjoy holidays as

we enjoy music, he says. In each of them there is the same form of experience—the quiet, happy recognition and appreciation of something beautiful addressed to oneself. A holiday is a performance which Nature arranges for us and addresses to us, but we cannot take it all in. We have a sort of turnstile inside us, which lets in one impression at a time and no more, and we count those impressions which get through, but, alas! we forget a large number left kicking their heels outside. Were we only keener, wiser and better than we are, Nature would get more impressions into us. From some inquiries which Mr Paget recently made it appears that on an average people are seventeen before they attain real admiration of scenery. It takes education, experience and wisdom to admire scenery, and children cannot obtain these acquirements ready-made. Scenery to impress children must be sensational; they will attend to a storm, a cataract, a precipice. Those who are old enough will observe and admire Nature in their own erratic fashion without being urged.

SOME HOLIDAY REQUIREMENTS

It is a real good family holiday which Mr Paget has in mind, a magic time earned by work and ended by work. A holiday should neither be too long nor too short. More than eight weeks is not a holiday, but a house in the country. Among the many gains of a holiday this is set high, that it brings us nearer the children and them to us. Besides sight-seeing and the pursuit of health, some books, which must not be rubbish, are necessary, and there must be added the pleasant sense of leisure, freedom, elbow room, time to turn round and space to turn round in, and the sense of a simpler way of living, the riddance from the machinery of our life in London.



[Le Parc]

A French Holiday Crowd.

BRITAIN'S LOST REPUTATION.

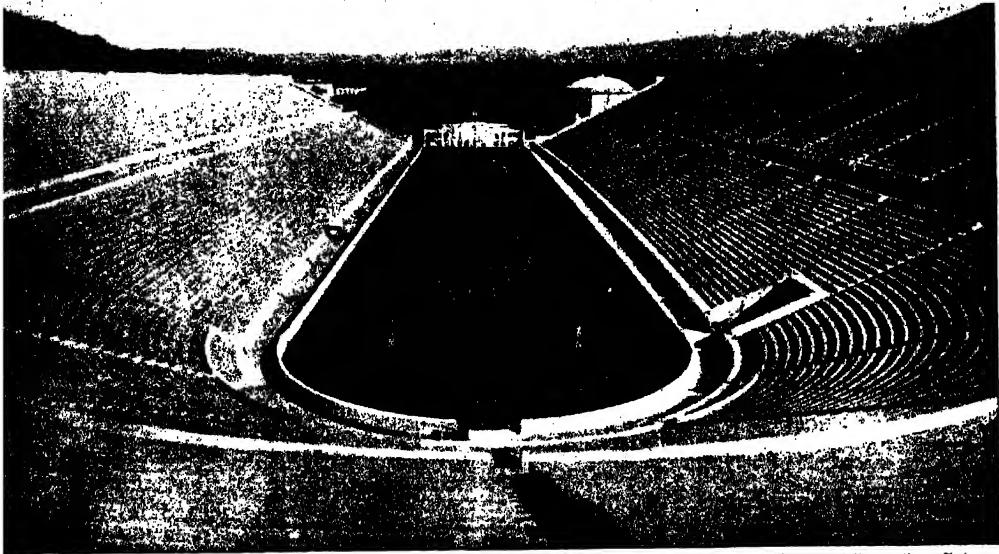
THE results of the Fifth Olympiad at Stockholm have caused much heart-burning, but in the *Badminton Magazine* Mr. Adolphe Abrahams suggests that we were beaten because we did not take trouble, and that there are excellent grounds for encouragement if we take pains, without which success is impossible. Among other things, Mr. Abrahams believes in the value of the professional trainer :—

I am sure that many who see the results of American training imagine that we have only to import a trainer from across the Atlantic to produce a team of world's record breakers. Let us have the trainer by all means. (His salary, by the way, would

THE EAR AS EYE.

THE *English Mechanic* records the latest marvel of science, an instrument enabling the blind to see, or at least to locate light by means of the ear. The inventor is Mr. Fournier d'Albe, of Birmingham University, who has made use of the well-known property of selenium of changing its resistance under the action of light. The instrument is called the "Optophone," and consists of two parts, and is thus described :—

One of them is a pair of high-resistance telephones, as used for wireless telegraphy. The other is a long box, measuring 18 in. by 4 in. by 6 in., which contains the selenium bridge, the



By courtesy of the

The Stadium at Athens.

[*Architectural Review* for July.

be one which most professional men would envy if we paid him what he receives in America.) He would get the best out of our men, but if an athlete has been running or jumping wrongly for years he could not be sufficiently untaught to be taught. Our matured long-jumper of twenty-three feet could not be turned into a twenty-five feet man; but a boy capable of nineteen feet might be the ideal material from which to make a world's champion. America knows well the importance of getting at the malleable material whose nervous system has not yet become grooved in wrong paths. To educe absolutely the best possible out of our available material we ought to begin preparing now, not for the Games at Berlin in 1916, but for those in 1920.

THE above illustration refers to the article on the Stadium at Athens, which appeared in our last issue on page 184. It represents the last restoration carried out under the supervision of Hansen of Vienna.

battery, the wire resistances, two adjustable carbon resistances and a clockwork interrupter. The last is there for the purpose of making the telephone current intermittent, as a continuous current is inaudible in the telephone.

The method of using the optophone is as follows: The telephones are attached to the head, and the optophone box is carried in the right hand, connected by flexible wires with the telephones. On turning on the current and starting the clockwork, a ticking or rasping sound is heard in the telephones. This can be reduced to silence by adjusting the sliding carbon resistance, and by an auxiliary resistance giving a fine adjustment. That silence will continue so long as the light shining into the box remains of the same intensity; but a very slight change of illumination, either a brightening or darkening, suffices to restore the sound in the telephone, and the loudness of the sound produced measures the extent of the brightening or darkening of the light.

In practice it is found best to adjust the resistances so that the brightest light available produces silence, and then the various shades of darkness produce sounds of corresponding intensity.

A NEW GARDEN OF EDEN.

THE August number of the *Geographical Journal* contains a full report of the lecture delivered before the Royal Geographical Society by Sir William Willcocks, and gives the results of his surveys in Mesopotamia on behalf of the Turkish Government. There are few themes possessing more interest than "The Garden of Eden and Its Restoration," and still fewer authorities who can vie with Sir William in the rarest combination of literary charm and technical skill. The exploration of the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris has been conducted with a full sense of the romance associated with the earliest settlements of mankind, and at the same time directed by the need of recovering the lost fertility of the land for the service of the present and future generations of the sons of men.

So charmingly does he discourse of the past that the reader is almost tempted to forget that Sir William is an official concerned with contracts. Of the actual site of Eden he says:

In my first lecture I had stated that the Garden of Eden of the Semites must have been near an outcrop of hard rock as we see it at Ansh upstream of Hit where water could be led off from above a rapid and utilized for irrigating, with free flow, gardens situated a little downstream and above the reach of the highest floods. But at Hit, no place could be found for a garden without lifting up water or protecting dyke; because, otherwise, any garden irrigated in the time of low supply would be inundated in flood, and if irrigated in flood would be left high and dry in the time of low supply. Since then I have studied in the spirit the scriptures of Sumer and Akkad, and see that their earliest settlements were made inside the level plain perennially under water, where well protected dykes kept out the floods which are there never more than three feet above ground level, and where the firm wild terrors and desert Anals, they could build their cities and temples and cultivate their fields which could be irrigated by free flow through openings in the dykes. It was in the marshes surrounding their settlements that they encountered the giant brood of Hamut mentioned in the first tablet of creation. Shunks from the Persian Gulf travel up the Tigris to Samarra north of Baghdad, and must have been then a now a terror to builders. The beasts described as raging lions and lions in the translations may have been lions and wild boars, of which the former were common in Lower Babylonia before the Arabs possessed firearms, and the latter are still exceedingly numerous. It is no unreasoning tradition which places the Garden of Eden of Sumer and Akkad, the city of Eridu and its temple of Sagil, at Kurnah, the late point of junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, though I cannot but think that it will eventually be found just north of Ur at the ancient junction of the two rivers.

Sir William possesses the blessed gift of imagination, and his descriptions of what he sees are always picturesque and informed with historical reference, his theories are clothed with verisimilitude which may well be the truth itself.

In an interesting comparison he says:—

When human beings first appeared on the earth, and for many a generation afterwards, men could only have just held their own against wild animals in the while their dwelling-places were surrounded by forests and jungles, the unending struggle must have left them but little time to make any real advance in civilisation. It was far different in the oases of Arabia and practical oases like Ansh and Hit on the Upper Euphrates. Here it was possible for men to destroy the existing wild beasts, and as their numbers could not be recruited out of the deserts,

they were exterminated, and men had leisure to become gradually civilised. "Amalek was the first of the nations" was spoken, with knowledge, of the Arabs stretching from the delta of the Nile to the Upper Euphrates. Living in tents and using gourds for vessels, they have left no traces such as we see in Egypt and Babylonia, but Arabia has been able to pour forth from her parched loins her vile sons who began the subjugation of both the Nile valley and the valley of the Euphrates. Everything in Egypt was easy and to hand, the Nile was and is the most stately and majestic of rivers, and, carrying a moderate amount of deposit, creates no serious difficulties for the dwellers on its banks; the Garden of the East the land of Egypt, is very fertile, and the climate is mild in winter and never parches in summer. Egypt, therefore, produced no world ideas. None of her sons were possessed of a fine frenzy, with eyes glancing from heaven to earth and earth to heaven. It was far different with Babylonia. The Tigris and Euphrates in flood are raging torrents and their ungoverned and turbid waters need curbing with no ordinary bridle. Babylonia's soil is very fertile, but the winters are severe indeed and the summers swinge and prolonged. The range of temperature is between 20 degrees and 120 degrees in the shade. Brought up in a hard school, they possessed virile intellects.

The article is accompanied by an excellent map, and the *Journal* should achieve a record sale, for its contents throughout maintain the highest level of interest.

ESCAPE TO THE WHITE MAN.

THAT the white man is a walking city of refuge in the dark places of the earth is a fact attested afresh by an incident mentioned by P. Amaury Talbot, in the *Journal of the African Society*. He describes his tour from the Gulf of Guinea to the Central Sudan. He says:—

Only a few months ago as I sat at my writing table, a boy of about sixteen staggered in utterly exhausted. According to his story, two men had hired him at Calabar to accompany them to the interior. Whenever they neared a town they sent him through the bush giving him an excuse that there was something in his hand which must not be seen but really test questions should be asked on their return without him. When the town of Ojo was reached he was taken to the house of the head chief, to whom they arranged to sell the boy for £20, and there left him. After a while in iron cage was brought out, such as is used for human sacrifice. The boy said: "The head chief tied his hunting knife about his waist and stood by the main door. I was on the other side of the compound by his principal wife. She said, 'I am sorry for you, because they are going to kill you.' If you could get away perhaps you could reach white man. I slipped behind her and ran out through the little door. It was night time and people came with lanterns to seek for me. I dared not follow the roads lest other towns should be warned of my escape. But on the third day I saw Forest Guard Okoro who helped me."

Captives and prisoners have good cause to welcome white rule in Africa, however great has been Gwanga's regret the restraint it imposes.

ASH ejectors or means used for ridding the steamship of the mass of ash and clinkers which accumulate on all voyages are described in *Cassier's* for August by G. L. Zimmer. The method adopted in the British Navy is to crush the clinkers ashes, and other refuse, and then expel by pneumatic pressure through an opening in the bottom of the ship.

SCIENCE, PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL.

A NEW SCIENCE.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

THE *Correspondant* of August 10th contains an article, by Professor Paul Girardin, on a most interesting subject—namely, Human Geography

LABOURS OF M. BRUNHES

About fifteen years ago M. Jean Brunhes gave a series of lectures at the Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales on such subjects as coal irrigation, the dwelling, etc. He taught that wood and coal, water and stone, for instance, were an integral part of geography, and he showed how their presence or their absence affected the lives of the peoples of the world. The results of his studies seem to have been embodied in a book, 'Human Geography' and recently a second edition so enlarged and improved as to be almost a new book has been published. The Geographical Society of Paris has awarded the work its gold medal, and the French Academy the Hülphen prize. In addition the labours of M. Brunhes have been crowned by the creation of a new Chair of Human Geography at the Collège de France and the author has been invited to be its first occupant.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY DEFINED

While diplomatic or political geography finds nothing in maps but facts connected with frontiers or treaties, M. Brunhes says to his pupils: 'Close your books and open your eyes on the world. Nature, the fields, dwellings, railways, men. Observe for yourselves, make geography for yourselves.' In order to be able to teach his system and organise his teaching in absolute independence M. Brunhes went to a Swiss university. Human geography is a novelty of a subject, placing itself as it does between political and economic geography and making appeal to such auxiliary sciences as history, statistics, etc. The doctrine of M. Brunhes is by no means the same as the anthropogeography of Friedrich Ratzel or the social geography of Camille Vallaux, though the efforts of these two scientists to make of geography something more than is usually understood by the term were laudable enough. M. Brunhes defines human geography as being much more the geography of human endeavour than the geography of races and human masses. This fixes the place of human geography among the sciences already constituted—ethnography, anthropology, and language—together with statistics, demography, and economic geography, all of which have in view human masses, and are concerned with the consideration of individuals and articles of commerce and the estimating of averages rather than the consideration of their distribution.

PICTORIAL MAPS

Thus human geography absorbs political geography. M. Brunhes begins with the three essential facts of

shelter, food, and clothing. He considers the dwelling and the path which leads to it and food in connection with the cultivated fields, cattle, cereals, meat, milk, etc. Thirdly, he speaks of man's pillage of Nature, without restitution, for his needs or caprices, or simply for the love of destruction. This destructive exploitation of Nature may embrace the cutting down of timber, the exhaustion of the quarry or the mine for stone, gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, oil, etc., without restoring anything to the earth. He deals with humanity as represented by some 1,500 millions of beings on our planet, and studies the reasons of their varying distribution over the surface of the globe, owing to greater or fewer facilities of life, climatic conditions and other things. He says the facts of population movements and density, emigration and colonisation should all be depicted on the map as important geographical facts. He would have the map picture to us a village with its houses and roads and a city with its streets, avenues, wide roads and houses built or to build. Rivers and other national routes, such as railways, should also be shown; in fact, there is a whole geography of circulation alone.

LEARNING BY OBSERVATION.

Having somewhat explained his subject, how does M. Brunhes propose to proceed? His method is that of observation with the open eye of the world as the new philosophy of introspection is the eye of conscience opened on the inner phenomena. The tourist, the mountaineer, the traveller all learn geography unconsciously. M. Brunhes would have everybody taught how to see the facts of terrestrial reality in all their vigour, in all their colour as the first duty of geography.

EXTERMINATION CONDEMNED

Professor Girardin discusses from the point of view of M. Brunhes a few subjects. Having applied the new method to the consideration of the dwelling and the migrations of population, he refers at some length to the destructive economy of extermination, when man destroys for the sake of destruction without thinking of others. By cutting down forests and exterminating animals, birds and native races, man is exhausting Nature in many forms. Reference is also made to the extermination of native races by such methods as slavery and the introduction of alcohol. The geography of coal and gold shows how cities which have sprung up in the mining regions are ephemeral and how they are doomed to be effaced when the mines are exhausted. But M. Brunhes is not the first to deal with the stupid destruction by the present generation of much natural wealth. It was necessary to prove that the geographical method is the most convenient to study these facts taken singly and together, and to group and classify them. M. Brunhes has endeavoured to do all this. Professor Girardin and other experts are of opinion that he has succeeded.

THE LAST OF THE GREAT VICTORIANS.

THAT excellent little monthly, *The Millgate*, contains an interesting interview with Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace by Mr. Frederick Rockell. For three hours the veteran scientist and reformer reviewed the many problems to the elucidation of which he has devoted so many long years of his useful life.

On the subject of world evolution Dr. Wallace naturally had much to say, believing as he does that "an orderly and purposive variety is the keynote of the universe." This variety "provides for the development of man in endless diversity, not of body, but of mind. So far as bodily structure is concerned man's evolution is finished. Man's physical structure stopped evolving when he began to use outside aids to express his individuality. When man discovered fire and its uses; when he made weapons and invented traps; when he began to use tools; when he developed speech; when he commenced to conquer Nature; then further evolution was shifted from the physical to the mental plane."

"Physical dissimilances between men are as nothing compared with their wide mental differences. In the various gradations between the ordinary man and the genius, what wonderful variety! And between men of genius these differences are even more striking."

As a scientist of the highest repute, Dr. Wallace's testimony to the truths of spiritualism possesses more than ordinary interest, and his interviewer records that—

whatever may be the grounds of his faith, it was impossible to hear Dr. Wallace talk on the subject for five minutes without perceiving that to him spiritualism was no mere working hypothesis, nor a question of speculation, but a conviction settled beyond cavil or dispute. I did not, therefore, question him as to the evidences of his belief. I was more interested to learn what that belief had taught him as to man's destiny—what was man's state after death?

"We gather from people who have passed over," said Dr. Wallace, "that man goes on developing in the spiritual world towards that infinite variety which is the object of life on earth."

"But," I asked, "if this development can go on in the spiritual world, why was it necessary for an earth life at all?"

"The earth life is necessary," said Dr. Wallace, "in order, as it were, to get a point of departure for the individual spirit." The inference I drew from his further remarks was that the purpose of material evolution was to establish conditions out of which man's individuality could come into being. Without such material conditions the individualisation of humanity out of the Godhead (this was not the exact word Dr. Wallace used) might not have been possible. But that individualisation once achieved, growth and development could go on in the spiritual world apart from, and independent of, material conditions.

Dr. Wallace retains his faith in the future of Democracy, and is a convinced Socialist, having been converted by Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Mr. Rockell explored a wide field in his interview, and gives the outlines of an interesting educational

suggestion, which shows that he is at least a generation in advance of his time. We are glad to see that Dr. Wallace repudiates the suggestion that he is a convert to the latest fad of Eugenics:—

"Wherever did I advocate any such preposterous theories?" he said in scorn. "No: a reference to any of my writings; not a word is quoted in justification of this scientific libel. Where can they put their finger on any statement of mine that as much as lends colour to such an assertion? Why, never by word or deed have I given the slightest countenance to eugenics. Segregation of the unfit, indeed! It is a mere excuse for establishing a medical tyranny. And we have enough of this kind of tyranny already."

A REFORMED ALMANACK.

IN the *British Columbia Magazine* for July Mr. M. B. Cotsworth advocates his scheme for "a rational almanack." He recalls Julius Caesar's reform, by which the odd-numbered months were given thirty-one days each, and the even ones thirty days each, with the exception of February, which then ended the year. This was altered by Augustus, jealous of Julius' fame, into the present extraordinary and arbitrary calendar. Mr. Cotsworth's scheme is set forth in the table below. Thirteen months each with twenty-eight days, each beginning with a Sunday, is his simple proposal:—

JAN.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sol
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY
MARCH	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	AUG.
APRIL	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	SEPT.
MAY	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	OCT.
JUNE								NOV.
								DEC.

He thinks that perhaps the Chinese Government may decide in its favour. The 365th day in the year should be made an international holiday, apart from both weekly dates and monthly dates. The last point was agreed on amongst leaders of calendar reform throughout the world. Easter should be held on a fixed date in April. The new month he would call Sol.

THAT French culture is in danger, that young Frenchmen, presumably educated, are losing their ability to use their native tongue with the old-time clearness and correctness, not to say elegance and distinction; that the scientific method, in imitation of Germany, is ousting the old French style, are tendencies discussed in the *North American Review* by Mr. Allan Ball, who writes on "the rescue of French culture." He traces the tendency back to the anti-classical propaganda in France, and its alliance with the political Radicalism that is sociological and utilitarian. The situation is described as "a crisis in French" and has led to the formation of a League for the Defence of French Culture.

MAX NORDAU ON DEGENERATION.

IN the *Hibbert Journal* Dr Max Nordau discusses his favourite theme. As against the proposal for the sterilisation of degenerates, he says "we need not interfere, the process accomplishes itself automatically." The advanced degenerate cannot beget or bear children. Weismann's theory finds no mercy. It is not a scientific hypothesis, but mysticism of the worst kind --

Weismann has attempted to deny that the germ of life which is transmitted by parents to offspring can share in the change sustained by the parental organism. To future historians of science it will be a matter for astonishment that such an extravagant doctrine can have been conceived by a biologist and accepted, for a time, by serious scientists.

WHAT IS HERITABLE

Only those acquired characteristics are heritable which influence the quality of the germ --

A state of the nervous system which affects the innervation of the germ glands and their physical and chemical function, a dyscrasy of the organic liquids, through which the chemical composition of the glands, the nutriment drawn into them from the blood, and the germ cells formed and secreted by them, is altered, do influence the germ plasma to such an extent as to make it quite intelligible that it should form new individuals who resemble their parents, but are somewhat different, or very different, from their more distant ancestors.

"A GENERAL LOOSENING OF MORALITY"

These give thousands the courage to express and follow tendencies which they would otherwise have suppressed with shame. Not only so --

We gradually observe a general loosening of morality, a disappearance of logic from thought and action, a morbid irritability and vacillation of public opinion, a relaxation of character.

A mean cowardly egoism, which is pleasantly dubbed "sovereignty of the personality," smothers public spirit, the sense of national solidarity, energetic patriotism, self-sacrifice for the common weal is becoming a rarity, while anti-militarism, anti-patriotism, and twiddle about the theory of anarchism abound.

'INTOXICATION' THE CAUSE OF DEGENERACY

Of remedy Dr Nordau is chary. The degenerate himself is doomed: his heredity is his fate. The root of degeneracy is an intoxication of one or both progenitors. Intoxication from without is happily being combated, not without prospect of success, by the Gothenburg system, temperance legislation by the new way of treating syphilis with Ehrlich's salvarsan, sanitation, protection of people from adulterated food stuffs. Auto-intoxication, organic wear and tear through fatigue consequent on over-exertion -- is the more difficult and deadly.

The dominant part played in production by the machine, to a mere attendant on which man in the factory has been degraded, and the ever increasing division of labour, which condemns the worker to an eternal, automatic repetition of a small number of movements, and reduces the part taken in his work by the intellectual faculties to a minimum, wears him out one-sidedly, and therefore quicker and more completely than is the case when, with a varied, manifold activity, which calls in turn upon different groups of muscles and requires the continual inter-

vention of imagination, judgment, and will, he manufactures some complicated object of common use from the raw material up to the perfect article.

THE ILLUSION OF WEALTH.

Dr Nordau lays his finger on the spot from which this evil arises --

The whole end of civilisation seems to be economic. All progress aims at facilitating and augmenting the production of goods. That in this process the individual is being worn out is not considered. The world economy is not eudæmonistic. It does not ask whether it enhances the happiness of the single human being. It produces wealth, and sets this on a level with happiness -- a manifest illusion.

SOCIALISM A REMEDY.

Socialism would be a remedy --

Extreme State intervention in the sense of the Socialistic programme, while it would deprive the individual of all economic autonomy, would probably ensure to him better hygienic conditions, short hours of labour, a better style of living, freedom from care, and leisure to occupy himself in things that bring diversion and entertainment, and would rescue him from the over exertion and fatigue that make him a progenitor of degenerates. Since, however, it seems chimerical to look for a realisation of the integral Socialistic programme at any date to which we can now look forward -- modest tentative measures like Mr Lloyd George's Old Age Insurance are of no efficiency -- we must regard this theoretically conceivable remedy for degeneration as practically inapplicable.

THE DECISIVE CONTEST BETWEEN NATIONS

Once, Dr Nordau points out degeneracy affected only the ruling class of the nations. Now, with a population more and more urban it affects the people as a whole. Degeneration has its chief home in the large towns: the population of the large towns is condemned as a whole to degeneracy.

One thing is certain in the great historic contest of the nations: the advantage will rest with those that know how to maintain a strong and tolerably prosperous and contented peasantry, and the first to go under will be those that most thoroughly transform themselves into peoples of large towns.



A. G. 111

Crime in Paris.

"This is what they are coming to in the Paris police."

SYNDICALISM.

IN the *North American Review* Mr. Louis Levine describes the genesis and growth of Syndicalism. It is, he says, a synthesis of Socialism and Trade Unionism. The electoral success of Socialism in France, in Germany, and in other countries led to the invasion of the Socialist parties by members of the middle classes, representatives of the liberal professions, who swamped the Socialist working-men in all positions of authority and responsibility. The invading intellectuals introduced into the social movement the ideas of slow evolutionary changes, and of peaceful and diplomatic negotiations with capitalist parties.

DISTRUST OF PARLIAMENTARY SOCIALISM.

To the militant Socialist working-man, the success of political Socialism became in his opinion dangerous to the real success of the social revolution. He suspected the environment of Parliament, its methods and political trickery, and felt in his heart a growing antagonism to the form of action which led Socialists into the stifling embrace of capitalist Parliamentary institutions:—

Examining more closely the nature of the trade union in which he had always played some part, the militant Socialist working-man was struck by the idea that it offered the form of organisation he was so eagerly looking for and that it was capable of carrying on the social movement in which he placed his hopes. He therefore now changed his former attitude to the trade union; instead of merely suffering it, he now began actively to support it and to shape it in accordance with his views and aspirations.

"DIRECT ACTION."

So was developed the whole theory of Syndicalism:—

Direct action—which the Syndicalists so much insist upon—consists in exerting energetic pressure and coercion on the employers and the State in such a manner as to rally all the workers around one banner in direct opposition to existing institutions. Nation-wide strikes, vehement agitation, public demonstrations, and like procedures, which arouse passions and shake up the mass of the working-men, are in the view of the Syndicalists the only methods which can make the working-men clearly perceive the evils and contradictions of present-day society and which lead to material successes. Such methods alone drive home to the working-men the truth that the emancipation of the workers must and can be the work of the workers themselves, and free the latter from the illusion that anybody else—even their representatives in Parliament—can do the job for them.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The direct struggles of the Syndicates—argue they—increasing in scope and importance, must finally lead to a decisive collision in which the two antagonistic classes—the working-class and the employers—will be brought face to face. How that decisive struggle will be begun cannot be foretold. But it most probably will have its origin in a strike which, spreading from industry to industry and from locality to locality, will involve the whole country and affect the entire nation. This will be the General Strike, in which the issue will not be an increase of wages or any other minor matter, but the paramount social issue: who shall henceforth control industry and direct the economic activities of the nation?

THE AIM OF COMMON OWNERSHIP.

The Syndicalists will not wait for Parliament to decide that question, but will take matters into their own hands. When the "final hour of emancipation" strikes, the militant work-

men organised in the Syndicates will step in and assume control of all means of production, transportation, and exchange. They will proclaim the common ownership of all means of production, and will start production under the direction of the Syndicates. Every Syndicat will have the use of the means of production necessary for carrying on its work. All Syndicates of a locality will be organised in local federations which will have charge of all local industrial matters. These local Federations of Labour will collect all statistics pertaining to local production and consumption, will provide the raw material, and will act as intermediaries between a locality and the rest of the country. All Syndicates of the country in any one industry will be organised in a National Industrial Federation having charge of the special interests of the industry, while local federations and industrial federations will be organised in one great National Federation of Labour, which will take care of matters national in scope and importance.

SOCIALISM v. SYNDICALISM.

THE essential conservatism of the Socialist thinker has been demonstrated by his refusal to be tempted by the weapon of Syndicalism. Mr. J. L. Engdahl contributes an article to the *Twentieth Century Magazine* affording ample evidence that, as in England, so in America, the Syndicalist propaganda is doomed to failure. The recent

convention held at Indianapolis resulted in a definite endorsement of the old Socialism as against the new lure of Syndicalism. The difference between the schools is well expressed by the writer:—

The Socialist cries to the worker, "Vote as you strike!" or "Strike at the ballot-box!" The Syndicalist changes this phrase to read "Strike at the ballot-box, but strike with an axe!"

The attention of the Syndicalist is centred entirely on economic action. He appears to believe that it is possible for the workers employed in every industry to walk into factory, workshop, mine, or warehouse some fine morning, to send for the employer or manager, and to inform him that they propose to conduct the business for their own benefit.

Syndicalism is the gospel of the bludgeon, and its anarchic appeal is its own sure condemnation and justification of the saner method of Socialism which seeks to "leaven the lump." "An argument put forth against Syndicalism is that if all the workers in any industry secured the absolute control of that industry they would then proceed to exploit the remainder of society for their own gain so far as that industry was concerned."



Sydney Bulletin.

Tom Mann assails the Temple.

Australia's old friend, Tom Mann, is going to devote himself to a war against society; but it is a long job, and Mann isn't so young as he used to be before he became as old as he is now.

THE PARIAHS OF TO-DAY.

RESULT OF CASTE IN INDIA.

In the mid-July number of the *Revue de Paris* Marguerite Glotz takes up the pitiable case of the pariahs in India

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

We learn that the pariahs number over fifty millions—more than one-sixth of the population of India. Belonging to no caste impure from birth, they are despised and hated and condemned to perform the lowest and most degrading labour. They are the untouchables, they live apart from other men and are deprived of the solace of religion for they may not enter the temple. They dwell in wretched hovels and altogether their misery is terrible. Surely they have need of religion, yet it is a religious law which is the cause of all their suffering. But in their passive submission, their resignation to what has always been, and must continue to be, they bear no grudge against the gods. The same religious law which has brought about their moral misery is also the cause of their material destitution. The untouchables may not own land, which in India is the chief form of wealth. They may not earn a living by business of any kind. How indeed could they procure the money necessary? Moreover no one would buy from them or touch the things soiled by contact with them. Their only resource is day labour such as agriculture. They are paid very little, and unemployment is frequent. Poverty, ignorance, bad feeding, insanitary surroundings, make the hygienic conditions of the untouchables deplorable. Cleanliness is impossible and leprosy and ophthalmia are among the diseases which attack them.

INERTIA, MENTAL AND MORAL

Children who adopt the paternal profession as in India rarely desire anything else. The system of hereditary specialisation opposed to all spontaneous choice of a vocation makes routine beings. In such a society every innovation, every attempt at progress seems a crime. For the untouchables the yoke of custom is equally rigid. Their position seems quite irremediable. Who is impure remains impure and the hostility of the men of caste seems ineradicable. In India the system of caste is an invincible obstacle against union. No political power has yet been able to unify the country. Each caste seeks to safeguard its own particular independence, privileges, and dignity, and there is nothing in common between men pure and impure—neither interests, ideas, nor hopes. In consequence of the immobility imposed on individuals by the *régime* of caste, all emulation and personal desire to better one's position are lacking in Indian society. There seems absolutely nothing which can stimulate an untouchable; he is infinitely more degraded than any slave.

PHARISAISM OF CASTE

Among other things, the *régime* of caste has developed vanity, envy, narrow judgment, and a taste for Eastern distinctions—Pharisaism in short, with every-

thing that is poor, egotistical, and unintelligent. The people of caste know nothing of charity, pity and benevolence are extinguished by the exclusive consciousness of the duties of caste. But it is among the untouchables that the most disastrous moral consequences of caste are to be seen. Rejected by society, they are not aware that they have any social duties; exciting nothing but horror and contempt, they have no sense of human dignity or any notion of individual virtues.

WHAT IS ENGLAND DOING?

The disunited condition of the country which caste brings in its train is for England a pledge of peaceful rule. It delays economic progress, and the English do not desire the economic emancipation of India, they desire to exploit the resources of the colony for themselves. They care little for the emancipation of the untouchables or for the moral welfare of India. Their administration is directed to practical results. They are not even making primary education compulsory, and it is doubtful whether it will reach the children of the untouchables. Hitherto education has been largely in the hands of missionaries who have also done much for women. To bring Brahmins and untouchables together both would have to be Christianised. No work could possibly require more patience and energy than that which proposes to combat hostile egoism and the enormous force of a religion of inertia caused by the common mode of feeling and acting of more than 200 millions of men.

"INDIA FOR THE INDIANS":

THE REAL PRINCIPLE OF BRITISH RULE

The *Round Table* for September contains a paper on India and the Empire worthy of the highest traditions of the British review. It contains a rapid survey of the history of India before as well as after it came under British control. Perhaps its most distinctive contention is given in this paragraph:—

The position of the British in India, indeed, cannot be understood until it is realised that in internal policy they represent India and not England. To speak of British rule is strictly a misnomer. It is nearer the truth to say that the government is conducted chiefly by Englishmen, representing in fact, if not in democratic theory, the people of India. It is literally the Government of India. More than this, since the British assumed responsibility for the government of India, not only has their policy in India been an essentially Indian policy, but Indian interests have profoundly influenced British policy. England has become a first class Asiatic Power because her government represents India. Her policy in the East is mainly directed to protect the safety of her Indian subjects.

What is unique in India is the astounding moral ascendancy of the English. The writer maintains that the ideal goal is clear that India acquire the status of a self-governing dominion independent, in control of her own internal affairs, a loyal and willing partner with the other units of the Empire. To this end, the most essential thing in the meantime is to retain the good will and respect of the people of India.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

MR. C. J. R. HOWARTH writes on some recent census returns in the *Geographical Journal*, which are illustrated by luminous diagrams. France, with a population of 39,601,509, shows an increase of population in twenty-three departments, and a decrease in sixty-four. As to the urban population, out of eighty towns with populations exceeding 30,000, only six returned a decrease, and the net increase in those towns was 475,442, while the total increase for the country was only 449,264.

Prussia reports the highest absolute increase, but the percentage of increase is slightly diminished. The continued increase is the result less of an enhanced birth-rate than of decrease in the death-rate and emigration coupled with increased immigration. No province returns a decrease :—

Leaving out of account for the moment the *Stadtkreis* of Berlin, we find that East Prussia, with a total of 2,064,175, returns an increase of only 1.65 per cent., and Pomerania (1,716,921) one of 1.91, and that (Saxony), West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia return the next smallest proportional accretions. It is pointed out in the notes accompanying the figures that this is the more noteworthy, as in the east the prolific Slav element is strong.

The principal increase in urban population has occurred in the environment of Berlin, and in the Rhine-Westphalian industrial region.

Switzerland shows the heaviest proportional increase in cantons containing large towns. "It is worthy of notice that only six cantons out of twenty-five contain more than three towns with a population of more than 5,000, and that Uri, Obwalden, and Nidwalden contain no such town." Females (1,911,467) outnumber males (1,853,535). Persons of other than the recognised confessions, or of no confession of faith, have increased in ten years from 7,358 to 46,597.

Austria shows the heaviest increase in *Küstenland* and in Lower Austria. The movement towards larger towns from the rural districts, which seems a feature of European civilisation, is shown also in Galicia.

Norway shows also a greater increase of urban than of rural population, though the rural population is nearly three times as numerous as the urban.

The Canadian census shows a decrease since 1901 in Prince Edward Island, in the north-west territories, and in Yukon, but an increase in all the other provinces, amounting over the Dominion to 34.13 per cent. Out of eighty-four districts in Ontario, no less than forty-four return a population that has decreased since 1901.

India, in consequence of a decade not marked by any very serious failure of the rains and by famines, shows a total increase of 7.1 per cent. The central province States, which returned a decrease in the previous decade of 4.8 per cent., now return an increase of no less than 29.8 per cent.

China has had an official enumeration of households, but only partial enumeration by heads. The total population of China is estimated at 329,617,750.

MUST WE ALWAYS MUDDLE?

A FEW months ago the British public was assured that it would reap a full harvest of safety from the fate of the *Titanic*; now it would appear that futility will mark the epitaph so laboriously inscribed by that legal orgy known as "The *Titanic Inquiry*." Little good can be derived from a reading of the report of the protracted proceedings which has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, that mausoleum of experience and reform, and the *Nautical Magazine* does good service in returning to the charge, and we hope it will keep worrying those serene "Departments" which protect Governments from criticism more effectively than the bulkhead prevents calamity in time of need.

The *Nautical Magazine* agrees with the strictures we have been forced to apply to the untoward conduct of "The Inquiry" which went blundering along every false scent instead of steering straight to the vital issue—the safety of the travelling public. The marvel is that the President thought it possible to conclude his deliberations within the year, for among much that was irrelevant the evidence that really mattered occupied but a small proportion of the time consumed.

It is only a wild thought, but perhaps the public might have been impressed if the notable array had given their services to the unravelling of that which concerns the nation so deeply, for what avails their forensic skill when a serious journal like the *Nautical Magazine* says :—"The speeches of counsel have nothing of value for us; they can be ignored"—and everyone endorses this judgment of a profession which has sacrificed too much to special pleading.

This might be only by the way, were it not typical of the whole inquiry in which the seaman and the public alike were made subordinate to legal methods which experience has shown to be equally devoid of imagination and practical wisdom.

As the editor of the *Nautical Magazine* well says :—"We deplore the necessity of all this legal machinery. When a *Camperdown* rams a *Victoria* a court-martial composed of nautical men judges the case. When a *Titanic* rams an iceberg the seaman is at the mercy of lawyers. A few of these have been at sea 'a dog-watch,' but they do not realise the intricacies of sea usage as an experienced seaman does. Hence all this waste of time and money, with little or nothing as the outcome."

Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes for August gives some quaint woodcuts from an old book of hunting, showing Queen Bess in the 'cutting field'.

"Mrs. — presents her compliments to Lord Houghton. Her husband died on Tuesday, otherwise he would have been delighted to dine with Lord Houghton on Thursday next." Such, Sir Henry Lucy tells us, in *Cornhill* for August, was the reply Lord Houghton received to a dinner invitation.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER ON INDIA.

"INDIA Revisited" is the title of a paper by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, in the *Nineteenth Century and After*. He reports that the unrest of the past five years has to all appearances completely subsided. The extremist leaders have grown weary of their protracted struggle with the authorities. On the annulling of the partition of Bengal, the writer says that it involved serious discredit to the British officials of the province who had accepted Lord Morley's statement that the partition was to be taken as a settled fact. It also occasioned much irritation to the Mohammedans. Of Delhi as the seat of the new capital, the writer says that it is exceedingly unhealthy, notorious for its fever and the disfiguring complaint known as the Delhi sore. The available sites are either sodden with river inundations or on the stony margin of an arid plain.

REFORMS WELCOMED.

The expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils aroused apprehensions which so far have not been justified, "and the reform may be welcomed as exceedingly beneficial." He says the Indian members as a class are alert and often eloquent in debate, in intellect on a par with their British colleagues. But they represent only the educated and the well-to-do, and cannot be expected to welcome protective legislation for their poorer brethren. The high intellectual capacity of Indians is recognised in their appointment to high judicial office. At the same time the writer adds that we must remember that judicial honesty is an exotic, grown under British influence, and requiring an influential body of British judges and magistrates.

INDIA AWAKING FROM SLEEP.

India, he declares, is awaking from her sleep. Reform has been chiefly the outcome of residence in the West. Towards the most fruitful reform, which would be the emancipation of their wives and daughters, Indians are making progress, not merely in the Brahmo Samaj, but also in the Arya Samaj, in postponing marriage and in allowing an increasing number of women to go about unveiled. Material relaxations can be noticed in the caste rules relating to food and drink. A Hindu gentleman at the Viceroy's Legislative Council has advocated a change in the law, enabling Hindus of different castes, and even a Hindu and a Mohammedan, to contract a civil marriage without abjuring their religion.

INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION.

The industrial development of India is advancing very slowly. Nor will the manufactures materially increase until the Indians are willing to spend more upon comfort and less upon the support of servants, relations, and dependants. Converts to Christianity, however, follow the habits of the missionaries, whence the remarkably low death-rate of the Indian Christian population. Conversion

to Christianity no longer arouses the old resentment. Missionaries are exceedingly popular, both with students and parents. To extend free education, however elementary, to all the boys of the country would, the writer says, entail an additional charge of at least four millions a year, which is about the sum lost by giving up the opium traffic with China. Yet the education budget has been more than doubled.

It is pleasant to receive so reassuring a report from one who had much reason to be severely critical.

NEW RAILROADS NEEDED IN AFRICA AND ASIA.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, in the *Nineteenth Century*, again gives outlet to his marvellous constructive imagination. Now it is in the development of great systems of railway in Africa and in Asia.

TANGIER TO TABLELAND.

This is Sir Harry's variant on the Cape to Cairo route. He says:—

The great desire of the traveller would be, not to travel to and from Capetown *via* Alexandria, or even Algiers, but by way of Tangier in the north of Morocco, within reach, through a steam ferry, of the Spanish railways. Consequently the great Trans-African railway must eventually start from Tangier, a place as to the political future of which Britain, France, and Spain are now negotiating. It would by means of a steam ferry be linked up with the Spanish railways and the whole railway system of Europe.

THE ROUTE TO INDIA.

Sir Harry deprecates the objections to a direct railway between India and Europe. He does not fear for the obliteration of Persia. Its past history, like the past history of Egypt, will, he thinks, prevent the effacement of its nationality:—

The railway best suited to considerations of strategy from the British point of view would be one which proceeded from Basra *via* Bushire to Shiraz and Bandar Abbas, and from Bandar Abbas followed closely the coastline of Southern Persia to Baluchistan until it was linked up with the Indian system at Karachi. This would enable the Trans-Persian railway, from the point where it entered the British sphere in Persia, to be easily reached, supervised, controlled, defended, or attacked from the sea coast of the Persian Gulf.

Sir Harry would square Austro-Germany by giving these Powers free expansion in Asia Minor. This would make Teutonia as peace-loving as Great Britain now is. The Baghdad Railway therefore should be welcomed. The best security for Great Britain on the Ganges and the Indus, as on the Nile, would be the growth of German commercial interests and investments in the lands watered by the Euphrates and Tigris.

FROM TANGIER-ISMAILIA TO KOWEIT.

Sir Harry's fertile mind suggests yet another route, which, he thinks, will certainly be developed in course of time—that from Spain to Tangier and all along the coast of Africa from Tangier to Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Ismailia, whence a British railway might run to join the Baghdad line at Koweit, and link on to the Trans-Persian Railway at Muhamrah.

THE LAW OF THE AIR.

MR H BROUGHAM LEECH writes on the jurisprudence of the air, in the *Fortnightly* for August. His discussion of the private law leads to the conclusion that the airman is free to traverse the property of his neighbour, to hover over and inspect or even photograph the premises below. He is responsible, however, for damage that he may do, by falling or otherwise, to the property he traverses. As to public law, the State may provide for the collecting of custom dues, and for the prevention of smuggling of landing of infectious patients, undesirable aliens, the inspection of forts, arsenals, etc., and the operations of Anarchists. In international law, in time of peace the air as well as the sea, is what the Roman jurists call a matter common to all.

SHALL WAR IN THE AIR BE ALLOWED?

In war, the question remains open. Is the air to be made a theatre of war? At present the prohibition of aerial war was only signed by twenty-seven out of forty-four States at the Second Hague Conference. Among the non-signatory are all the great European Powers except Austria and Great Britain, six other European States and Japan.

The time is ripe for an uprising of public opinion to stay the progress of this impending scourge. There could be no finer opportunity for a crusade, or holy war. Aerial warfare is inhuman, unnecessary and hateful to all, even to the rulers and statesmen, who as trustees on behalf of others, to whom it is still more hateful, give it their support. The sun is running out, the longer the delay the less the chances of success. Why should not a loud and general protest from civilised humanity be heard? The question is still pending, and probably will not be decided until 1915 when the meeting of the Third Peace Conference is due. What of all the Churches of the civilised world? What of all the Peace societies? What of all the Associations, missionary and philanthropic, which are working zealously for the welfare of humanity, though often with inconspicuous results?

AIRCRAFT

In the *Quarterly Review* for July Mr Mervyn O Gorman treats of airship and aeroplane. The airship is eclipsed in interest by the aeroplane.

USES OF THE AIRSHIP AT SEA.

Nevertheless, he says

It is noteworthy that in twelve years of work no Zeppelin airship has sacrificed a single tonnet, nor have our small English ones, with thousands of miles to their credit. For sea-work the airship may yet perform useful duties, since it can come down to the waves with safety, and quit them with great ease. There does not appear to be any reason why a dozen or more of small non-rigid airships should not be packed in the hull of a suitable special ship in attendance on a fleet, and carrying with it the necessary plant for producing gas, as well as devices for mooring in the open, for sufficient experience now exists for mooring devices to be considered practicable.

VARYING WIND VELOCITY THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY—

The chief difficulty of the aeroplane is the fact that the velocity of wind varies to an amazing degree. The

diagrams show some twenty-seven changes of wind-speed in the minute. As the craft rises higher into the air these wind-changes become less frequent, at any rate in England—

The 300 yard level line roughly follows the profile of the earth's surface, and the winds below that level behave generally in a similar way, save that winds attaining a certain degree of velocity—say 20 miles an hour—dash through and past aerial obstacles till they are raised vertically on the windward side of any long range of hills. The impression given is that such a range of hills causes a vertical deflection of a body of the air some 2,000 yards thick before the hill is reached, and the vertical movement of a 20 mile wind extends to a height of 1,000 yards above the hills.

It is thought by Captain Lee, a serious experimenter on the subject, that there are certain dividing planes or levels or stages other than the 300 yard level where special irregularity may be met with in England, namely, somewhere about 700 yards up, 1,000 yards up, and 1,300 yards up. These divisions apparently occur at the top of the air zone dominated by the plains, the hill ranges, and the mountains respectively; and at these dividing planes there are disturbances and sudden changes of wind speed.

—YET OUR CHIEF FRIEND

At present, wind pulsations are the chief enemy that aeroplane workers have to vanquish, but, as we progress, it will be borne in upon us that the only hope we have of deriving the energy of flight from the air itself depends upon utilising these very pulsations. It is safe to say that with the inception of long-distance soaring we shall find that wind pulsations are, on the contrary, the friend to whom we must look for the commercial is distinct from the naval and military success of the flying machine, and this further triumph is, by all the signs, not very far before us.

IN THE TWOPENNY TUBE.

THE *Railway and Travel Monthly* gives an interesting sketch of the Central London Railway.

WHITEWASHING BY MOTOR

Among the curious items of information given one or two may be quoted—

The whole of the tunnels of the Central London Railway are periodically lime whitened, a motor car having been fitted up with an ingenious apparatus which effectively sprays with lime liquid the whole of the interior of the tunnel, as it journeys from end to end of the line.

A DANGER SIGNAL THAT STOPS TRAINS

A very ingenious method of automatically preventing a train passing danger signals is thus described:—

On the side of the bogie there is a cock with a rubber hose attached. This cock is connected to the air pressure pipe of the Westinghouse brake with which the trains are fitted. The cock has a lever projecting downwards, and if from any cause a train were to run past a signal which is at "danger," this lever would strike against a trip treadle at the side of the rails, the cock being thus opened, thereby automatically applying the brakes on all wheels of the train, and bringing it to a standstill. At the same time, by means of a "control circuit governor," the current would be cut off the motors. When the signal is lowered, the treadle is lowered, so that the "trip cock," as it is called, passes without touching. The lever is fixed on the right side of the line, so as to work the trip cock on the leading car.

During the year 1911 over eighteen million passengers were carried on this line.

LITERATURE.

MEREDITHIAN.

Scribner's for September publishes a further series of letters by George Meredith.

SAVAGE ON TENNYSON.

Writing to John Morley, he said :—

I should have written to ask leave to review Tennyson's *Arthurian Cycles*; but I could not summon heart even to get the opening for speaking my mind on it.—I can hardly say I think he deserves well of us; he is a real singer, and he sings this mild fluency to this great length. Malory's *Morte Arthur* is preferable. Fancy one affecting the great poet and giving himself up (in our days!)—he must have lost the key of them) to such dantiacal fluting.—Yet there was stuff here for a poet of genius to animate the figures and make them reflect us, and on us. I read the successive mannered lines with pain—yards of linen—drapery for the delight of ladies who would be in the fashion.—The praises of the book shut me away from my fellows. To be sure, there's the magnificent "Lucretius."

ON BIBLE, FAITH AND PRAYER.

Writing to his own son Arthur, he says :—

Don't think that the obscenities mentioned in the Bible do harm to children. The Bible is outspoken upon facts, and rightly. It is because the world is prudently and stupidly shamed that it cannot come in contact with the Bible without convulsions.

Look for the truth in everything and follow it, and you will then be living justly before God. Let nothing flout your sense of a Supreme Being, and be certain that your understanding wavers whenever you chance to doubt that he leads to good. We grow to good as surely as the plant grows to the light. The school has only to look through history for a scientific assurance of it. And do not lose the habit of praying to the unseen Divinity. Prayer for worldly goods is worse than fruitless, but prayer for strength of soul is that passion of the soul which catches the gift it seeks.

To R. L. Stevenson he wrote :—"Take my advice, defer ambition, and let all go easy with you until you count forty; then lash out from full stores. You are sure to keep imagination fresh, and will lose nothing by not goading it."

To Admiral Maxse he wrote :—"Saw Irving as Romeo. The Love Play ceases to present a sorrowful story, and becomes a pageant with a quaint figure ranting about."

NO CYNIC.

To W. Morton Fullerton he protests against the charge of cynicism :—

None of my writings can be said to show a want of faith in humanity, or of sympathy with the weaker, or that I do not read the right meaning of strength. And it is not only women of the flesh, but also women in the soul whom I esteem, believe in, and would aid to development. There has been a confounding of the tone of irony (or satire in despair) with cynicism.

ON GLADSTONE.

Of Gladstone he writes :—

On Tuesday night I was the guest of the Eighty Club, was introduced to Gladstone (who favoured me with the pleased primness of the amiable public man in the greeting of an unknown), and heard a speech from him enough to make a cock robin droop his head despondently. We want a young leader. This valiant, prodigiously gifted, in many respects admirable, old man is, I fear me, very much an actor. His oratory has the

veteran rhegiorician's artifices—to me painfully. I see him waiting for his effects, timing those to and Asquith are able lieutenants. The captain is nowhere.

STIMULANTS AND LITERATURE.

To Mr. W. G. Collings he wrote :—

I do not abjure wine, when it is old and of a good vintage. I take it rarely. I think that the notion of drinking any kind of alcohol as a stimulant for intellectual work can have entered the minds of those only who snatch at the former. Stimulants may refresh, and may even temporarily comfort, the body after labour of brain: they do not help it—not even in the lighter kinds of labour. They unseat the judgment, pervert vision. Productions cast off by the aid of the use of them are but flashy, trashy stuff.

"OUR LITTLE INDIAN STEAD."

This is the title which a writer in the *Modern World* bestows upon the late Mr. B. M. Malabari. He says :—

The name of Mr. Malabari is a household word among Indians and those who knew him by report perhaps are more numerous and less unconcerned in the loss though are hardly cognisant of the real services of the Parsi journalist. The universal sympathy and regret felt towards the passing away of our little Indian Stead is so unanimous that Mr. Malabari really deserves all for his solid services towards the substantial improvement of Indian people.

The writer speaks of his developing English to such fine mastery of style and diction that in prose and poetry he was admired, congratulated and hailed by eminent men of letters like Lord Tennyson, Lord Shaftesbury, John Bright, and hosts of others. The writer further says :—

The fundamental basis for the construction of a nation, lay, in his opinion, in the removing of all social evils found in the society. With this strong belief he set on his mission of work and his name as a thorough but silent social reformer is sufficiently well-known. Mainly he concerned himself with the elevation of women. He endeavoured to set right the evil of early marriage. It is no praise if we say that he was instrumental in the passing of the Age of Consent Bill in 1871. He was also the originator of the Seva Sadhan Sabah which endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of Indian women.

A GREAT PHILOSOPHER.

Last month Germany celebrated the eightieth birthday of Professor Wilhelm Wundt, and the *Deutsche Rundschau* for August has marked the occasion by a paper, by Herr Ernst Meumann, on the famous philosopher and his work.

Professor Wundt began life as a student of medicine without any idea of eventually taking up philosophy. From 1851–56 he carried on his studies at Tübingen, Heidelberg, and Berlin, but his contributions to a medical journal between 1858 and 1862 show that he was gradually leaving pure medicine for research in connection with the intellectual life of man. From physiology he was led to psychology, and from psychology to philosophy was not a very long step. In 1864 he became Professor of Physiology at Heidelberg; and in 1875 he was called to Leipzig.

THE ORIGIN OF WRITING.

IN the first August number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is an article, by M. G. Courty, on the Origin of Writing.

THE ANCIENT TRADITION.

It has long been a tradition that the Phœnicians transmitted to us the art of writing which they had learnt from the Egyptians, but if the theory of M. Courty that writing had its origin in the neolithic petroglyphs of Seine-et-Oise is accepted, that ancient tradition must fall to the ground. The writer explains how even in prehistoric times man felt the instinctive need of picturing and recording events, and from the picture to the sign was but a short step. The early inscriptions from representing pictures advanced to the representation of ideas, and then of sounds or words. All this evolution was going on simultaneously all over the world, so that, in a sense, writing was born just as much in Chaldea, Egypt, China, America, as in Europe. At Tiahuanaco, in Bolivia, the writer made some archaeological researches in 1903-4, and discovered a number of lapidary inscriptions, such as are to be found in Yucatan and elsewhere. These inscriptions form the motives of ornament used in architecture, but the writing being of a conventional figurative character, it has not so far been possible to decipher it.

PICTURE-WRITING IN EUROPE.

In 1901, however, the writer had made a more interesting discovery in Seine-et-Oise—the discovery of a written language dating back to the neolithic period. While he was in search of signs engraved on the rocks, he came across a number of cuneiform lines, arranged without any apparent order. Yet he was soon convinced that he had to do with a variety of petroglyphs not traced by accident. He realised that the lines had been made by long and patient rubbing, and that they had nothing in common with the fanciful inscriptions which might be executed by shepherds and others. He was not long in finding the instruments which had been used, small fragments of sandstone showing a bevelled polished surface caused by the action of tracing the inscriptions in the rock. Comparing these petroglyphs with others, he came to the conclusion that they were the work of a people or a tribe, and that the marks represented not symbols but figurative writing.

A NEW THEORY.

As to their interpretation, possibly there existed once an oral tradition in regard to them. Every sign, the writer felt sure, corresponded to some reality, a living being or an object, and by examining other recognisable petroglyphs he hoped to find some clue to the more enigmatic inscriptions of Seine-et-Oise. He has examined and compared a number of dolmens in Ireland, France, and elsewhere in Europe, the inscriptions of which are analogous to those of Seine-et-Oise, and has come to the conclusion that the cunei-

form petroglyphs of Great Britain and Seine-et-Oise constitute a transition between the paleolithic and the neolithic ages. The evolution of written language has been practically the same all over the globe, but if we can conceive that writing obeys the law of evolution and that conventional signs result from the transformation of pictures, we must admit that European pictography has given birth to our system of writing.

A NOVEL OF PHILADELPHIA.

MR. JAMES MILNE, who recently visited America, was fortunate enough to be able to spend a day with Mr. Owen Wister at Philadelphia. In the *Book Monthly* for August he records his impressions of the novelist.

Mr. Wister's family has been associated with Philadelphia almost since Philadelphia began, writes Mr. Milne. His next story is to be about the Philadelphia of to-day—its affairs, its administration, its people. Not only does he know the city historically, but he has done great service to its municipal reform movement. He and his band of reformers determined that the corrupt political gang in possession of the municipality should be turned out at whatever cost it might involve. After many arduous years it was accomplished, and in the book the story of how it was done will probably be told.

No man, no city, can go forward without self-reliance (says Mr. Wister), but when self-reliance degenerates into an ingrowing self-complacency, then you cease to go forward, and go backward; with closed eyes Philadelphia has been inveterately reciting the glories of her past, while Western cities that have no past have been attending to the present and the future. . . .

The case of the Quaker city is the case of Columbia's whole system of cities, States and Nation. To democracy are we committed. . . . Does the theory of democracy exact more from human nature than human nature has to give? Upon the virtue of ourselves and our children it depends whether Columbia has hitched her wagon to a fixed or falling star. . . . Let it be printed in italics that our political system of chopping responsibility until it is hashed so fine that nothing is any one person's whole business is the sure way to breed that inefficiency of which we have become a byword.

THE Report of the Fourth Congress of the International Musical Society, which was held in London last summer, has now been issued by Messrs. Novello, under the editorship of Mr. Charles Maclean. It contains an exhaustive account of the proceedings, including Mr. Balfour's Presidential Address, and a large number of papers, in English, French, German, or Italian, by the most eminent musicians of our day on all sorts of subjects connected with music, technical and scientific, historical, etc. There are valuable contributions on the folk-song of different nations, and papers on Church Music, Musical Instruments, Musical Bibliography, etc. The Congress is to be congratulated on its remarkable success in a country which is commonly supposed to be unmusical. (With Index, 428 pages.)

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE OPERA QUESTION.

WANTED—A NEW POLICY.

'WANTED—a policy!' With these words Mr. Hermann Klein begins a short article in the *Musical Times* for August on Mr. Hammerstein and the London Opera House.

WHAT DOES THE PUBLIC WANT?

According to Mr. Klein, the trouble with Mr. Hammerstein is that, while his intentions are excellent, he does not know his own mind. His fighting instincts are so strong that he cannot refrain from challenging Covent Garden on its own ground. That is to say, with or without the right artists or the right *répertoire*, he persists in putting forward "grand opera" in Italian or French at high prices, only to discover in the second, as in the first season, that the public do not want it. In June he thought he had had enough of it; on July 13 he decided to try again in November; and on July 22 he could not say whether he would go on. The question of real interest is, Will Mr. Hammerstein at last bow to the inevitable, and realise that his only chance of genuine and lasting success in the British metropolis is to give opera in the language understood of the people? Seriously, Mr. Klein considers opera in English not merely his best, but his *only* chance. The experiment of "The Children of Don" was not a true criterion of success.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

Mr. Klein then tells Mr. Hammerstein how to do it:—

The cause is not to be won by a hurried production of exotic compositions, interpreted without the smallest sense of *ensemble* by artists unknown to each other, trained by foreigners unacquainted with the laws of English diction, and uttering a text that could not be comprehended even if it could be heard.

If opera in English is to have a fair trial, it must be under conditions that are fair in every sense. The works, whether old or new, must be such as the public can listen to with pleasure. The same may be said of the singers' voices, and of the lines they are called upon to deliver either vocally or in spoken dialogue. The bad old translations must go by the board and the new ones must be first-rate. The enunciation of every word must be clear, refined, accurate, and free from dialect or provincialism.

In sum, the English must be as good as the French at the Opéra Comique or the German at the Hofoper. With all this there must be conducting and artistic direction in complete sympathy with English-speaking artists and the English language. A representative *répertoire* and adequate time for stage and scenic rehearsals will do the rest.

A PRACTICAL SCHEME.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for August Mr. E. A. Baughan also discusses the Opera Question, and in the main bears out Mr. Klein in his views. No operatic enterprise, except that of Covent Garden, has been properly prepared or well managed, he writes. Though Covent Garden has practically a subsidy in its subscription, 1st, great care has to be taken to give the subscribers and the public what they want. No

scheme that comes into competition with Covent Garden can hope to succeed. A popular opera house must give its performances in the autumn, winter, and early spring, that is from about mid-October to soon after Easter. As far as possible the performances should be in English, and the *répertoire* should be framed to attract the special Wagner and Strauss public as well as those who like melodious light music. Mr. Baughan believes there are rich men who would come forward to help a practical scheme. He considers Mr. Hammerstein's Opera House too big.

But the theatre itself is the least of the difficulties. An operatic company would have to be trained almost from the very first principles. Though there is plenty of dramatic talent among our singers, it requires the most drastic shaping. The artists would have to learn clear enunciation. As an adjunct to a Repertory Opera House a national school of opera must be established. There should be three distinct companies to run an opera house. All the translations of operas would have to be revised or completely re-written. After a year of preparation it might be possible to make a start. The permanent opera houses of the Continent are the result of years of practical work. Here we have to begin almost at the beginning. Unbending will and patient care could overcome all difficulties, but so far that will and that care have been absent, and this, rather than the indifference of the public, is responsible for our failures.

THE SECRET OF MUSIC.

In an article on Music's Revelation, which the Rev. F. W. Orde Ward has contributed to the August number of the *Westminster Review*, the writer refers to the dominant characteristic of music—namely, its elusiveness. He writes:—

The secret of music resides in its otherness, the indirection, the ineffable, the fugitive grace, the eternal, at once fixed and fleeting, which, ere we grasp it, is gone and yet remains—mystic, wonderful. To be acquainted with ourselves, according to Malebranche, we must be acquainted with God. And so, to understand music, we go outside and beyond it into the heavens and the everlastingness, where faith and sight, thought and feeling and will, are all one in the divine verities and certitudes, the innermost centralities of life. Music has most inadequately been called "thinking in sounds," though it belongs rather to the instincts and intuitions, and associates not unequally a sort of fatality and freedom. For, in the spaciousness of its authentic spontaneity, it lies above and beyond the very sounds by which it manifests itself in a spiritual world of its own. When we seem to have discovered its home with a view to definition, we have lost it, because it refuses to be defined and moves to a logic not of the schools. . . . We demand in vain the meaning of music, when its essence is, the indefinable, the unspeakable, the final mystery that perishes when we would subject it to our qualitative and quantitative analysis. The artist sees and feels and knows, and that he finds enough. We say, in considering music as a science, talk of the beginning and the end, but in a very real sense it can have neither, because it comes from, and runs out into, the eternal and the infinite.

PICTURE GALLERIES IN PICTURE.

IN the *Connoisseur* for August there is an article by Mr. M. H. Spielmann on John Scarlett Davis, a painter of pictures of picture galleries.

Davis, who was born in 1804, studied at the Royal Academy, and then worked in the Louvre. At the age of eighteen he exhibited a landscape, his first picture, at the Royal Academy. Others followed a few years later. In 1830 he began his series of interiors—Interior of a Library, Interior of the British Gallery, Interior of the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital, Interior of St. Peter's at Rome, Interior of the Gallery at Florence, Interior of the Louvre, Interior of the Church of St. Baron at Ghent, Interior of the Cathedral at Amiens, and Interior of Rubens's Picture Gallery.

The exhibition of 1829, at the British Gallery, which Davis has celebrated in paint, included two portraits by Van Dyck, which now hang in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin; a portrait of a woman by Rembrandt, now in the National Gallery; "The Holy Family," by Reynolds; "The Market Cart," by Gainsborough; and others. Of the five living figures in the "Interior of the British Gallery," the two in the foreground have been identified as James Northcote, contemplating Reynolds's portrait of himself, and Benjamin West; while the others represent John Scandrett Harford and his wife, and probably their daughter. There is also a piece of sculpture represented—a bust of the President of the Institution, the Marquess (afterwards Duke) of Sutherland, executed by Chantrey. A picture, entitled "Interior of a Picture Gallery," painted by Pieter C. Wonder, of Utrecht, in 1820, and exhibited at the British Institution in 1831, is an entirely different work from that of Davis.

Many of the exhibitions at the British Institution must have been very interesting. In 1813 143 of Reynolds's best works were exhibited; in 1830 there was an exhibition of works by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the proceeds, amounting to £3,000, were handed to Lawrence's ten nieces; and in 1842 the exhibition was devoted to the works (130) of Sir David Wilkie.

MAMMOTH MOVING PICTURES.

THE cinematograph is now a familiar novelty. The Americans have developed it to a colossal size, and for advertising purposes. In *Chambers's Journal* Mr. D. A. Willey describes the mammoth moving pictures made by electricity. The biggest of these is erected on an hotel:—

It represents a Roman chariot-race, done in white and coloured lights, in which the horses appear to be speeding around an arena at a mad gallop. The main theme of the display is represented by the words placed at the very top of the sign—namely, "Leaders of the World." One of the chariots, which appears in the immediate foreground, is represented as being well in the lead of the other two. The horses, while galloping at full speed, nevertheless seem to be holding their own without the frantic efforts shown by the other two teams. The spectator is supposed to be moving around the arena with the leading chariot, and for this reason the stadium, the arena wall, and the arena roadway appear to be travelling past the horses at high speed.

The sign has been made the leader of the world in point of size and number of electric bulbs. "It rises to a height of seventy-two feet above the hotel roof, and is ninety feet wide. Many seven-story structures are not more than seventy-two feet high. There are over sixty tons of steel-work to support the scene described." This moving picture is worked by the turning off and on of the light on the electric bulbs:—

The legs of the near horse are outlined in eight different positions, and these outlines are successively illuminated so rapidly that the eye fails to detect the change, making the legs appear to be moving as if in running. The mane and tail are provided with a series of lamps, which are successively lighted in such a way as to produce luminous waves representing the waving of the hair. Even the tassels on the harness of the horses are made to move in this way.

HOGARTH'S LITTLE COUNTRY-BOX.

THE *Architectural Review* for July has a note on the interesting oriel window of Hogarth's "Little Country-Box at Chiswick." By the generosity of Colonel Shipway, Hogarth's house at Chiswick has been handed over to the Middlesex County Council "in trust for the benefit of the public," and it may be visited at certain hours on payment of a small fee. A curious and unusual feature in this old brick house is the oriel window, entirely made of wood, and built on the projecting joists of the first floor. Mr. Bernard R. Penderel-Brodhurst has measured it and drawn a plan of it, which is reproduced in the *Review*. The window is subdivided into panes of beautiful shapes, and the brackets, the cornice, the base-moulding have all been made delightful to the eye. During the early part of the nineteenth century the house was occupied for some time by the Rev. H. F. Cary, the translator of Dante.

SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON.

AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

THE crowds that go to see Shakespeare's England Exhibition at Earl's Court will be interested in reading Wilson Benington's sketch in *Pall Mall* of Shakespeare's London as it is. The writer describes by pen and camera the places notable in Southwark and the City which are historically associated with Shakespeare. They present a gruesome contrast between ancient romance and modern reality. But the writer makes a suggestion which may be quoted:—

The new bridge from St. Paul's is to be built, and will cut right across Bankside, with a new road opening through that network of mean alleys which are the uglier for the beauty of their names. There have been many schemes for a Shakespeare Memorial, none of them universally approved. The new bridge affords an opportunity; it might well be "Shakespeare's Bridge." And if monumental sculpture may form a part of the memorial, it might be adorned with statue groups suggested by the plays. It has often been a matter of wonder to me that our sculptors do not seek their subjects in that splendid field. What nobler subject than old Lear and the dead Cordelia?—"Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little"—or than Lear again braving the storm, with the Fool crouching under his cloak? A score of subjects leap to the mind; there is no need to name them; but Shakespeare himself might be gloriously portrayed as Prospero in his hour of triumph, Ariel hovering at his shoulder, Caliban grovelling at his feet.

POPULAR DRAMAS.

EAST AND WEST.

WRITING in the first August number of *La Revue*, M. Maurice Pottecher draws attention to the famous People's Theatre at Mézières, in Switzerland.

A PEOPLE'S THEATRE IN SWITZERLAND.

Known as the Théâtre du Jorat, this theatre is described as a model institution for the purpose it has in view—performances by the people for the people. The founder is M. René Morax. The latest performance was a piece written by M. Morax, entitled "*La Nuit des Quatre-Temps*," with music by M. Gustave Doret. A legend of Valais was the source of inspiration of the author. It is described as a very sombre drama, impregnated with the religious terror of an austere Catholicism, such as that of Brittany, and it is put on the stage before a Protestant public. The idea of sin and damnation dominates the story. Such a piece, in which the action is a good deal restrained, could not dispense with music, which is needed, not only to accompany the couplets and the dances, but to create the fantastic atmosphere of the legend. The interpretation was confined to actors drawn from the people, and seconded by two or three professionals. Two of the popular actresses in the recent play, according to the writer, were equal to professionals. The mounting of the piece, the decorations, the costumes, and the general organisation were worthy of all praise. The home of the theatre is a little village of five to six hundred inhabitants, not far from Lausanne. Last year Gluck's "*Orpheus*" was given with great success. There are twelve to fifteen performances during the year, and it is stated they attract good audiences. The Swiss President, with the members of the Federal and Cantonal Councils, Members of the Diplomatic Corps at Berne, the French Ambassador, and M. Paderewski, the pianist, have all been present at one or other of the performances. At Geneva a committee has been formed to arrange representations of the works of M. Mathias Morhardt, another Swiss writer, on similar lines to those which have become world-famous at Mézières.

DRAMA FOR THE PEOPLE IN JAPAN.

The mid-August number of *La Revue* contains a translation into French of some scenes of a Japanese popular drama, entitled "*Asago*." The translator, M. A. de Banzemont, in a note says that in Japan, more than in any other country of the East or the West, the drama has always been a school of morals. To encourage the good and reprove evil has ever been its aim. Undoubtedly, however, the intrigue is often vulgar, the dialogue lacking in refinement, and the personages commit acts of ferocity repugnant to our feelings: but at the close virtue triumphs and vice is punished. Baron Suyematsu, in his book on the literature of Japan, emphasises this distinctive character of Japanese drama, and assures us that it has considerable influence on Japanese character. As

in Greek tragedy, the chorus or recitative plays an important part in the Japanese pieces, interrupting the action constantly to guide the attention of the spectator, and to explain to some extent the mental attitude and intentions of some of the personages. The dialogue, which alternates with the recitative, is spoken almost always by one voice, and is rhythmical in character.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS—
WAXWORKS!

How many Londoners know the collection of wax-works in Westminster Abbey? There is an amusing article on these royal effigies in the *Lady's Realm*, by Mr. Navillus Baldorch, who has rediscovered these antique oddities for himself, and is apparently distressed at the indifference of a generation which turns its back on good Queen Bess and her patient companions in dusty distress. Mr. Baldorch makes a really entertaining guide:—

Dust! Dust! Dust! Look up to where the vast ceiling seems a huge grey bird winging its way straight to eternity. More dust! Half unconsciously you are drawing in impressions as though they were wine—wine with centuries of dust on its bottle. Faded blue, tarnished gold, yellow weary with its own opulence, tired red, parchment-like faces in ivory wax, fringe, tassels, cracked pearls, and the dull glint of paste jewellery too faded to flash rainbow tints in answer to the sun. Over everything there's a giant spider spinning. The spider of dust. Does the Duke of Buckinghamshire lie at rest caped in ermine, crowned with crimson and gilt? The spider knows. It spins across his embroidery, dulling what once was vivid, modifying what once was bold. It touches his closed eyes and builds little streets and palaces between the cracked fingers of yellowing wax. It even mars his date, 1736. Queen Elizabeth, standing opposite him, defies the dust like the brave woman she was. She glares as though she scented an Armada in every grain. The purple and red of her stiff hooped gown isn't quite so sure. It droops and quivers away in faded patches and shadows. Her pearls, her crown are conquered, the dust has forced them into a grey convent. They have renounced their lustre and gleam, their red lights and their blue. They have taken the veil—of dust.

They manage these things better at Madame Tussaud's.

"THE SOUL'S NEW REFUGE."

Or music Mr. Francis Grierson speaks in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* as the soul's new refuge:—"It is the only art untrammelled by sects, opinions, parties, and . . . limits, with an adequate expression for all the varying moods of humanity and the most subtle intimations of a world lying beyond that of reason and will." He goes on to dare to say that it was not what Rousseau taught that influenced the world, but the way he taught—not the matter, but the manner. Others before him had said much the same things, but they were not endowed with the harmonic mysteries of speech.

ROBERT AND CLARA SCHUMANN.

In the August number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* Anna D. d'Alsheim tells once more the love-story of Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck. Her article is based on two volumes of letters by Schumann, which have recently been translated into French by Mathilde T. Crémieux.

THE WILL TO DO.

At the age of eighteen Schumann adopted the plan of keeping a copy of all his letters, and consequently the Berlin Library possesses a collection of 4,600 of these copies. Also as a young man he was always busy planning out the future. "When a man resolutely wills a thing, he can do it." "A man can do anything if he really wants. Let us be determined and we shall succeed." He never had time to be bored. His various activities were marvellous. Having seriously injured a finger, he was obliged to abandon the idea of becoming a virtuoso, but he was not crushed by the disaster.

A FATEFUL PRESENTIMENT.

The writer finds the letters selected by Madame Crémieux both delightful and disconcerting, owing to the complex character of the personality of the artist. To her Schumann appears a most incoherent and heterogeneous compound. Undoubtedly he had a presentiment of the cruel fate which awaited him. In February, 1838, he wrote:—

In the night of October 17-18th, 1833, there suddenly came to me the most frightful thought which a human creature can conceive, the thought of the most terrible accident which Heaven can inflict—the fear of losing my reason! This horrible idea took possession of me with such violence that I repulsed all consolation.

Obsessed and tortured by such apprehension, Schumann consulted a physician, who reassured him and advised him to marry. He became engaged, living in the same house as the Wiecks, but after a few months the engagement was broken off.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

Music was not taken up as a serious profession till after he had spent some time at the University studying law to please his mother. But he had been a pupil of Friedrich Wieck, the father of Clara, and had made rapid progress. He had always admired the talent of Clara, who received her training from her father, but Wieck wished to keep his daughter. Having given her the musical education which was the admiration of all connoisseurs, he fought, not as a father, but as an artist against her marriage with Schumann, knowing full well that she would devote herself to the music of the young composer. He could not bear the idea of the glorification of his own personal work being lost to profit the work of another.

KNOWING NO FEAR.

When Clara was seventeen, however, she became secretly engaged to Schumann. A short time after

Schumann sent a letter to her father through Clara. It was to be presented to him on her eighteenth birthday. To herself Schumann wrote:—"I have said to myself a thousand times that what we wish will be if we really want it, and if we act. Write me a simple 'Yes.'" Clara's reply ran:—

You ask me for a simple *Yes*! How could a heart so full of an irrepressible love as mine not be able to pronounce so small a word?—so important, nevertheless!

From the depths of my soul, I do it, I say it. Your project seems adventurous, but a loving heart should know no fear. I answer again, "Yes!" . . .

I, too, feel that "it will be." Nothing in the world will make us go back, and I will show my father that a young heart can give proof of firmness.

HAPPINESS AND TRAGEDY.

For no adequate reason Wieck persisted in his opposition for two years, and finally Schumann had recourse to the law. The marriage took place in 1840; Clara was then twenty and Schumann twenty-nine. No marriage could have been happier. Clara's talents were strengthened, and Schumann composed the works which his wife interpreted. After about three years Schumann had a serious attack of nervous prostration; in 1849 the headaches reappeared, and finally he died in 1856 at Endenich, near Bonn, in the house of a doctor under whose care he was undergoing treatment for complete nervous prostration. His wife survived him till 1896.

A GREAT CARILLONNEUR.

At Mechlin, on July 1, there was a veritable feast of bell-music in celebration of the twenty-five years service of Josef Denyn as city carillonneur, says the *Musical Times* for August.

In the afternoon a recital was given by the best representative players of Belgium and Holland. Another item in the day's proceedings was the presentation to M. Denyn of a new bell to be placed in the famous carillon, with the dedication in Flemish: "To the great carillonneur, Jef Denyn, by an admiring public." In the evening M. Denyn, the greatest living exponent of his instrument, gave a recital to an audience numbering anything from 20,000 to 40,000 people, whom he held spell-bound with his remarkable performance. Finally, the King conferred upon him "La Croix de Chevalier de l'Ordre de Léopold," and the city of Mechlin presented him with a medal in honour of the occasion.

On July 22 M. Denyn paid a visit to England to give a recital on a carillon at Loughborough, composed of forty bells, recently completed by Messrs. Taylor, the well-known bell-founders, and placed in a tower specially erected for the purpose on their own premises. It is described as the first carillon with clavier made by an English founder, and is probably the most accurately tuned set of bells in existence.

RANDOM READINGS FROM THE REVIEWS.

A DEVOUT DIPLOMATIST.

Prince Reuss, the great Prussian diplomatist, who was sent after Sadowa on a special mission to Napoleon III., who, as German ambassador in Vienna concluded the Austro-German alliance, and who knew the diplomatic history of Europe most intimately from 1866 till his death in 1906, is the subject of a sketch by Mr. Sidney Whitman in the *Fortmghill*. The writer quotes this testimony from one who knew him intimately —

His political instinct, his tact, his delicacy of touch in the management of affairs were remarkable. For at certain critical junctures the alternative of peace and war may be said to have been balanced at the point of his pen.

It impressed me deeply to find him, at such a moment, sitting in prayer in front of his writing materials. "May God grant to me His grace to give correct expression to the right thoughts, so that bloodshed may be avoided," and God heard his prayer, so full of simple faith and trust. There was rarely his like, so absolutely exempt was he from everyday vanity and the pettiness of things. He combined rare modesty with a certain loftiness: the union of a chastened spirit with the wide range of a superior mind, and with it there was a delightful buoyancy and freshness about him. I fancy it was his love of art and nature that gave this mellowness to his mind. It enabled him to see so much of the beauty of things, so much of their deeper import. This again may have had something to do with his charming social qualities, his keen sense of humour, for he thus perceived many things unseen by his *entourage*.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In a most amusing paper by a recent patient in appendicitis, "the confession of a reformed scoffer," which appears in the *American Magazine* for September, the writer says —

Appendicitis surgically treated might justly be compared to the eradication of a wart, and scuffers would be right in proclaiming "Aw, there's nothing to it." No, and there's nothing to jumping off the Brooklyn bridge until you're in the water.

A surgeon proffered a statement for \$1,000 to a parent or maybe a husband, more likely a husband. And the husband kicked, demanding an itemised account. This promptly came.

For operating	\$ 1
For knowing how	999

So in appendicitis the patient's account should read

Operation	Nothing doing
Getting over it	Wow!

The whole paper is one of the most humorous contributed to periodical literature for some time.

CROMWELL AT DROGHEDA

Fresh light on Cromwell at Drogheda is offered in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. J. B. Williams. Thomas Carlyle had reversed the traditional judgment on Cromwell's action in that historic siege. Gardiner's greater authority had confirmed this change of opinion. Mr. Williams brings evidence from contemporary letters and newsbooks published without licence to prove that the whole garrison had first of all had their arms taken away from them before they were

slaughtered, that the refugees in St. Peter's Church, which included women and children, were all slain, neither women nor children were spared. So "to kill unarmed men, women, and children brands Cromwell as a savage, outside the pale of decent human beings." In trying to conceal the truth about Drogheda, Cromwell was but doing what he had done before. Mr. Williams quotes Baxter's remark of Cromwell:—"He thought Secrecy a virtue and Dissimulation no vice, and Simulation, that is, in plain English, a Lie, or Perfidiousness, to be a tolerable fault in case of necessity."

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE LOWER DECK

"Ships *versus* Men in the Navy" is the title of a paper in the *English Review* by Mr. Stephen Reynolds, in which he deals very faithfully with the Admiralty for their neglect of the legitimate wants of the lower personnel of the Fleet. He tells a characteristic story.

The outcome on the lower deck has been a growing sense of sickness, of discontent of being "done down", a smouldering discontent which might at any moment recently have burst into a blaze, and which has, in fact, thrown off more sparks than the public is aware of. A yarn that is being told of Mr. Churchill hits off very neatly the state of the lower deck and its feeling of not authentic, as I understand the episode to be, it is exceedingly *bona fide*.

The First Forl, to the great glee of the lower deck, has a habit of going straight to the men, with a disregard of ceremonial and official receptions very scandalous to the old school of officer. Aboard one of the ships he fell in with a stoker, asked him how long he had been in the Service, and was duly informed. Said Mr. Churchill, "D you like your job?"

"I can't say I do, sir," replied the stoker.

"Well, what's wrong with it?" asked Mr. Churchill.

"What's wrong with it?" repeated the stoker, looking very frankly into Mr. Forl's face. "Well, what's right with it?"

And Mr. Churchill was nonplussed. For once he had no answer ready. The wrongs so far outweigh the rights.

The truth is that the Navy has brought itself into ill odour among the people from whom the pick of the lower deck is recruited, good men are going out of the Service as quickly as they can, recruiting is falling off, and would have fallen off still more did it not mostly operate among boys not old enough to know their own minds. Therefore, at last, something is to be done, very largely because, therefore, it has to be done.

Tuberculosis is well known to be increasing in the Fleet. What else can be expected? —

Fleet Surgeon Badnell stated at Berlin that whereas a healthy person on shore is estimated to require 800 cubic feet of air, a soldier in barracks is allowed 600 feet, a pauper 300 feet, and a training ship boy 290 feet, the allowance for a man in a modern *Dreadnought* is sometimes no more than 86 feet. As a young seaman in one of the *Dreadnoughts* expressed it to me: "You can't turn in your hammock without disturbing the men each side of you, and when they cough—and there's any amount of coughing aboard ship—the spit comes right into your face. The old ships were a king to these new ones."

The writer gives in full "the loyal appeal from the lower deck," the naval Magna Charta for 1912, consisting of four pages of close print.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE September number is an excellent one. Most of its papers deal with current problems of politics.

WHAT TO DO WITH ALBANIA.

M. P. P. de Sokolovitch gives an extensive survey of the history of the Albanians, leading up to the present disturbances. He urges :—

The Turks should learn to realise that the Achilles heel of Empire in Europe is to be found in Northern Albania. They should with inflexible determination create real order in these parts and inspire the inhabitants with respect for the Constitution and the laws. This once accomplished, it would not be difficult to win over the Albanians to the new Government, which is as much to their advantage as to that of all the other subjects of the Empire. When they have advanced in the path of progress they will form an important factor in the future confederation of the Balkans without any renunciation of their language, their religion, or their loyalty to the Ottoman Empire. The peace of Europe at this moment largely depends upon the solution of the Albanian question.

FRANCE PERMANENTLY REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, writing on France and the Republic, dissipates the idea that frequent changes of Ministry indicate instability in France. He says both in France and the United States the people are superior to the politicians. The real life-work of the two countries proceeds uninterrupted by the fretful clamour of politics :—

The staff is constantly being changed, but the programme remains the same. To maintain peace abroad and order at home ; to keep the Church in its proper place without persecution ; to secularise education ; to maintain the Army and the laws that insure respect for property ; to build up a powerful Navy ; to found Colonies, and to protect French agriculture and industries ; and, in foreign affairs, to encourage the closest relations with Russia—this has been the programme which the country as a whole has willed and which every Ministry has done something to carry out.

If the permanent officials administer the country, it is the peasant who is its ultimate ruler. His thrift and tranquillity and devotion to the main chance are the determining factors in the policy of the State.

FIVE STAGES OF COLONIAL LIFE.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott describes the evolution of Colonial self-government. He says :—“ Those portions of the Colonial Empire which have now attained to the highest point of political development have passed through the following stages :—(1) Military Government ; (2) Crown Colony administration ; (3) representative government ; (4) responsible government ; (5) federation or union.” The formal links which bind the great Dominions to the Motherland are, apart from the deeper ties—first, the King ; second, the King in Parliament ; third, the King in Council ; fourth, the Executive control.

OUR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Mr. Edward Salmon writes with purple indignation against the policy of the Government. He reports

the opinion of the West Indies. Barbadoes anticipates acute financial distress, British Guiana an arrested development and commercial depression, Trinidad joins in the chorus of dismay. Mr. Salmon also says that since the Convention East Anglia has laid the foundation of a beet industry with the prospect of increasing employment.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Norman Bentwich discusses the Russian passport question, and the difficulties involved in greater freedom being given under treaties than the local law admits. Mr. Hilaire Belloc attempts to define the classical spirit in art. Mr. E. B. Chancellor describes the changes taking place in London, and grants that though much has been lost in picturesqueness and the outer semblance of historic tradition, much has been gained in dignity of daily life and architectural achievement. Mr. E. H. Moorhouse gives a charming paper on aspects of William Morris. Mrs. A. Harter recalls the escapades of Casanova, whom she styles “ a prince of adventure.” Mr. A. Beaumont surveys the life and work of the musician Massenet.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE September issue covers a wide range of interest, no fewer than six out of the seventeen articles dealing with India, China, and Japan.

“ THE PASSING OF THE ENGLISH JEW.”

Mr. L. Benjamin traces the steady advance of Anglicisation among the Jews of England, one of the most active elements being the advance of Jewish women. He asks :—

Have we outlived our destiny ? Is our isolation a meaningless relic ? Is the ancient race to be Anglicised out of its distinctive existence ? These are the questions which every thoughtful Jew must ask himself. And the answer ? Who can doubt that it is in the affirmative. The disintegration of the Jewish community has begun at the top, though the immigration of the foreign Jews, not yet emancipated from the trammels of the tribal laws, constantly recruits the orthodox section, and doubtless, for a very long time to come, will continue to do so. The end is not yet, but in this country at least it cannot be indefinitely postponed.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Captain A. Corbett-Smith offers some aspects of Chinese reform. He suggests that five-sixths of the Chinese people have no concern with the revolution or with reform of any kind. Yet in the eastern provinces there has been a breaking-up of old traditions and an influential progress in thought and action such as man, either east or west, has never conceived. At present 5,400 miles of railway are in course of operation, with plans for an additional 14,000 miles. Thirty-two and a half millions of foreign capital have been invested in these railways. In the sphere of education over 50,000 schools and a million and a half students are reported.

The study of English is compulsory, and English is the official medium in all scientific and technical branches. Books of science and technology are most in demand for translation. One of the most popular books is Carlyle's "French Revolution," with works by Darwin, Rousseau, and Huxley close behind. The writer urges on English visitors to China to show less arrogance and more sympathy.

PLEA FOR THE ANIMALS OF THE EMPIRE.

Animals in their relation to Empire is the subject of a most laudable paper by Mrs. Charlton, who has gone through the length and breadth of India with a view to promoting measures for the prevention of cruelty to animals. She reports the horrible practice of flaying goats alive, in order to obtain longer measurements, which being done within closed doors does not come under the control of the law. She grants that the Indian people as a whole are but little addicted to the commission of brutal acts, but the poor beasts still need protection. She recommends that there be a central council established for the supervision and further protection of the animals of the Empire.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. G. Snead-Cox explains the dispute as to the Papal decree *Ne Temere* and the Canadian marriage law, and urges that in Quebec province an exception similar to what prevails in Germany should be made in the Papal ordinance. Canon Moyes pronounces Père Hyacinthe's marriage to be against the laws of the Church, and so incapable of approval by the Church, and quotes the Roman Archbishop who was said to have blessed the marriage as witness against that statement. Professor Lindsay puts the case for and against Eugenics. Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock indicates a number of reforms intended to attract more recruits to the colours. Major Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., presses for redistribution and a General Election before Home Rule. Sir H. T. Prinsep pleads for the adoption of measures to make British judges in High Courts of India more respected by the native Bar.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

SCIFIO SIGHELE contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* an interesting appreciation of Francesco Crispi and his Imperialism, pointing out that his ideas were in advance of his time, and that the occupation of Tripoli, ten years after his death, is the realisation of one of his favourite schemes. In his own day Crispi's policy was held to be disproportionate to Italian potentiality; to-day Italy has risen to his level and is carrying out his ideas. E. Buonaiuti discusses sympathetically the Irish Home Rule Bill, and marvels at the opposition to it of English Catholic Conservatives. The Deputy G. Sannarelli writes in a very pessimistic vein of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the human race, and quotes many melancholy facts concerning its ravages. He notes especially the prevalence of phthisis in all the big European armies, and the fatal susceptibility

to it of persons coming from an uninfected to an infected district. Furthermore, it is civilised man who carries the disease to the uncivilised. On the other hand, the author states that the Jewish race continues to show itself singularly immune from tubercular disease, and he quotes the English as a striking example of what he calls "the inevitable biological process of collective immunisation," to which, far more than to hygienic progress, he attributes the fact that consumption has now been reduced among us to quite tolerable proportions. G. Posta describes the military preparedness respectively of Germany and of France, making a comparison very unfavourable to the latter, and sums up in favour of the probability of a European war in the not distant future, one reason given being that the Italian conquest of Tripoli has "brought Europe back to a more correct appreciation of realities," and has shown what a proud nation can accomplish.

The magazines, indeed, all continue to express complete equanimity as regards the progress of the war, and especially as to the moral results of the "raid" into the Dardanelles. The increasing internal troubles of Turkey are naturally regarded with satisfaction. Of articles dealing specifically with the campaign the most noteworthy is one in the *Rassegna Contemporanea*, describing, with the help of photographs, the town of Bengasi, the capital of Cyrenaica, and the transformations it is undergoing at the hands of the Italians. Water and electric light are being laid on, the Arabs have been induced to work, and plans are on hand for the construction of a large port, the most urgent need of all.

Cenobium, written partly in Italian and partly in French, continues to represent advanced religious and non-Catholic thought on the Continent. A discussion as to Bergson's conception of God by Marcel Hébert, a destructive examination of the miracles recorded in the Gospels, and a learned essay on the spiritual evolution of religion, form the principal topics of the current issue.

The *Rivista Internazionale* gives the history of the recent efforts to establish an international federation of Catholic Peace Societies. This now exists, thanks mainly to the initiative of M. Vanderpol, of Lyons, and some five or six nations are affiliated, England being represented by the Catholic Peace Association, of which Cardinal Bourne is president. It is now contemplated to found an institute for the study of Christian international law, the seat of which will be at Louvain. In an article on "Alcoholism among Women," Dr. Rinaudi gives appalling statistics concerning the results of the drink habit, which he sums up in the single phrase "destruction of family life." Although intemperance is far less common in Italy than in Northern countries—while the average annual consumption per person in the United Kingdom is two gallons of pure spirit, in Italy it is only half a litre—yet the evil is on the increase, and the writer is anxious to enlighten his countrymen as to the consequences they will incur.

PSYCHIC AND OCCULT MAGAZINES.

THE *Theosophist* for August contains a lecture delivered by C. Jinarajadasa at Benares in 1911, on "The Vision of the Spirit," in which he describes the various stages of life evolution, from mineral to vegetable, from vegetable to animal, and from animal to man. This doctrine, he says, "shows Nature as not wasteful and only seemingly cruel, for nothing is lost, and every experience in every form that was destroyed in the process of natural selection is treasured by the life to-day." . . . "In each human being is seen this same principle of an imperishable evolving life." He describes the experiences of the soul as it passes through the various "Visions," to come at last to the "Vision of the Spirit." "Buddha, Krishna, and Christ have shown us in their lives something of what that vision is." . . . "Now for the soul who has come to the end of his climbing, each man is only 'the spirit he worked in, not what he did, but what he became.'" Interesting to read in connection with this lecture are two articles in the *Theosophical Path* for August—"The Antiquity of Man," by T. Henry; and "The Scattering of Races," by T. H. Both deal with the question of Evolution. In the former, T. Henry says that, according to the recent admissions with regard to the Galley Hill man, to whom Professor Keith assigns an antiquity of at least 170,000 years, if the accepted ideas of evolution are to be maintained, the age of man must be put immensely far back, as there is no evidence that the man of that remote epoch was any more elementary than the man of to-day. Mrs. Besant writes on "Investigations into the Super-Physical." "A Russian" follows his last month's paper on "The Perception of Man and Animals" with one on "The Four-Dimensional World," and explains how it is possible to break through our illusory three-dimensional world and penetrate into the world of four dimensions. An article, written by an experienced Russian educationalist, and translated by Princess Galitzine, describes the condition of children and education in Russia. The writer maintains that it is the lack of religious consciousness in education that is responsible for the great rise in the number of suicides amongst the children of to-day. "The root of the diseases of our young generation lies in the absence of seriously defined problems of spiritual culture. This explains the lack of moral development in our children, as well as the absence of equilibrium, because where there are no restraining moral centres, all other centres are also weakened."

The *Theosophical Path* for August contains, besides the two articles named above, an account of Leonardo da Vinci and his works, by C. J. Ryan, who writes of him, not only as a painter, but as a great philosopher and scientist. Far ahead of his time, in one of his manuscripts preserved at Milan there is a note expressing the opinion that ships could be driven by steam. Leonardo studied the principles of aviation, and tried

many practical experiments with flying-machines. Other articles are "Theosophy, the Key to Ancient Symbolism," by H. T. Edge; "Some Practical Aspects of 'The Secret Doctrine,'" by "W. L. B."; "The Immensity of the Universe," by "T."; "Fear and the Warrior," by R. W. Machell, illustrated by photographs of Mr. Machell's two paintings on the subject; "Your Instinct of Greatness," by Lydia Ross, M.D. The writer finishes this interesting article by declaring that, "If you allow the greatness of your nature to act, it will show itself in your thought and feeling, in your face, in your walk, in your work. Your life, however hidden, will be a strong, silent challenge to the greatness in every fellow-man to come forth and claim its kin. The peace that men seek at any price will freely follow you everywhere. Try it!"

The *International Theosophical Chronicle* for August contains, amongst several interesting short papers, one of special interest by a student, entitled "Some Reflections on the Power of Thought." It is well worth reading and remembering. The following quotation gives the keynote to the paper:—"It may seem that what we do, and not what we think, is the more important, yet let us not forget that every action that is performed is preceded by a thought."

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE July number covers a great range of interest. Beside the papers separately noticed, the editor discusses Leo XIII.'s bull on Anglican orders. He grants that among Anglicans the Roman movement is checked, yet "if the time ever comes when the extreme High Church party finds its position in the Established Church so difficult that it is led to approach us with a strong wish for reunion, they are likely to be met halfway by general good-will." Mr. Stephen Harding discusses the three great strikes. He favours the cause of the railwaymen, but pronounces "the miners' strike an unjustifiable and selfish 'corner' in labour, and condemns the London dock strike as irrational and wrong. He advocates legislation to make agreement between employers and Trade Unions legal contracts, with damages as sanction. Canon Barry marks the centenary of "Ideal Ward" by candidly condemning the mistakes he made, while eulogising his vision of the Church and method of silencing the sceptic. Mrs. Bellamy Storer writes a poem on the *Titanic*, in which she says that:—

The priests that prayed
The wife that stayed,
And sinners brave
Who died to save,
Thy dead shall arise,
Saved by sacrifice,

Through love of God and of man.

A. P. Graves contributes an interesting study of the preternatural in early Irish poetry, from which excerpts are given in English translation. M. Léon de Lantseeer exults in the recent Belgian elections as proof of popular support for Catholic policy.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

SEVERAL articles have been noticed elsewhere from the September issue.

NEW USES FOR OLD CATHEDRALS.

Canon Barnett thinks that our ancient cathedrals are specially designed to help in the spiritualising of modern life. He advises that they might be used for civic, county, and national functions, for intercession at times of crises, and for services in connection with conferences for scientific and trade and social reform purposes. He would have the newly-elected civic council gathered in the cathedral. The clergy attached to the cathedral should give classes or lectures in sociological, theological, and historical subjects, and regular teaching should be given in the relation of music to worship. The staff should also instruct visitors and their guides in the living significance of the sacred past. The last is a calendar of worthies, and a lecture every month on one such worthy.

A GREAT FIND IN ASIA MINOR.

Sir William Ramsay describes a discovery made by his party last year—one of the greatest theocratic centres in Asia Minor, the sanctuary of Men Askaēnos at Antioch, the Phrygian city near Pisidia:—

It has been commonly understood that the god of Antioch had his seat in the city; but Strabo says clearly that the sanctuary was near, not in, Antioch. The actual position is on a steep mountain-peak on the opposite (left) side of the river Anthios (which flows close under the city walls) about two miles to the south of the city, and nearly 1,500 feet above the stream. A great altar, 66 feet by 41 feet, was the holy place. It stood on the summit of the mountain in a plot of ground, 230 feet by 137 feet, which was defined by high walls. The west wall is best preserved, and stands nearly to feet high, but must originally have been higher; its front was concealed in great part by fallen blocks of stone. The face of this wall, and all the buttresses which strengthen it, were covered with dedications to the god, a sufficiently abundant proof that the sanctuary was dedicated to Men Askaēnos.

BACON AS IRISH REFORMER.

Mr. J. M. Robertson describes Bacon as politician, "the typical English political thinker of that time," if practicality be the English characteristic. In 1602 Bacon submitted to his cousin Sir Robert Cecil considerations touching the Queen's service in Ireland. Bacon urged:—(1) The extinguishing of the relics of the war; (2) the recovery of the hearts of the people; (3) the removing of the root and occasions of new troubles; (4) plantations and buildings. Mr. Robertson also applauds Bacon's suggestion on the union between England and Scotland; he outlined such a union as might have averted the civil war and the Highland rebellion of the next century.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Canon Rawsley calls attention to Charles Dickens's connection with the Lake District in his friendship with Mr. Angus Fletcher, a native of the Lake District, with whom Dickens travelled in Scotland and Italy. Mr. A. J. Philip suggests a central reference library for London, consisting of books purchased from its own funds at the rate of £30,000 per annum, and the use of the present reference stock of all the libraries of

London, anything from a million upwards. The Rev. Alexander Brown urges against certain eschatological fancies of Schweitzer and others that the programme of Jesus was simple, reasonable, and now almost fulfilled. The "end of the age" was the close of the Jewish dispensation. Mr. Herbert Burrows emphasises and commends the Montessori method of spontaneous education.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE September number is not all pitched in the shrill tone of its monthly chronicle. There is a quaint and eerie paper by Weyland Keene, entitled "In Search of Silence," descriptive of a pilgrim seeking, amid the Alpine snows, freedom from the sound of human voices, and returning with difficulty from the spell of the eternal solitudes cured of his misanthropic taste. There is also an outspoken paper on motherhood, quoted elsewhere, by a writer who purports to speak in the name of the best women of Europe.

A minor novelist tells of his experience with publishers—"thirteen years' hard labour, fourteen novels published, three novels unpublished, and £646," an average of about £40 per volume less the cost of typing and postage. Driving a taxi-cab, he says, is less risky and more remunerative.

Mr. Maurice Low says that if ever times were favourable for radical success in the United States, now is the time. For the people were never so discontented, though he finds it hard to explain this discontent. If all the Bills before Congress reducing the tariff were to pass, it would only reduce the cost of living per head 7d. a week. He mentions that after a Presidential election every chairman and treasurer immediately burn their books, but it is estimated that Mr. McKinley's first election cost eleven million dollars.

Two papers deal with the relations of England and Italy, both of which seem to be thus motivated: England and Italy need each other for mutual protection against the overweening power of Germany. Therefore it is well for us to say beautiful and complimentary things about Italy in the present war. Thus, Earl Percy applauds the policy, the patriotism, the efficiency, the strategy, the valour, and the humanity of Italy, and denounces English censure or coldness towards those Paladins of modern war. Gian Della Quercia is equally wroth with the criticism that "disgraced" the British Press. Italy is a nation worthy of England's respect. Let England cultivate Italy and not shrink from, in turn, making England herself worthy of veneration.

"Navalis," in the approved "new style," denounces Mr. Winston Churchill as a "treacherous windbag," who has betrayed the Navy. "We have not sufficient ships, we have not sufficient men, we have not sufficient docks, we have no well-protected bases in the North Sea." The writer imperiously demands a special squadron of battleships laid down for the Mediterranean, two ships this year, two ships next year, two ships in each following year till a total of eight is reached.

THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

España Moderna has a very entertaining contribution by Sr. R. Amador de los Rios on one of the curiosities of Toledo—namely, the so-called Cave of Hercules. He describes the exact situation in one of the narrow streets of that historic but dilapidated city, and gives an account of the cave, which appears to consist of two vaults, with arches, that were at one time connected with yet another vault under an old mansion. The origin of the cave, like that of Toledo itself, is lost in obscurity, but it really bears traces of Roman construction, numerous legends are current concerning it including a marvellous story of an eagle flying down and setting fire to the contents. There is an article on Espronceda, the Spanish poet, who, early in the last century, found it expedient to emigrate, he made his way from Gibraltar to Lisbon where the Spanish Government contrived to have his residence searched for incriminating papers without result and he made a journey to London, becoming acquainted with Byron. A sketch of the career of Beatrice of Arragon 1457 to 1508 who became the wife of "the most glorious King which Hungary ever had," is also given, she was the daughter of the prince who reigned in Naples and was deposed from the monarchs of Arragon. The vicissitudes of her father are set forth in detail in this instalment. Sr. L. Cubillo writes exhaustively on the naval armaments of Great Britain and Germany, showing once more how closely and thoroughly he studies matters concerning our country. Professor Vicente Giv gives us more of his interesting notes of Latin America, he points out that the mental influence of North America is now making itself felt and that Spain should seek for a greater interchange of ideas other than economic and political. Cervantes is a name to conjure with, so much is hoped from the new Cervantine League.

In *Nuestro Tiempo* two writers take France to task for being impatient in her work in Morocco. She should have done her utmost in her sphere of influence in the South before attempting to establish a protectorate elsewhere. In describing the French zone in the South, the writer speaks of Santa Cruz de Agadir, once a flourishing city, now miserably poor. There are about 1,000 Moors and 200 Jews, the former devoted to agriculture and the latter to the buying and selling of goods. The only really respectable buildings are those of the officials. The place is surrounded by a wall of stone and earth, on the horizon on all sides are magnificent views.

It is in *La Lectura* that we have more details of Bolivar, for we have him compared with San Martin, another South American liberator. San Martin was steady, methodical, scholarly, while Bolivar was brilliant, active, full of initiative. One was a plodder, the other a dasher. This review also contains, among other contributions, some notes on an old palace in Valencia, which everyone should see who goes to Spain. It was once the Parliament House.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

It is most important at the present time, according to a writer in *De Gids*, that we should entertain correct views of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. A few years ago it would not have mattered if a book on China had been full of fancies instead of facts, but now it is different. In order to comprehend in a proper manner the ideas and customs of the Chinese it is absolutely necessary to enter into the spirit of their religious beliefs. The writer then proceeds to criticise very severely a recent book on China, complaining that the author has written it without thoroughly studying his subject in its complex whole. He describes some of the forms of ritual as evidences of semi-barbarism; he might equally apply a similar remark in the case of the Ancient Egyptians and the Ancient Hindoos, yet those peoples could scarcely be regarded as half-civilised, because of certain ritualistic forms. Consider Chinese art and learning, then think of speaking of half-civilised people. Another book on China is reviewed in this issue, it is "China Under the Impress Dowager," and the reviewer is very favourably inclined towards the educational value of the work. The writer of another article questions the possibility of including "collective psychology" among the sciences at the moment, we may have a sum total of different ideas, but no real concrete product of the psychological ideas of the many. The essay on one aspect of Proportional Representation is intended to explain how percentages of votes should be calculated. In an instructive article we have a comparison of the home and school life of the modern (Dutch) boy with that of the boy of ancient Athens; some of the school principles might be imitated nowadays but with regard to home life we may be said to do things better than the Athenians.

Elsevier is full of good contributions of an artistic character. The life sketch of Mr. E. van Beever, the artist, with reproductions of his works, forms a good beginning. "Japanese Colour Printing" shows several quaint pictures, while "Italian Art in the Royal Museum" illustrated with pictures of paintings, sculpture and carvings makes one desire to pay a visit to the churches and other edifices where these treasures are to be seen. "Mosaics" is also excellent.

The most interesting of the many very readable contributions to *De Tijdspiegel* is that which sketches the history of the Frisian stock. Its origin, its fights for freedom and the distribution of its members in Holland and elsewhere are graphically set forth. We are told of the emigration of some of the families to England, where these Frisians settled, and so forth. The word "Frisian" is said to mean "free," and they were, and are, a freedom-loving people. The writer remarks that people who own English as their mother tongue ought to know more about the Frisians than is usually the case.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE KEYSTONE OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION.*

SHALL we not take counsel together, plan together, work together, and so build up for the future an Empire which in the past has done so much for civilisation, and which has so much left to do? Does any man here believe that the British Empire has fulfilled its mission—the mission of its own generations unborn; if you go no further—its mission to the world, for which it still has great things in trust? This work can only be carried on by the fullest co-operation, and by calling ultimately to the seats of council the best experience that the whole Empire grows beneath its wide sky and upon its broad fields.—HON. GEO. E. FOSTER.

IN this little book Viscount Esher performs a national duty and enables us to have a clearer idea of the Imperial Defence Committee.

This body, although possessing none of the prestige and glamour of one of the old State departments, is actually perhaps the greatest of governing forces to-day. Freed from hampering traditions and remarkably elastic in its constitution, the Committee yet represents a Cabinet Council with the advantages of technical advice and without the drawbacks inevitably attendant upon a meeting of Ministers alone, the majority of whom are amateurs in their office and quite under the guiding influence of their permanent officials. To convince a Cabinet Council argument must be repeated for each individual member beforehand, with the glorious uncertainty as to the lasting effect of the conviction when the Minister is amongst his colleagues around the council table. In the Committee of Imperial Defence, however, those who know can talk to those who do not but are in power in the Government *en bloc*, and see decisions taken without delay. While, possessing no executive authority, and having been founded with no definite attributes, the Committee has already become all-powerful, and offers possibilities in the future of becoming the centre-point of the whole Imperial structure. It therefore is of immense value to the world to have Viscount Esher's clear *exposé* of how it has developed and to read his views as to the Committee's future. For Viscount Esher is one of the most active members of the Committee, bringing to its work not only an exceptional experience, but also imparting to its deliberations an attitude of non-official independence leavening the official whole.

THE COMMITTEE A "NUCLEUS" BODY.

The Committee of Imperial Defence has the advantage of being, as Lord Haldane described it in 1907, a "nucleus" body without any "fixed composition." It therefore lends itself excellently for development into a true Imperial Council, in which representatives of all parts of the Empire will meet and discuss with continuity the continuing needs of the Empire. Viscount Esher has "never ceased publicly and

privately to advocate the representation of the Dominions upon the Committee."

ARMAMENTS A MOST ODIOS NECESSITY.

The writer prefaces his remarks by stating "that no man who has regard for the individual or collective happiness and prosperity of his fellow-countrymen can look upon war otherwise than as the greatest of all curses, and naval and military preparation for war otherwise than as the most odious of all necessities."

He goes on to say that:—

"We are sometimes told that vast preparation for war, expansive and burdensome, crushing down the full expansive commercial activities of a nation, inflicting hardship upon every individual man or woman and child composing a nation, is unnecessary, and is economically unsound, because the economic results of defeat to the individual are not so heavy as the economic weight of preparation. This I honestly believe to be true, and, if men were governed by economic considerations alone, would furnish an unanswerable reason for abandoning preparations for war. Men, and nations of men, however, are the slaves of passion and of unreason, and the great drama of war often moves within a sphere from which man's imagination excludes all considerations of prudence. There is always the odd chance in reserve, and there is always the haunting possibility of the ancestral house and home in ruins. Given, then, that preparation for war is a high premium which every nation governed by wisdom and forethought is bound to pay for insurance against possibly tragic disaster, it surely follows that preparation, which is bound to be expensive in any case, should be as complete as it can be made by all the co-ordinated forces that can be concentrated at the critical moment upon the enemy.

HOW THE EMPIRE IS GOVERNED.

"Our country and our Empire are not ruled in a vacuum, but under conditions which some of us may deplore, but which in the main we are obliged to accept. These conditions impose upon statesmen, upon eminent civil servants, upon the Lords of the Admiralty, and upon the General Staff of the Army, limitations which many would be glad to be free from, and which all would desire in some respects to modify.

* "The Committee of Imperial Defence: Its Functions and Potentialities." By Viscount Esher. (Murray. 6d. net.).

These limitations, however, are for the present so firmly fixed about us that it would be foolish to ignore them, and hopeless to contend against them.

"The limitations I refer to are these:—First, that our system of government is based upon the representation of the people's will, and carries with it, by tradition, the custom of explaining fully, and in public, the reasons justifying expenditure of money, and the necessity of obtaining thereto the assent of Parliament. Second, that the great Dominions overseas are not, except so far as sentiment is concerned, integral portions of the British Empire, but are in reality self-governing States, in alliance with Great Britain.

"And likewise, if any strategic plan is formulated by those whose duty it is to make preparation for war involving united Imperial effort, the first question they have to ask themselves is whether such a plan is likely to commend itself to the self-governing Dominions.

"These are the conditions and limitations which have to be borne in mind, and from the trammels of which we cannot at present escape.

WHAT IS, AND WHAT MIGHT BE.

"We shall, so far as we can see, for many years to come have to be content with a scheme of co-ordination that leaves financial control in peace subject to Ministerial responsibility, as devised under our Parliamentary system of government, and leaves to the Dominions a degree of freedom from naval and military control that is unquestionably incompatible with the highest naval and military efficiency.

"Decentralisation rather than the converse, spreading of responsibility, especially financial responsibility, rather than its concentration, have in modern times been the main characteristics of change in our institutions. The result has been a gradual increase in the number of public offices and public bodies.

THE EVOLUTION OF A PRIME MINISTER.

"Another consideration, impossible to disregard, is the evolution of the office of Prime Minister. He is now in a position resembling rather what on the Continent is called an Imperial Chancellor than a First Lord of the Treasury of the early Victorian type. I think it is obvious that every modern Prime Minister must perceive that he, and he alone, is the Minister whose function it is to co-ordinate and to prepare all the forces of the Empire in time of peace and to launch them at the enemy in time of war.

"No one who has read the reports of what occurred at the Imperial Conference, and has watched the attitude of the Dominion Parliaments, can be under any illusion about the nature of the ties between the Mother Country and the great self-governing communities that form part of the British Empire.

THE TIES OF EMPIRE.

"These ties are in the main sentimental, and, although quite recently there are indications that the Dominions are not unwilling to take part in defending the Empire against attack, any attempt to formulate

strategic plans, based on common action, would be premature, and might not impossibly prove to be disastrous.

"There is no immediate prospect of the British Executive Government being able to impose its ideas of naval or military strategy upon the Defence Ministers of the Dominions, and still less of the British Parliament being able to control or even to influence the action of the Dominion Parliaments. For purposes of Imperial defence the Empire is not a federation, but an alliance between greater and lesser States upon terms not so clearly defined as those which subsist between some of the States of Europe.

"It is by no means a satisfactory state of things, but there is no help for it, until the Dominions realise more fully that their security from attack, during the long period which is bound to elapse before they attain to maturity in population and wealth, is inextricably bound up with the security of Great Britain.

THE DOMINIONS IN WAR TIME.

"That any of the Dominions would, in the event of a great war, leave the Mother Country in the lurch is highly improbable; but they are not prepared at the present time to bind themselves to any specific joint plan of action under circumstances over which they have no control, in spite of the obvious Imperial difficulty and danger of leaving the principles of common action to be determined at the last moment, on the eve of war.

"This is the second example I desire to give of the kind of difficulties which a statesman has to face who is anxious to perfect a system of war-preparation in a country like ours, governed under a constitution which places individual liberty, and its full expression, before all other considerations, and in an Empire like ours, of which the component parts are bound together by ties of sentiment and not by material guarantees.

MR. BALFOUR'S INITIATIVE.

"These matters only engage the attention of Parliament and of the country by fits and starts.

"Up to the year 1904, even statesmen shrank from applying their minds consistently to problems of defence. A distinct change for the better then occurred. Mr. Balfour's Administration must always be memorable in the history of national defence for two reforms pregnant of far-reaching results. Mr. Balfour created a General Staff for the Army, and he gave body and substance to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

THE GENESIS OF THE COMMITTEE.

"What is the Committee of Imperial Defence? It is often referred to, sometimes with a kind of awe, sometimes with malice not untinged with contempt. It had its origin many years ago in the mind of Lord Salisbury, when, in a well-remembered phrase, he suggested to his fellow-countrymen that they should study large maps before discussing questions of Imperial strategy. Much later in life he crystallised this notion and drew together representatives of the Admiralty and the War Office in a small committee,

under the presidency of the late Duke of Devonshire, for the purpose of studying large maps and strategical questions. There were no regular meetings, and no records were kept of its deliberations or decisions. Its existence was shadowy, but it contained the germs of the pre-existent Committee of Imperial Defence.

ITS DEVELOPMENT.

"After the War Office Reconstitution Committee had finally reported to Mr. Balfour, that Minister immediately gave effect to one of its most vital recommendations, and a permanent secretariat was instituted for the Committee of Imperial Defence. It was the first step in the evolution of that body. Mr. Balfour's object was to establish a permanent advisory committee on defence questions, and, by giving it a secretariat, to ensure that its deliberations and decisions should be carefully preserved, and a continuity of practice maintained. The theory enunciated by Mr. Balfour—and his theory coincided with his practice—was that the Committee should only meet when summoned by the Prime Minister, who was its only permanent member. He summoned the Committee when he chose, and he summoned to it whomsoever he pleased. This theory is still in vogue, and has been endorsed on several occasions by the present Prime Minister. In point of fact, Mr. Balfour himself destroyed his own conception of the Committee when he appointed to serve upon it two permanent members who were habitually summoned to attend its meetings.

THE INSTITUTION OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

"The late Prime Minister initiated a plan of appointing sub-committees to inquire into and report upon strategic and technical questions, with authority to call witnesses and to take shorthand notes of evidence. This changed at once the status of the Committee, and widened immediately its scope of operative labours. The discussions of the full Committee were preluded by what may be called scientific inquiry. Mr. Asquith went a step further. He noted, after a very short experience, that in preparation for war every Department of State was concerned.

"He proceeded, therefore, to summon the heads or representatives of many of the great public Departments to attend these sub-committees, and more recently he established a Standing Sub-Committee, to be presided over alternately by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War, and composed of representatives of the Admiralty and War Office, the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, the Customs, and, indeed, all the great Departments, for the purpose of co-ordinating in war the naval, military, and civil forces of the State. This Standing Sub-Committee was instructed to constantly review and revise its own recommendations.

THE SCOPE OF THE WORK DONE.

"I am permitted, in order to give you some idea of the subjects with which this Committee deals beyond the scope of the more obvious naval and

military problems, to mention that its inquiries have ranged over such matters as aerial navigation, the strategical aspects of the Forth and Clyde Canal, oversea transport of reinforcements in time of war, the treatment of aliens in time of war, press censorship in war, postal censorship in war, trading with the enemy, wireless stations throughout the Empire, local transportation and distribution of food supplies in time of war, etc., etc.

"This is my final point. I mean that the co-ordination of the material forces of the country for war is not the sole concern of the Admiralty and the War Office, but includes in its active sphere almost every branch of civil administration; and, further, that the conditions under which all the forces of the Empire can be co-ordinated are constantly changing.

"It follows that, whether for purposes of war-preparation in time of peace, or whether for the purpose of taking those initial steps in war which decide its theatre and objectives, the supreme co-ordinating authority can only be the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, who are responsible to Parliament."

Viscount Esher concludes his survey of the development of the Committee with the following aspiration:—"That we may live to see the great Dominions sending annually their representatives to sit upon the Committee of Imperial Defence, and that thus a long step may be taken towards that federation of the Empire which has been the dream of patriots here and overseas."

CALLING THE DOMINIONS TO OUR COUNCILS.

Those who read Viscount Esher's book, and they should include every thinking man and woman who has the interests of this country at heart, will turn with especial interest to those pages which deal with the admission of the Dominions to a share in the work of the Committee. For this is constructive work, the framework upon which the future of the Empire will be built. It is interesting here to recall that Mr. Deakin suggested to the Imperial Conference of 1907 that the rights of the Dominions in regard to the Committee should be extended. The upshot was the following resolution, known as No. 2 of 1907:—

"That the Colonies be authorised to refer to the Committee of Imperial Defence, through the Secretary of State, for advice on any local questions in regard to which expert assistance is deemed desirable.

"That whenever so desired, a representative of the Colony which may wish for advice should be summoned to attend as a member of the Committee during the discussion of the questions raised."

"A long step was taken in this direction," writes Viscount Esher, "when, in 1911, the Prime Ministers of the Dominions were invited to attend a sitting of the Committee, and were addressed by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War.

CHOOSING FOREIGN ALLIANCES OR FEDERATION.

"The rise of a great sea power in competition with the British Navy—that force upon which, hitherto, the security of Great Britain and of the British Empire has rested—has rendered imperative the consideration of Imperial Defence as a problem which cannot be solved by Great Britain alone. Statesmanship has before it the choice between foreign alliances and a practical federation of the Empire for purposes of common defence. The matter is urgent, and a decision cannot be postponed.

"National safety and national dignity indicate the right path. Mutual help between the component parts of the Empire demands mutual confidence and a common responsibility for Foreign Affairs.

FUNCTIONS AND POTENTIALITIES.

"If the functions and potentialities of the Committee of Imperial Defence are clearly grasped the problem is not insoluble.

"Two conditions are essential—first, that there should be no concealment of policy or intentions between the Prime Minister of this country and the Prime Ministers of the Dominions.

"The second, that no new departure in foreign policy, involving Imperial interests, should be taken without the approval of the Dominions.

"In order to achieve these results some modification of practice in the government of this country and of the Dominions would be necessary. Some concessions would have to be made; some sacrifice of old-fashioned pride on the one hand, and some abandonment of exaggerated independence on the other.

"British Ministers should realise that they cannot be free and untrammelled in future to choose a foreign policy which may land the Empire in war, and expect material help from Canada: while Canadians should understand that, if they desire to fly the Union Jack, they must face the fact that Great Britain is a European Power, and be ready to shoulder a share of the European burden.

DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS AS REPRESENTATIVES.

"Although the shrinkage of the world increases rapidly, I do not believe that time and distance would, at present, permit of constant and adequate representation of the Dominions upon the Committee of Imperial Defence, if by that is meant the attendance of Dominion representatives at every important meeting of the Committee. The only adequate representative of a great Dominion is its Prime Minister.

"For this reason I suggest, as the first step, complete confidence and free communication between the British and Canadian Prime Ministers upon all first-class questions of Foreign Policy. Annual visits, or biennial visits, to London in July, to be followed by a series of meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, in order to ventilate and deal with technical questions, would be an admirable development and sufficient for our present needs. It would test the strength of our Imperial bonds. •

"There is, however, a condition precedent, and a necessary step antecedent to this. It is to establish confidence and communication between our Prime Minister, as Chairman of the Imperial Defence Committee, and Mr. Borden, as Chairman of the Canadian Defence Committee.

AN INDIAN PRECEDENT.

"Indian administrators are aware of the importance of the weekly 'Private and confidential' letters that pass between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. Although members of the Indian Councils may be reluctant to admit the fact, it nevertheless remains that the vital and crucial business of the Indian Empire is discussed and settled by this 'private and confidential' correspondence.

"That is the model and precedent which might be adopted and followed by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada, as a first step towards closer union.

"The Prime Minister to-day must inevitably become more and more an Imperial Chancellor. He will be forced to devolve the conduct of business in Parliament more and more upon his colleagues. He will be forced to trench more and more upon the functions of the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial and Indian Secretaries of State, and the First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AN ANACHRONISM.

"The day cannot now be far distant when the affairs of the Colonial Office should be relieved of the affairs of the Dominions.

"The Colonial Office, in that sphere, is an anachronism. Every consideration points to the Bureau of the Prime Minister, to the Secretariat of the Committee of Imperial Defence, as the suitable machinery for keeping Great Britain and the Dominions in touch, and as a means of establishing more intimate, more confidential, and more binding relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions, which very shortly will surpass her in population and wealth as they do already in area and extent."

FEDERATION BY MENACE.

Viscount Esher concludes his survey of constructive Imperial policy thus:—"In order to federate more or less independent groups of men of the same race and speech, some menace is required to their pride and independence.

"First, the Chauvinism of the Napoleonic tradition; and, secondly, the French spirit of *Revanche*, federated and have kept together the German Empire.

"Bismarck, far-seeing, of *esprit positif*, found in Alsace-Lorraine the instrument he required to hold together the South and North German peoples.

"His successors have provided us with a weapon equally potent for our purposes. No British statesman could have federated the British Empire. That object is going to be accomplished by the menace of the German Fleet."

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

THE TRAGEDY OF A NATION.*

THE title and sub-title of this book sufficiently describe its purport, and we know beforehand that Mr. Shuster intends to arraign both the Russian and British Governments. He himself is sure that if he had been left alone he would have succeeded in infusing new blood into the unhealthy finances of Persia. But his picture of the corruption of Persian public life, the entire absence of any check on fraud and dishonesty in the administration of finance, the heterogeneous collection of many nationalities in official positions, and the consequent want of real patriotism, make it very doubtful whether he could have succeeded in any case.

He has, at all events, produced a noteworthy book, well written, well printed, and illustrated by portraits which help the reader to realise the characters who appear upon the stage which he mounted so hopefully, where he fought so courageously, and left so discreetly, with a reputation for good faith, even though mistakes are admitted.

He certainly considered our Government to blame, and he is not at all polite to Sir Edward Grey.

He records the remark of a newspaper correspondent, who wrote :—

By leaving a Persian Government in existence the Powers evade all responsibility, while at the same time successfully paralysing the Government they tolerate.

MEDIÆVAL DIPLOMACY.

He continues :—

I would suggest that the Powers (meaning England and Russia) may have thought that they thus escaped all responsibility for what goes on in Persia, but the world has long since grown familiar with such methods. Mere cant, however seriously put forth in official statements, no longer blinds educated public opinion as to the facts in these acts of international bribery. The truth is that England and Russia have been playing a hand in the game of mediæval diplomacy.

Further on he says :—

It may be asked what England could have done to stay Russia's hand in Persia. Great Britain is a naval Power, but what could her fleets do against Russia? Where could they attack her, unless and until she came down to the Persian Gulf? England is not able to oppose successfully Russian arms in Northern Persia. She is not a military Power, in the sense that several great Continental Powers are, and the entire British Army could not attack the vast forces which Russia could pour into Persia from the Caucasus.

The answer, however, is not far to seek. Either England is still a first-class Power in the world, or she is not. Up to the present she has been so considered. Russia has so rated her. When, therefore, it became clear last July that Russia was openly seeking to violate the Anglo-Russian Convention by interfering with Persia's independence, which both England and Russia had mutually engaged to respect, it was England's obvious right and duty to protest against such a step, and to

warn Russia that her actions could be taken only as a repudiation of the Anglo-Russian Convention. This would at least have kept British faith with Persia and with the world. It might well have prevented Russia from going any further.

PATRIOTIC PERSIAN WOMEN.

Mr. Shuster gives a striking picture of the patriotism of the Persian women. Once when statistics were needed a woman came forward to supply them from a private source known to her, doing this at an enormous risk to the lives and property of herself and her children. Again, when doubts came to be whispered as to whether the Medjlis would stand firm against the Russian Government, and the people were torn with anxiety as to what the Nationalists could do to hold their representatives firm, the women supplied the answer :—

Out from their walled courtyards and harems marched three hundred of that weak sex, with the flush of undying determination in their cheeks. They were clad in their plain black robes with the white nets of their veils dropped over their faces. Many held pistols under their skirts or in the folds of their sleeves. Straight to the Medjlis they went, and, gathered there, demanded of the President that he admit them all. What the grave Deputies of the land of the Lion and the Sun may have thought at this strange visitation is not recorded. The President consented to receive a delegation of them. In his reception-hall they confronted him, and lest he and his colleagues should doubt their meaning, these cloistered Persian mothers, wives, and daughters exhibited threateningly their revolvers, tore aside their veils, and confessed their decision to kill their own husbands and sons, and leave behind their own dead bodies if the Deputies wavered in their duty to uphold the liberty and dignity of the Persian people and nation.

Though the Medjlis was destroyed by a Russian *coup d'état* soon after, it passed out of being without the stain of having sold its country's birthright. Mr. Shuster admits that you cannot "hustle" the East, though he had thought it possible before his attempt in Persia. He concludes his story by saying : "The Persians deserved better of Fate than to sink back into an even worse serfdom. . . . British and Russian statesmen may be proud of their work in Persia ; it is doubtful whether anyone else is." The book has valuable appendices and an index.

AN UNKNOWN PEOPLE.*

CHOTA NAGPUR is a division of British India in Bengal, a hilly, forest-clad plateau, and this is the home of the Mündās or Kols, an agricultural people of whom small mention is usually made, but who are interesting because of their origin. The word Mündā is the name given to the language spoken by these people, which richly abounds in vowels.

Many of the troubles of the Mündās—indeed, those which have caused actual rebellion—were due to the

* *The Strangling of Persia : A Record of European Diplomacy and Oriental Intrigue.* By W. Morgan Shuster. (Fisher Unwin. 12s. 6d. net.)

* *The Mündās and Their Country.* By Sarat Chandra Roy. (Thacker, Spink, Calcutta. 9s. 6d.)

oppressive taxes imposed by the numerous family connections of the rajahs, the landlords, and, above all, by the middlemen, foreigners, Sikhs, and others who, coming to the country as horse-dealers, shawl and brocade merchants, etc., obtained farms, often villages, in lieu of cash. They were called Thikadars, from "thika," which means a temporary lease. A writer in the *Calcutta Review* in 1867 tells of their extortions thus:—

When the oppressor wants a horse, the Kol must pay; when he desires a *palki*, the Kols have to pay, and afterwards to bear him therein. They must pay for his musicians, for his milch cows, for his *pan*. Does someone die in his house? he taxes them; is a child born? again a tax, is there a marriage or *pooja*? a tax. Is the Thikadar found guilty at Cutchary and sentenced to be punished? the Kol must pay the fine. Or does a death occur in the house of the Kol? The poor man must pay a fine. Is a child born? Is a son or daughter married? the poor Kol is still taxed. And this plundering, punishing, robbing system goes on till the Kols run away. These unjust people not only take away everything in the house, but even force the Kols to borrow, that they may obtain what they want, reminding one of Sidney Smith's account of the poor man taxed from birth to his coffin. Again, whenever the Thikadar has to go to Cutchary or to the King, to a marriage, on a pilgrimage, however distant the place, the Kols must accompany him and render service without payment.

THE HISTORY OF THE MUNDAS.

Mr. Chandra Roy is intensely interested in the task he has set himself. He says —

In India, we have vast fields for historical research as yet lying unexplored or but partially explored. The early history of the so called Kolarian aborigines of India is one of those obscure tracts that have hardly yet been rescued from the darkness of oblivion. A thick curtain of mystery hangs over the antiquities of these prehistoric tribes. Of their real origin and their primitive abode we are in utter darkness; of their successive migrations in ancient times through different parts of India we have no written records to enlighten us, and of the various vicissitudes of fortune they underwent in the dim dark ages of antiquity our present knowledge is next to nothing. And yet these are the peoples whose remote ancestors were once masters of Indian soil—whose doings and sufferings whose joys and sorrows once made up the history of the Indian Peninsula.

The early history of the Mündās is unknown; it is supposed that they emigrated from the East, and settled in India at a very early period. Dark brown, almost black in colour, short in stature, the average height of the adult male being five feet six inches, sturdy, with thick lips, a broad nose, and a low facial angle, the Mündās are scarcely beautiful in our British eyes. Their modern history commences with the rule of Akbar the Great; it was in the year 1772 that the first entry of the British took place, and the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur became a vassal of the Honourable East India Company.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL DETAILS.

The history, accurate and legendary, and ethnography of this interesting people are given in great detail by Mr. Roy:—

The dress of the Mündās is very simple and scanty. Their men ordinarily wear a loin-cloth called *botoi*. This is from six to nine cubits long, and has coloured borders at the two ends. On festive occasions, young men and boys wear a longer *botoi*, two ends of which, called *bondoli*, are allowed to hang gaily

before and behind almost down to the feet. Young men also wear around the waist a sort of belt called "kārdbāni." These are sometimes made of cocoon-silk.

Very old men, who sit at home and are unfit for work, wear only a piece of cloth about a yard long. As for the dress of Mündā women, they generally wear a long piece of cloth called "pārā" round the waist, allowing a portion of it to pass diagonally over the upper part of the body so as to cover the breasts. Little girls wear a shorter cloth, without the ornamental borders of the "pārā." In the interior of the Mündā country, however, one not infrequently meets with Mündā women going about with no other wearing apparel than a piece of cloth round the waist. Their rain-hats, however, approach English fashions, for they are nearly as large as was that of the actress who had to have her door enlarged in order that she might wear it when entering or leaving. The legs of men as well as of women are generally uncovered, and shoes are seldom worn. Sometimes, however, people whose feet are wearing away put on a sort of leather sandals, consisting only of a sole with a strap passing over the feet.

As the staple food of the Mündā is boiled rice, pulse, or millet, his cooking utensils are mostly simple; his agricultural implements, however, make up for it by their variety.

CURIOUS SLEEPING CUSTOM.

The unmarried young men and girls of a Mündā family do not generally sleep at night in the family residence. And to strangers and foreigners it is at first a mystery where they pass the night. But once you succeed in gaining their confidence, the Mündā of a village will tell you where the "giti-ōrā" of their young bachelors and of their maidens respectively may be found.

The young bachelors of a Mündā village or hamlet (*tola*) have a fixed common dormitory in the house of a Mündā neighbour, who may have a hut to spare for the purpose. And, similarly, all the unmarried girls of a village or a hamlet sleep together in a house belonging to some childless old Mündā couple or to some lone elderly Mündā widow. The matron of the house exercises a general superintendence over the morals of the girls. These "giti-ōrās" for boys and girls are, in their humble way, seminaries for moral and intellectual training. Their disputes are settled by trial by ordeal. The family possessions are in common, though daughters cannot inherit. Widows are not degraded, and may even marry again. The marriage ceremonies are complicated, and not always amusing; nor do the birth rites lack offerings, purifications, etc. Cremation is, of course, the rule, and the accompanying rites, which take days to perform, are very curious.

A NEW source of potash is described in *Cassier's* for August by Mr. G. E. Mitchell. It consists of a mass of alunite, a mineral yielding about 10 per cent. of pure potash, and possibly amounting to some four and a half million tons, which has been discovered in Utah.

A NOVEL WITH A PURPOSE.*

IN this book the author very topically gives to all and sundry an infallible method for curbing labour unrest. Lady Maningtree's house is the Market Place in Parliamentary measures, and places are bought and sold. Power is her ambition, and Mr. Puttymore, the Premier, being her friend, she generally manages to accomplish her aims. Her life holds a tragedy, and the knowledge of this puts her in the power of a man, Khster, an alien by birth, whose cleverness has given him political power. The story is somewhat commonplace, but it has been made the vehicle of some piquant theories about the best way to treat the strike question. It is Khster who suggests them. Not being a born Englishman, his remedies are drastic, and when submitting them to the Prime Minister he insists that the Premier, not he, shall father them. Explaining his theory. "I would so act that trade unionism should destroy itself," he says, and when asked how this is to be achieved.—

"In this way. The capitalists and the employers are inconvenienced by these absurd strikes, and are weary of them. They will be only too ready to assist my plan. If the workers, without capital, can obtain this autocratic power, how much more power can the wealthy classes obtain if they choose to exert the magic of their pockets?"

"Ah! I see," exclaimed Puttymore, with a face that clearly saw nothing

A FREE LABOUR LEAGUE

"Therefore, I am going to form a fund by subscription to be devoted to the use of a Free Labour League. That league, backed, as it will be, by practically unlimited funds, will proceed in this way. The moment a worker, man or woman, supports by affidavit or other satisfactory evidence the statement that Trade Unionists have threatened, in their own elegant terms, to 'down tools,' and refused to work alongside him or her, if employed, then that man or woman will, out of the funds of the Free Labour League, be paid whatever wages she or he would have earned at that job, until such time as the gallant Trade Unionists think well to 'up tools' again and work alongside him or her in absolute peace. In brief, the Free Labour League will be an inverted Trade Union, with all the employers and all the capitalists behind it."

"I follow—I follow," declared Puttymore; but if he did, his next question proved it was at a long distance behind:

"What is to prevent Trade Unionists allowing you to go on paying the non union for life?"

"Human nature." With the bitter feeling existing between the two classes, the unionist would never, by his own act, willingly afford a non unionist a permanent holiday upon full pay. On the other hand, the non unionist would have no fear of offering his services anywhere—probably he'd be only too anxious to offer them—with a view of making the unionists 'down tools' over him, and so procure him an annuity."

ENDING STRIKES

He speaks even more openly at Lady Maningtree's house:—

"I wanted this strike ended," he says, "and I wanted it ended in such wise that when the other plan we know of comes into operation, the Labour Leaders generally will not blame the Government to which I belong. So I interviewed some Labour Leaders. They weren't bad fellows, a little truculent and hectoring at first, though greatly impressed by the Downing

Street furniture. Lots of people are afraid of furniture, you know."

"I don't quite follow your object," says Lady Maningtree.

"My object was that, when the storm breaks, when Trade Unionism is torn with various plans for countering the Liberty of Labour League, and tottering to its fall—in those days I want the Leaders to remember that the Government gave them friendly warning—that we sprung nothing on them unawares."

"All I'm doing at present is this: Labour thinks itself omnipotent. That is a disaster-producing opinion. I am merely going to show it that it is not. I'm not going to let the tail wag the dog. Labour has reached a stage when, in the name of breaking down oppression, it is more oppressively autocratic than any tyrant has ever been before. That cannot be allowed. They've a perfect right to work or not to work. But they've no right to prevent other people working, or to compel other people to strike, and they shan't do it! I won't have that, and I won't have rioting."

"I'm not going to leave the poor devils to the mercy of the masters. I'm going to bring in a measure to render compulsory wages that will be a certain agreed proportion of profits. It will apply to all the vital industries. When that measure is in operation, strikes on a gigantic scale will be made illegal contrivances. Everybody will be much happier—except professional agitators, who live by gulling the workers."

THE SPANISH MAIN TO-DAY.*

AN entertaining description of a one man expedition, which, starting from Trinidad, proceeded up the Orinoco to Angostura, and thence on mule back into the llanos of Venezuela. Trinidad is an oil producing district and so, with the description of its lovely scenery is mixed up an account of the Guayaguayare oilfields, where natural gas rises from the ground, and can be lit by a match. A mud volcano, black ledges of pitch, and an asphalt lake seem incongruous with the beautiful island scenery described with such zest by the author.

Mr Bates settles with an American filibuster to cross to Venezuela in a little two ton yacht. When they start it is packed so full with wine and provisions destined for bribery and their own food, with oil barrels and various etceteras, that to sit or lie down is out of the question. So they two, with a couple of natives, start on this dare-devil journey, and after perils galore arrive in safety. There are innumerable stories of the rascality of the officials, capped by tales of Fitzgerald's own doings.

The whole journey is seamed with incidents, and such information is gathered as that Venezuela is a country enormously rich, principally in coffee, cocoa, balata, rubber, hides, and cattle, and its exports exceed its imports as eight to five. When, however, Mr Bates suggests breeding good cattle, his suggestion is met by a shake of the head and the words. "Too many revolutions."

The travel story is prefaced by an account of the Conquistadores in whose path our author is following: Columbus, who named Trinidad from the three mountain peaks which his sailors saw on Trinity Sunday;

* *The Modern Market Place.* By "Coronet." (John Long. 6s.)

* *The Path of the Conquistadores.* By Lindon Bates, Jun. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. net.)

De Berrio, Raleigh, Picton, Nelson, and Bolivar—all shamefully treated by their countrymen instead of being rewarded, though why Nelson should be counted as one of the Conquistadores is not quite clear. The book is beautifully illustrated.

A REFORMER POET.*

MR. LLOYD was one of the most charming, cultured and thoughtful of those Americans who have devoted their lives to the study of the social evolution of moral society. Descended from Dutch, English and Huguenot forefathers, he was brought up strictly and in a home where there were few spare pennies. His brother, who writes the book, says that he once asked his mother what he should say about him as a child. "That he never did anything that was not obedient, affectionate and noble," she answered.

Mr. Caro Lloyd, however, gives us but very brief instances of his brother's private life. This is understandable when we realise that Henry Demarest Lloyd lived for his work, and died of pneumonia, the consequence of a neglected cold caught at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labour, so that an account of his labours is really the story of his life. He is probably best known as the determined opponent of the Standard Oil Company, and as the author of "Wealth against Commonwealth" and "Labour Co-partnership," but these works are but a fraction of the number of burning articles he contributed to the magazines and daily press. A writer of singular power and happy phraseology, he was able to interest his readers even in statistics, and this and his beautiful life made him an opponent to be feared by the powers of evil. He said himself, "The reformer is a poet, a creator. He sees visions and fills the people with their beauty, and by the contagion of virtue his creative impulse spreads among the mass, and it begins to climb and build." The two volumes are well printed and illustrated, contain valuable appendices, a list of Mr. Lloyd's works, and a good index.

ROMAN CHURCHES.†

A FASCINATING work, both as regards letterpress and illustrations. The churches described are grouped as belonging to the early mediæval and Renaissance periods.

Those founded by Constantine in all probability were at first law courts, and preserved their original structure as being more convenient for religious worship than were the then existing Pagan temples. These edifices were many times rebuilt, restored or enlarged by successive Popes, and this fact makes it

* *Henry Demarest Lloyd.* By Caro Lloyd. (Putnam. 2 vols. 21s. net.)

† *The Cathedrals and Churches of Rome and South Italy.* By T. F. Bumpus. (T. Werner Laurie. 16s. net.)

an impossible task to assign a precise date to any building.*

A descriptive account is given of St. Peter's (the site of which was Nero's Circus and the scene of so much cruelty to early Christians), with its grand approach and magnificent art treasures enshrined within. The churches of San Giovanni Laterano (the first seat of the Benedictine Order in Rome), Sta Maria Maggiore (a beautiful ancient Romanesque example and founded in 352-366 A.D.), San Paolo, Sta Prasseda, Sta Maria (erected upon the site of a temple to Minerva, founded by Pompey the Great), as well as the buildings of the Renaissance age are carefully portrayed, and we lay down the book with reluctance.

PLEASANT STORY-TELLING.*

MISS MAR, the delightful story-teller, has for a year or two been entreated to write a book, and though she does not see why she should, yet she has given way, to our great advantage. Born in Winona, on the banks of the Mississippi, she begins:—

I remember perfectly my first public appearance, and, alas! it was a heart-breaking affair. I was about five. It was examination day, and the mothers of all the pupils were invited to come to the big hall in the school-house to hear their more or less talented children do their bits. My "bit" was to recite a piece; in fact I was the star; and I was to welcome the parents in a few appropriate verses, as the programme stated, written by the superintendent of the school. I had a new dress for the occasion. It was pink, trimmed with swansdown. No dress since has ever given me the unalloyed delight that the mere feel of that swansdown did. I had a pair of slippers to match. Truly my cup of joy was full to the brim and overflowing. . . .

Miss Mar then describes her slippers, which were admired by all but one little girl, how she was lifted up to the table to perform that which, to her mind, was the most important function of the day. Then—

How true it is that pride goeth before a fall—and oh, what a fall was mine! I began to speak the lines I had known so well for the past six weeks, the lines which, after all these years, still cling to my memory:—

"Kind friends and dear parents, we welcome you here,"

(graceful sweep of the arms accompanied these words)

"To our nice pleasant schoolroom and teacher so dear,"

(here a patronising smile, and finger pointed at teacher),

"We hope you'll approve—we hope—"

At this critical moment I caught sight of the little girl who didn't like the slippers, and she made a face at me. I could perhaps have withstood this horrid display of jealousy, brought back the vanishing words, and battled on to the end, had not a little boy whom I loved madly—giggled! I was undone. I started the verse again, faltered, forgot completely, and bursting into tears, was ignominiously lifted from my perch, amidst the sympathetic, if somewhat subdued, applause of the audience.

Helen Mar stealthily made her way to that girl of the grimace and "scratched her good"; the result when she was taken home is not detailed!

RUBBER, NOT REAL.

Her next-told adventure relates to a visit to an Indian camp, quite oblivious of the alarm of her parents.

* *May I Tell You a Story?* By Helen Mar. (Bennett and Co. The Century Press. 2s. 6d. net.)

After which the river bank was a forbidden playground. Some more incidents are given from her own history, and then she contributes anecdote after anecdote about her professional work. Here are some of them :—

"In America, if anyone is curious or inquisitive, and tries to find out anything and everything about everybody, they call it 'rubbering,' and call the inquisitive one 'rubber neck.'"

Well, the story goes that an Englishman in New York got in a tramcar and sat opposite to a lady who had a very peculiar-looking child in her arms—an awfully funny-looking kid it was, and the man could not keep his eyes away from it. He would look at it—look away—and then look back again, absolutely fascinated by it, it was so ugly.

Finally, the mother got very much annoyed over the man's rudeness, and leaned over and said to him, "Rubber!"

A look of relief came over the Englishman's face as he fervently exclaimed :

"Thank God, madam ! I thought it was *real*."

Many of her stories relate to children who, she says, often have the words they should learn gabbled to them indistinctly and without explanation of their meaning, as when the little girl, on returning from Sunday-school, was asked the text, and replied with great enthusiasm, "Many are called but few *frozen*."

HUSBANDS AND WHITE ELEPHANTS.

So many of her stories make fun of wives that she relates the following to balance them :—

A lady wrote to twenty-five friends, and told them she was

giving a "White Elephant" party, and that each guest was to come, and bring the absolutely most useless thing she possessed—and the whole twenty-five women turned up with their husbands.

Miss Mar does not spare her own countrymen.

A very rich American came to London, and met an Englishman who—strangely enough—liked him, and asked him to his house.

The Englishman was a great collector of antiques, curiosities, etc., and showed the American, among other things, a table and a chair, and, pointing to them, said, "That table and that chair once belonged to Milton."

"Really," said the American, and kneeled down and reverently kissed both table and chair.

"And," continued the Englishman, "that table was the very one on which that immortal classic, 'Paradise Lost,' was written."

"What was written?" questioned the guest.

"'Paradise Lost,' was the reply.

"Who wrote it?" again questioned the American.

"Milton," replied the host.

"Who did you say *owned* that table?"

"Milton," again answered the host.

"Gosh!" ejaculated the rich one, in a tone of disgust, "I thought you said *Lepton*."

Nor does she spare her hosts at private engagements when they are caddish, as sometimes happens.

We must hope that Miss Mar will tell us some more stories soon.

BOOKS IN BRIEF.

FICTION.

The Street Called Straight. By the Author of "The Inner Shrine." (Methuen. 6s.)

A novel in which the interest is purely intellectual and impersonal, so that the effect is as if one were looking on at some dainty Louis XV. tragic comedy. Two men—an English officer of high rank, a V.C., and a somewhat rough built American who has earned by fair means a quarter of a million—are in love with a beautiful and noble American girl who has not yet awakened to life and its sordidness. Davenant had proposed to Olivia when she was nineteen; Colonel Ashton becomes engaged to her later. There are some agreeable relations and a delightful old man, whose words are few, who speaks generally in enigmas, but who always has the root of the matter in them—such as, for instance, "By the Street called Straight we come to the House called Beautiful." But, speaking generally, there are only three characters. Olivia's father, who robs his clients and is in danger of being taken to Sing-Sing, is introduced to show them up. This trouble awakens Olivia, brings out the finest qualities of both her admirers, and incidentally teaches Olivia that she loves her own compatriot rather than his English rival. The duel between the men is with the foils on, though they once so far forget themselves as to give and return a blow. The style of the book is so fine that the reader, like Olivia, is pulled both ways. It is hardly necessary to the story that the *locale* should be Boston, but it gives occasion for some graphic statements of the differences between English and American points of view.

Buried Alive. By Arnold Bennett. (Methuen. 6s. New Edition.)

A most amusing account, replete with irony, of the difficulties of an eccentric artist who takes the name of a rascally dead

valet and allows him to be buried in Westminster Abbey as Priam Farill. The complications are fantastic beyond belief. Farill even marries the builder's widow who has advertised for a husband in the *Matrimonial News*, and been answered by Leek the valet. But Mr. Bennett's readers will know that pathos is also an integral part of the situation.

A Woman in the Limelight. By Charles Gleig. (Methuen. 6s.)

A novel supposed to be a picture of things as they are in a world where the women are unchaste and most of the men soiled in mind or body, all alike being selfish. Likewise it shows how a man may have many pasts, but a woman none—also that a man may misunderstand his friend of many years, and counsel wrongly a woman who loves that friend.

The Mystery Queen. By Fergus Hume. (Ward, Lock. 6s.)

A thoroughly up-to-date mystery story in Mr. Hume's best manner, the interest centring round Dan the aviator and his charming fiancée, who have run counter to Queen Beelzebub, the chief of a demon gang.

A Plain Woman's Portrait. By Sophie Cole. (Mills and Boon. 6s.)

A book to which unstinted praise may be given. The chief portrait is certainly that of the "plain woman," but it is more than a portrait—it is a creation. Joanna Jephson's mother has earned her living and educated her children by taking boarders. Her house is on the sea-coast, and in it Joanna spends a by no means unhappy girlhood. The sudden death of her mother, and the need of using the small amount of her life insurance to complete the education of a younger brother,

compels Joanna to work for her living. This, however, is no real grievance, for, imaginative, and having individuality, the confinement of the boarding-house had always irked her. She learned typing and shorthand and went to work in a London office. And thus we are shown more portraits, such as that of the young carriage builder, "who carried about a pocket edition of Swinburne, and quoted the classics to uncomprehending clerks"; the blacksmith with the beautiful voice, who sang only plaintive songs until the accident to his little daughter, after which he sang only merry lilt; the novelist's secretary, tacitful, humorous and kindly, and the collector who collected not things, but people. Here Joanna learns to write, and, on the point of success, is asked to make the sacrifice of returning to a simple domestic life as her brother's housekeeper. The atmosphere of the book is genial, there is a delicious love story, and not one extraneous word, the author, like Joanna, evidently preferring to "cut" than to "add."

The Marble Aphrodite. By Anthony Kirby Gill. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

My Escapes. By a Bachelor. (John Long. 6s.)

The Happy Family. By Frank Swinnerton. (Methuen. 6s.)

Mr. Swinnerton provides a strong point for the advocates of women's rights (though possibly that is not his intention) in this sordid account of the unhappiness generated by the suburban notion that the women of a family must stay at home and spend all the father's earnings, at his death being left desolate. The characters show skilful handling. The inside story of a publishing office may be veracious, and the unhappy families here depicted have just enough of truth in the description to make the reading about them very depressing.

Written in the Sand. By G. R. Duval. (Ham-Smith. 6s.)

An enthusiastic description of the desert of Sahara and the spell it casts over the dwellers in it. The love story is very sad. A fairly contented young French officer there comes an erratic but witting English woman. They love, and she leaves him to his loneliness after her first raptures are over. Eric Lagarde gets transferred to Paris in order to meet her, but the glamour thrown by the atmosphere of the desert has vanished, the fair Rosanund has found another lover, and the fatal Talmont expedition is the only logical conclusion to the story.

Barbara. By Alice and Claud Askew. (Fisher Unwin. 6s.)

The heroine marries a very eccentric Irishman, of the stage kind, who, though an educated gentleman, certainly does not talk like one. Poor Barbara marries him in a fit of pique, and finds that, instead of a rich man with a fine estate, he is the owner of a half ruined barrack and the father of two young hooligans. However, he dies, and a happy ending makes up to the heroine, and perhaps to readers, for all the shortcomings.

Sally. By Dorothea Conyers. (Methuen. 6s.)

A laughter-provoking tale of various happenings in Connemara. Possibly the descriptions of the various fox hunts need some experience of Ireland to get the full savour; and how could the niece of an aunt who hunted talk about the hounds "barking" when the fox is sighted? And those seals! Even a West Coast fisherman does not reckon them to be quite so tame. What does probability matter though in such a delightfully rollicking story which reminds one of Horrocks, and is almost as full of fun and pathos as "Handy Andy" itself?

Olivia Mary. By E. Maria Albanesi. (Methuen. 6s.)

An interesting domestic story with two heroines and an old-world atmosphere. The strange predicament of the carefully

tended lady of the Manor is treated very skilfully, for the outside calm of her environment hides a volcano of seething passion.

Mightier than the Sword. By Alphonse Courlander. (Unwin. 6s.)

A poignantly stimulating story of a journalist's life, written from the inside. When Barrie treated of the same subject in "When a Man's Single," it was in a cheerily optimistic vein. Mr. Courlander gives the darker side, the hardships of the life, the insecurity of tenure, its ruthless using up of the best that is in a man. The passion of his hero is to "get on," and to that he sacrifices the love of two women and his own life. The editor who plays so large a part in the story is a problem. Is he the Napoleon of the Press? If so, Mr. Courlander describes his most winning side.

Mirabel's Island. By Louis Tracy. (Ward, Lock. 6s.)

Full of intrigue and adventure, the scene opens with a shipwreck off an unknown Scottish island. The castaway finds it has one inhabitant, a lovely lady, and he promptly falls in love with her. The reader will find plenty of interest in the story of their various embarrassments and the way they are overcome.

Paul Burdon. By Sir William Magnay. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

A despairing farmer gets the chance to use the money another man has stolen. He takes it without conscious thought, and puts on to another man's shoulders the evidence of his guilt. Burdon pays the money back, succeeds in life, and just when he is on the point of attaining his ambition the other man comes on the scene again and demands blackmail. Paul Burdon is not a lovable character, nor can we at first admire him, but the way he deals with his problem calls for respect, and we rejoice that he returns to a life of quiet usefulness. The other characters are merely pawns in the game.

Remittance Billy. By Ashton Hilliers. (Methuen. 6s.)

Billy is not sent to the Colonies, he is only banished to the South of France and ordered to resign his lieutenancy, as a punishment for signing a cheque in his father's name. It seems almost incredible that the most ignorant of young men could do such a thing and not know that it is forgery; but Billy is very innocent, for a soldier. The poor young fellow takes his punishment like a man and gains manliness through it. Billy, however, is only one of a number of roughly sketched persons, and his mistake a bagatelle amongst the incidents of the book, which comprise abduction, murder, the breaking of banks, etc., and the bright young heroine is even beaten. A scene in the law courts is wittily told. On the Bench is Sir Timothy Peppercorn, who "had been a fair lawyer twenty years before"; his retirement and pension were long overdue. Of late he had lived upon his reputation, a grief to his fellow judges, a misery to himself and his family, a conglomeration of physical infirmities, prejudice and bad temper. This old sinner pronounces an unjust decree, and is thus unwittingly the means of bringing the story to a happy conclusion.

Caviare. By Grant Richards. (Grant Richards. 6s.)

Does Mr. Richards' title mean that the story is an appetiser or that it "will be despised by the million"? The Amiable Charles is certainly a rapid goer, and his adventures in Paris, in the company of an American and his daughter, add considerably to our knowledge of Paris by night, whilst his characters are not quite ordinary.

A Country Corner. By Amy Le Feuvre. (Cassell. 6s.)

A romantic story which most young girls will enjoy. Two sisters take a bachelor brother by storm, and insist upon living with him in the country, instead of in a stuffy London home, with uncongenial companions. They bring joy to many

The Red Streak. By Wilmot Kaye. (Ward, Lock. 6s.)

Basil Thorn learns from his father in a tragic moment that from generation to generation the Thorns have been liable to moments of homicidal madness. Upon this fact is built up a story of keen interest and a lightly-touched-upon problem, for the question whether such a taint can be hereditary is not solved in the novel.

The Pearl of the East. By M. T. Hainselin. (Greening. 6s.)

A novel of engrossing interest to those who like historical facts vivified in this way. Few of us know anything of the taking over of the interior of Ceylon by the East India Company and of the terrible massacre of the British troops by the inhuman king who was the last of the native régime. The story is told here as being revealed psychically to a descendant of one of the victims of the massacre. He and a Cingalese princess, whom the first Clavering had married, are supposed to be reincarnated in the modern characters of the story, who go through adventures enough and to spare. The style of the telling is simple, and Frank and Marguerite are charming as hero and heroine.

The Demon. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. (Methuen. 1s. net.)

This amusing original tale contains a serious Corsican complication when a smart English girl loses her lukewarm lover, who is claimed by the demon who thinks herself a Princess.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The Problem of Empire Governance. By C. Stuart-Linton. (Longmans. 3s. 6d. net.)

The author, considering that the question of Imperial unity is of the deepest practical moment, sets forth here his detailed views of the theory of the federation of the British Empire, and how they can best be converted into practice. Mr. Stuart-Linton does not expect to do more than give subjects for discussion, so does not fear to be ambitious in his openings. "The Title of the King" is one; "Should not each Member of the Federation Contribute towards the Reduction of the National Debt?" another. The section dealing with the articles of Constitution is very suggestive, as is also the chapter on State-aided emigration. Mr. Chamberlain is quoted largely, and it is plain that the author considers Tariff Reform a necessary element of federation.

The Truth about Syndicalism. By J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Constable. 1s. net.)

An expansion of six articles which appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*, this little volume gives a common-sense criticism of a much misunderstood subject. In terse, clear sentences we are given the pith of the matter; and Mr. MacDonald concludes by saying that "the one outstanding service which syndicalism has done—though done so badly that its value has been counterbalanced by other consequences—has been its emphasising that organised labour must not go to sleep in the belief that others are doing its work."

The Conservative Party and the Future. By Pierce Loftus. A Programme for Tory Democracy. (Stephen Swift. 1s. net.)

The title describes the brochure exactly.

Over-Production and Want. By Michael Flurscheim. (Wm. Reeves. 1s. net.)

This solution of the great economic and social problems of the day is well worth examination. The following will show the lines upon which the subject is treated. "The road over which reform moves lies neither in the destruction of machines, factories, or trusts, nor in their nationalisation; it

lies in their democratisation. . . . appropriation by the workers of all classes, . . . generating; and the purpose of this book is to show how this can be achieved by certain fundamental proceedings." It is . . . with land differently from any other of man's possessions.

The Heart of Things: Passages from the Writings of Frederick William Robertson, selected by Richard Mudie-Smith. (Kegan Paul. 3s. 6d. net.)

Robertson respected his own conscience; believed in his own native force, and in the divine fire within him. In this little volume we have the essence of his best outward expressions. It is a pocket volume which might lie where it could be taken up when the spirit was tired. Here are one or two phrases taken at random:—

"People talk of liberty as if it meant liberty of doing what a man likes."

"For sadness, for suffering, for misgiving, there is no remedy but stirring and doing."

"Sin is the result of inclination or weakness, combined with opportunity."

The Education of Self. By Dr. Paul Dubois. (Funk and Wagnalls.)

This translation of M. Dubois' writings by Mr. E. G. Richards is intended for thinking people of all classes. The author considers that there is no such thing as "willing" to do right or wrong. These actions are the result of the concatenation of outside circumstances, impulses, etc. He is indulgent to Christianity, but does not consider a religious belief a necessity. Two duties must be fulfilled. The first is to give one's personality all the worth it is capable of possessing; and the second is to put it at the service of others.

A Study in Karma. By Annie Besant. (1s. 6d. net.)

This little book teaches of Karma, e.g., the law of cause and effect applicable to all creation when embodied in matter. Ignorance of this law causes helplessness before the forces of Nature; knowledge, on the other hand, gives mastery over those forces and compels obedience.

The pages dealing with national Karma and its influence over great disasters are significant.

The Great Salvation. By C. R. Cuff. (Methuen. 3s. 6d. net.)

A study of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which the statements about access to God, the word of salvation, the work of salvation, and the state of salvation are carefully collated.

BIOGRAPHY, BELLES LETTRES, ETC.

General Booth. (Nelson. 7d.)

Pending a fuller biography, everyone will rejoice to have this little appreciation, from different points of view, of such well-known writers and workers as Hulda Friederichs, Commissioner Scott-Railton, Lady Frances Balfour, the Rev. K. J. Campbell, and the Rev. F. S. Webster.

Godoy: the Queen's Favourite. By Edmund B. d'Auvergne. (Stanley Paul. 16s. net.)

Manuel Godoy was born at Badajoz in 1767. His father was Don José Godoy, a militia colonel, very poor and proud, and his mother a native of the town, but descended from an aristocratic Portuguese stock. At the age of seventeen he entered the ranks of the king's Garde de Corps. King Charles III. of Spain was already an old man, and his son and namesake, the Prince of Asturias, not far off his fortieth year. He was married to his cousin, Doña María de Bourbon, and it was to her influence that Godoy owed his rapid rise to power. Step by step he mounted, and became first adjutant-general of the Guards, then lieutenant-general, Duke of Alcudia, and finally Prime Minister. As a reward for the part he had taken in concluding peace with France he was presented with a large and valuable estate, and made a knight of the Golden Fleece. He was also named by the

king the Prince of the Peace. The alliance with France brought about a rupture with the British, resulting in the battle of Trafalgar, when the naval power of Spain was destroyed. Whether Godoy was really a great statesman who has not been appreciated at his true worth by his countrymen, or an adventurer who took full advantage of his position as the queen's favourite to enrich and ennoble himself, the reader will be able to judge for himself after perusing Mr. G'Auvergne's impartial, well-informed, and entertaining book. Napoleon, referring to the Spanish, said: "They were a wretched lot, but Godoy was the best man among them." Years afterwards, at St. Helena, he paid a less grudging tribute, and admitted that he was a man of genius.

The Romance of Sandro Botticelli. By J. Anderson. (Stanley Paul. 10s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Anderson tells us in his preface that the word "romance" is used in the sense of a fictitious narrative in prose, with imaginary conversations and fictitious incidents. He does not add to this definition that the foundation must be laid on facts; but as the story has been compiled from a study of contemporary records, with Botticelli's pictures and the occasion of their painting as a further help, such a foundation has been laid. The author suggests that the title might read as "The Story of Sandro Botticelli: Reconstructed from his Paintings." It is a delightful tale, and, moreover, we renew our acquaintance with Filippo Lippi and his lovely wife in the first chapter. Sandro loved Lucrezia, and happy was it for him that in his boyhood he had her wise guidance. Whether fact or fiction, the story of how Botticelli learned from her how to paint the soul into his sitters' faces is worth study. The book is copiously illustrated with photos from various galleries, contains the dates of various epochs in the painter's life, most interesting notes, and an index.

Carteggio di Alessandro Manzoni. Edited by G. Sforza and G. Gallavresi. (U. Hoepli, Milan.)

This stout volume contains some 285 letters, mainly from Manzoni himself, but some also written by his friends, which have been collected from the most authentic sources and carefully revised and annotated by the editors. Manzoni will always remain to foreigners one of the most attractive figures in Italian literature, and this scholarly volume contains much of interest to every reader of "I Promessi Sposi," and would be invaluable to any serious student of Italian romantic literature. Besides correspondence with private friends, the collection contains letters to such distinguished people as Goethe, Victor Cousin, and Tommaso Grossi.

History of English Literature. By Andrew Lang.

Messrs. Longman and Green point out that this work was not originally published in five parts. The parts and complete work were published simultaneously.

Sir Guy of Warwick. Retold by Gordon Hall Gerould. (George Harrap. 2s. 6d. net.)

A delightful gift-book with its handsome binding and seventeen illustrations in mediæval style. We moderns know the story by name, but few have read it; and the point of view of duty to God as given therein seems strange indeed in these days.

The Vigil of Venus, and other poems. By "Q." (Methuen. 3s. 6d. net.)

The *Pervigilium Veneris*—of unknown authorship—which has survived in two MSS., both preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, is considered by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch the most beautiful poem in later Latin literature, and in this volume he gives his translation, or rather interpretation into modern English. As the Latin text is given side by side with the English version, those competent to judge will see that what has been modestly described as an attempt is an achievement. Of the other poems, "Q." is to blame if his admirers prefer those dealing with the West Country which he has made so peculiarly his own.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snapshots in India. By John Wear Burton. (Elliot Stock. 5s. net.)

A capital series of Indian pictures with the accompanying descriptions, a record of the impressions of two missionaries who, having laboured in Fiji for a number of years, had spent their furlough in India. Many of the pictures were taken by the author, others were purchased or given by friends. The comments are broad-minded, often humorous, and the outlook is that of a thoughtful Christian, who sees that what is needed in India to-day is a gigantic forward movement.

The Red Oasis. By Charles Rosher. (Century Press. 1s.)

A record of the Tripoli massacres as given from personal interviews with witnesses, supplemented by the daily press accounts. There are illustrations and a map. The dedication is to the honour of Mohammed and the glory of Jesus.

A Little of Everything. By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen. 1s. net.)

A collection of "cuttings" from Mr. Lucas's own works—such as "The Dinner-Party" from "Over Bemerton's," "The Return of Ulysses" from "Mr. Ingleside." A delightful book to take up when free for ten minutes, and a treasure trove for village reciters.

The Revelations of Jim Crow. (J. and J. Bennett. 2s.)

With prefaces by Horatio Bottomley and Peter Keary, showing that Jim Crow's philosophy is bound to touch some on the raw.

Unconventional Talks with a Modern D.D. By Isobel Denby. (The Century Press. 1s. 6d. net.)

A very suggestive series of "thoughts" upon many subjects, such as wedding presents; a remarkable sermon about the place of women, delivered in Westminster Abbey; a Ladies' Settlement, together with a hint of a heartbreak for the writer of the letters.

The Child's Empire Picture Annual. (Religious Tract Society. 3s. 6d.)

A delightful gift-book for youngsters of five to seven; clear, large print, fine pictures and amusing poetry and prose. The first issue.

The Hundred and Eighth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society. (Bible House. 1s.)

There is no need to describe this wonderful record, with its maps and descriptions and hundreds of closely-printed pages, but it is rather a shock to find that eighty-five languages are spoken in Europe alone.

Brazil in 1911. By J. C. Oakenfull. (Butter and Tanner.)

This is an unpretentious-looking volume; but it contains, as the author states in the preface, "the very pith and marrow of a hundred writers during three centuries collected and refined, and the whole put together to form a species of conglomerate." There are chapters on Agriculture, Cattle Raising, Fruit Growing, the Timber Trade, Natural History, Climate and Disease, Population and Immigration, and Naturalisation. An economic map, good illustrations, a glossary, and an index are included, also extracts from the Customs Tariff, and a Bibliography.

Three books valuable to Army students have been issued by Messrs. Gale and Polden. The larger is *Organisation, Administration and Equipment*, by Lieutenant-Col. Banning, its cost 4s. 6d. A smaller book, *Hythe Musketry Courses Made Easy*, is 1s. net. Another is *Rifle Exercises Made Easy*; its price is 6d.

without the provisions or motive-power to reach land? But with another great ship standing by, a visible haven of safety; with the lifeboats of that other sound ship added to the boats of the injured ship to ferry the passengers and crew to that haven; with those boats of the rescuing ship manned by cool men unhampered by panic, fired by that greatest of all inspirations, the desire to save others in danger—what a difference from the lonely, frail boats leaving the stricken ship for God knows what fate in the open sea!

When it is possible by means of wireless and organisation to have a great ship swung upon the davits of every liner leaving port, are we not mad to limit ourselves to miserable lifeboats?—Yours, etc.,

C. ARTHUR MOORE, Jun.

REMODELLING THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS

SIR,—Three considerations govern Federal Home Rule—Parliamentary supremacy, equal treatment of units, and Imperial federation.

Federal Home Rule means devolution, to relieve Parliament in both local and Imperial affairs. The areas of local devolution must not be dangerously large, nor yet too small for efficiency. History proves that devolution by "nations" with complete legislatures is dangerous. Otherwise the obvious method is to grant Home Rule with complete legislatures to four large and nearly equal areas—Ireland, Scotland, North England, and South England (including Wales).

But devolution is influenced by two States—Wales and Ulster—in areas respectively 7,370 and 8,300 square miles, and in 1911 populations respectively 2,027,610 and 1,578,572. Ulster vehemently objects to union in Home Rule with Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. Wales would as stoutly object to union in Home Rule with Wessex, Mercia, and Essex (the East Saxons). The majority in each state is strongly Protestant, opposed to clericalism, Anglican or Catholic.

Mr. Redmond finds the idea of two nations in Ireland revolting. The idea is equally revolting anywhere. "The British in Great and Little Britain make one nation, as their islands make one geographical unit. United they stand, divided they fall; and fall they must if they establish a 'heptarchy' of strong and possibly hostile governments. There are more Celts in England than in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales together, and large sections of further-England are 'English.' Intermarriage has been common for centuries, physical differences being easily accounted for at the present day by Mendel's law. The English themselves are largely Celtic—witness the composition of the language; and for indirect proof the swift conversion of the Anglo-Saxons. Before Saint Augustine landed Celtic Churchmen and women had half converted their heathen rulers.

Live provinces, of countries with interests in common,

would work better than sham nationalities. Seven in England, the eighth being Wales; four in Ireland; four in Scotland; Man; and the Channel Islands—eighteen units in all. The last two have already Home Rule. The movement would tend to abolish smaller councils than the county and the borough, and to group these last by sympathetic areas into provinces, with single chambers, though not single-chamber government. The House of Commons would be made truly representative, to act as a second chamber to the sixteen subordinate chambers and two petty governments, while the House of Lords would be remodelled as a Senate.

The provincial chambers, supplementary to the National House, would act as its local committees. Elected annually of local men, always in touch with locality, their resolutions and debates should be invaluable, representing the views of all classes without overcrowding or overworking the House. To get class representation the entire province would have to be the electoral unit of area. Manhood suffrage is a necessity, but it is equally necessary to grant extra votes for marriage, for property, for education, and for public service, if intelligence and public spirit are not to be swamped. To ensure wide representation every vote should be cast for a different candidate, and male voting might be made compulsory.

Women must receive votes on the same terms as men, but the relationship between man and wife, which govern the relationship between the sexes, cannot be overlooked. It will be sufficient if one-tenth the representation on the provincial councils is reserved for women voters. It is essential that women should have their own female House of Commons, which for the present should be an advisory body only, not to be raised in status till two-thirds of the entire female votes are in favour of doing so. Women's influence is enormous as it is, and it is probable that the majority of women would prefer to remain outside politics, and would be satisfied with a separate chamber to represent their views and opinions, which they might be certain would not be ignored. In a complicated State like ours the inclusion of women in the male House of Commons might lead to disaster. Female voting should not be compulsory, for many good reasons, the least of which is the possible exploitation of woman suffrage for selfish ends.

Representation on a population basis, to be corrected at every census, would give provincial chambers of from 70 to 600 males, and 7 to 60 females, and Houses of Commons of about 470 members each. Proportionate representation might be secured by giving each member votes in proportion to the votes he carries, divisions being taken by electrical appliances, and the results clearly shown on screens, for all concerned to see.

Both Houses of Commons should be permanent bodies, one-third of the representatives of each province retiring annually, to ensure a positive and unmistakable indication of public opinion every twelve months.

This is absolutely necessary if the Parliament Act is to stand on the Statute Book.

The new Senate might be an elected body, of 108 Provincial Senators and 84 Parliamentary Senators, one-sixth of each retiring annually; and of 96 elected peers, 8 law-lords, and 4 bishops, chosen for life or good behaviour. The 16 Provincial Councils and 2 petty Governments each to elect 6 senators, and the male House of Commons the other 84.

An Imperial Constitution is foreshadowed in the above proposals, to consist of a Parliament and a Senate, each nation in the Federation sending 30 members to each House. The elections might be made by the male House of Commons and the Senate of each nation, under any conditions thought suitable. A majority of each nation would be required to pass any resolution, and in cases of disagreement the two Houses, being equal in number, might sit together and vote together by nations. The ideal is a grand one, since the Constitution provides for the admission of allies as well as of sister-nations, and may lead in time to a World Federation.—Yours, etc.,

E A W PHILLIPS

LIFE-BLOOD OF THE EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS

SIR,—I feel sure that you will pardon me for writing you to congratulate you upon your article on "The Life-Blood of the Empire." It is a policy that one would like to see adopted outside the political parties altogether. May I say for the benefit of our starving countrymen, surely this great and mighty Empire could combine with our Colonies in developing them and in assisting our poor unfortunate countrymen to get to a new and better land, where they at least would have an opportunity of becoming good and useful citizens? My daily occupation as superintendent visiting officer brings me in contact with some very hard and cruel cases. Only this last week I have seen families who are beat, the men having tramped miles and unable to obtain employment, and their homes broken up—good builders of Empire cast away like clay. What a terrible indictment against us when there are lands like Australia practically flowing with milk and honey, but the labourers are too few to develop it. Surely it is a crime against humanity not to properly organise our superfluous labour to develop this land. There they would be able, with assistance, to build cities pleasing to God and man, and our trade would go up by leaps and bounds, and the too-old-at-forty would become a thing of the past. I only wish that your late esteemed father had launched this policy twenty years ago; but

I am delighted to think that you, his son, are taking it up, and, believe me, I wish you every prosperity in your campaign. If I might be allowed to suggest to you that you should write a short article on the possibilities of our Colonies in your *Review* every month, and thus educate your readers to the very great advantage of organisation in emigration, perhaps this would lead to something being done, and might strengthen your hands in your very noble work of trying to help those poor souls who have no means of helping themselves to a cleaner and better life.—Yours, etc.,

I. BOOTH.

THE BLANK CHEQUE OF THE VOTE.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—I am glad to see that while strenuously editing the paper and trying to see ahead—as Mr. Stead did earlier in life—you strike a more judicial and less partisan note. I think that lawlessness, whether advocated by Lillett, Mann, Mrs. Pankhurst, Passive Resisters, or Bonar Law, is a menace to the State, and am glad that your voice is for ordered progress rather than hysterical appeals to passion, which can only result in anarchy and make it almost impossible for business men to conduct their business with a margin of profit, for efficiency and kindly relationships to be maintained, and for those holding responsible positions to work for the betterment of classes of people who now want to bend everything to their will. If you smite all parties (when they indulge in excesses or go to sleep), you will still further extend your influence, and in urging that more attention should be paid to aeroplanes, and admitting that some sort of experimental tariff reform must be tried, you are doing good work. Partisanship at present is running to lunacy, or at least to hysteria, and prejudice, and these in turn tend to give birth to mendacity even in high places. If we had the Referendum, it might be possible for an elector to vote for Temperance Reform; some experiments in Tariff Reform, Federal Home Rule with ample safeguards, an Imperial Senate including Colonial statesmen, a combined House of Lords and Commons containing the cream of both Houses, almost entirely on an elected basis; Subordinate Councils or Local Parliaments; and other reforms. But nowadays in voting you have to give a candidate a blank cheque, which he hands over to the Cabinet, which fills in the amount and cashes it and spends it at discretion or indiscretion.—Yours, etc.,

HERBERT THOMAS,

Editor, *Cornishman Newspaper Co.*,
Penzance.

The Eighth International Esperanto Congress.

CRACOW may now be reckoned as one of the special Esperanto towns, as Dr. Pollen writes: "The Congress here has been a tremendous success, the friendly feeling as strong as in the old Boulogne days. I may say it is a matured Cambridge." As our photograph shows, the eighth Esperanto Congress has been attended by nationalities as various as ever before. True, the British and American faces are fewer than usual, but that cannot be wondered at, for Esperantists have not often a superfluity of cash, and the journey to Cracow is a costly one. Those of us who are talking over the Congress and who could not make the journey are very envious of those who did, for one has only to hear the glowing accounts of those fortunate folks who were present to realise that a great joy has been missed.

Cracow is beautiful in itself; it is situated in a fertile plain on the left bank of the Vistula, and where originally the ramparts surrounded the town there are now beautifully shaded grounds; a ring of park land loved by citizens and visitors alike, in it you are never far from anywhere, and yet can sit in the shade and fancy yourself in the country. The city is the most interesting in Poland; it is its spiritual capital. In it its kings were crowned, and its Stanislaus Cathedral is the pantheon of the Polish nation. The majestic Gothic structure with its eighteen chapels is built upon the Wawel, a little hill the seat also of the ancient royal palace, now used as a barracks.

No other town in Poland possesses so many old and historic buildings. Cracow, with its Gothic architecture, reminds the visitor of the Middle Ages, and has a strong Oriental savour besides.

You pass along the street and at every turn meet the gaze of well-dressed people, many of the men wearing the prevailing flat-crowned hat; of Jews in long black gaberdines and beaver hats; of workmen in blouses; soldiers in various shades of blue and grey; peasants—if women—wearing their clan-like tartans, if men—coloured jackets. They look at you with close attention and listen to a language new to themselves (but one which a Pole can pick up in a couple of weeks), for the whole city is interested in the Congress. Flags decorate the streets everywhere. Trams and museums are free to all wearing the Esperanto badge. The newspapers give up long columns to descriptions of this great gathering of twenty-three nations, some from the farthest parts of the earth, for both Japan and China have sent delegates, Mexico and Hindustan also, and, of course, every European country and the U.S.A.

Dr. Zamenhof arrived on Friday night, and on Saturday there were various friendly gatherings. On Sunday afternoon one of the special photographs of the Esperantists was taken. The members were arranged at the foot of Wawel Mount, and as there

were so many gatherings at the time it was taken, it is probably for this reason that we miss in it the faces of several of the noted Esperantists. The doctor and Mrs. and Miss Zamenhof are in the front row. On Sunday evening the great Jubilee Festival took place; the dinner was attended by about 800 people, and was arranged in the Shooting Society's Hall. The concert which followed was in the old theatre. It was opened by Chopin's "Polonaise"; the second item was the Jubilee Song, the words of which were composed by the famous Esperantist Grabowski, the music by Wallewski, who undertook many of the musical arrangements for the week. The orchestra was a military one.

Mr. Devjatnin, the Russian, and Romano, the Turk, who together had walked from Paris to Cracow distributing propaganda in every village on their route, naturally received a great ovation, second only to that given to the doctor himself.

On Monday there were the usual national gathering, and the official opening of the Congress took place at three o'clock. When Dr. Zamenhof rose from his seat it was some time before he could be heard, for the audience rose too, applauding him to the echo, and immediately commenced "La Espero." In the course of his speech he said that this would be the last Congress at which he would attend officially, when unanimously the whole Congress protested, "No, no—impossible!"

For the comfort of our friends I may mention that although one hears that the doctor will not attend officially, this does not mean that he will not come to other congresses, but it will be upon condition that he is accepted as an ordinary member. His health, for one thing, needs quietude, and as he has always been against the public notice accorded him, he has taken this opportunity of the Jubilee year to announce this determination.

On Monday the various sectional meetings also commenced. The *Universala Esperanta Asocio*, the Free Thinkers, the Catholics, the Journalists, the Psychists, the Theosophists, and in fact nearly every specialist meeting, had their first gathering on that day. On Wednesday evening the representation of "Mazeppa" took place in the theatre. I will not attempt here to give the names of the artists; indeed, one correspondent writes:—"It was with great pleasure I sat beside one of the Polish Esperantists, if only because he was enabled to tell me how to pronounce the names, filled with consonants, of those famous compatriots of his who had given us such pleasure in the theatre the day before."

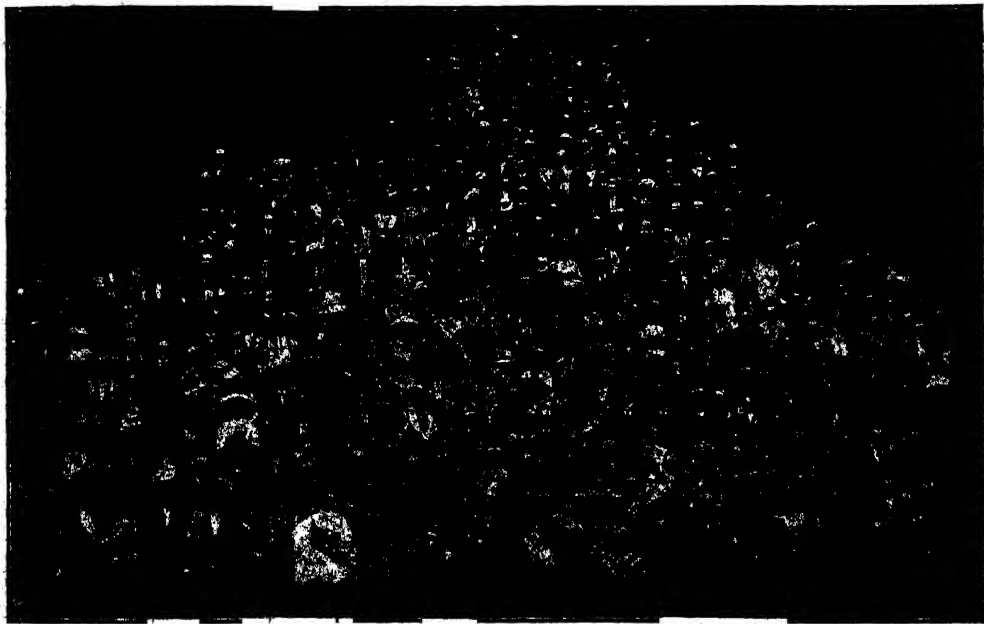
The exhibition was splendidly arranged and thronged with people continually; indeed, from first to last the arrangements were beyond praise. At the station deputies speaking Esperanto attended day and night from Saturday to Monday in order to welcome

the visitors and despatch them at once to their lodgings. As regards the opening meeting, a correspondent writes:—"I never enjoyed one with so much pleasure. It was a real jubilee. Dr. Zamenhof looked stronger than when at Antwerp. Colonel Pollen was the British delegate, Mr. Rhodes his substitute, and Mr. Mudie the British vice-president.

The great work of the Congress is, of course, the arrangement of the central organisation of the movement on a broad democratic basis in a way which will content all. This seems to have been accomplished. Professor Bourlet, who spoke on behalf of General Sebert, gave statistics to show the cost of maintaining the Central Office, and stated that at

should take place there. Rector Safray preached a fine, broad-minded sermon to a large congregation; the singing was exquisite, and the choir was not visible. Another gathering, large in point of numbers, was that of the *Société*, about eleven hundred people were present, as many did not know Esperanto, the speeches were occasionally translated into Polish.

The specialist meetings were gatherings of workers thoroughly in earnest. That of the doctors, consisting of medical men from nine nations, was presided over by Dr. Mybs, Dr. Sidlovskij being vice-president. Several changes in the Society's rules were debated, and arrangements were made for a constant supply of



Lumden's Photo Bureau.]

The Esperanto Congress at Cracow.

the end of the financial year it would be handed over free of debt to a committee duly chosen by the Esperantists. I may not be quite accurate in this statement, but the facts will certainly be published in the *Oficiala Gazeto*.

The *fêtes* of the week have been a great success. At the costume ball the variety of dresses was remarkable. The variety theatre was a counter-attraction to the legitimate drama, and there does not seem to have been a hitch anywhere. Two of the gatherings were strongly commented on. As Cracow is the home of the Jews, the city which opened to them its doors when all others were shut, it was fitting that the first Esperanto sermon ever preached in a Jewish synagogue

medical material for their journal, of which Dr. Chybczynski is the editor. A special commission, consisting of Dr. Johnston, of London; Dr. Jameson-Johnston, of Dublin; and Dr. Rothsuh, of Aachen, was appointed to request that at the seventeenth International Medical Congress, which will take place in London, Esperanto shall be recognised as one of the official languages.

Of the importance of the U.E.A. meetings there is no need to speak, and space is wanting to give particulars of the many subsidiary gatherings.

The formal closing of the memorable Jubilee Congress of 1912 took place on Saturday, August 17th.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month.

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Agriculture, Land:

The Failure of the Liberal Land Policy, by J L Green, "National Rev," Sept.

Armies:

Army Service and the Recruiting Difficulty, by Lieut.-Col. A Pollock, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept.

The Territorial Forces, by Lord Methuen, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept

The Defence of India, by A. de Tairé, "Questions Diplomatiques," Aug. 16

France's Black Army, by A Dussauge, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," Aug 15.

Ballooning, Aerial Navigation: Progress in Aeronautics, by Major H. Bannerman Phillips, "United Service Mag," Sept

Board of Trade, by Arnold Wright, "Financial Rev of Revs," Sept

Children:

Campaigning for Babies' Lives, by Constance Ieupp, "World's Work," Sept

Social Effort in France, by Emile Hinzelin, "La Revue," Aug 1

Co-operative Movement:

Agricultural Co operation in France, by H Potet, "Grande Rev," Aug 10

Electoral:

Re-distribution before Home Rule, by Major Chas Morison Bell, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept

Eugenics:

Well Born, by M Humphreys, "Englishwoman," Sept

For and Against Eugenics, by Prof J A Lindsay, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept

Eugenics and Socialism, by F. C Constable, "Socialist Rev," Sept

Finance:

International Commercial Competition, by W Turner, "Westminster Rev," Sept

The Bitter-Sweets of Bounties, by L Salmon, "Fortnightly Rev," Sept

The Cotton Industry and Free Trade, by Sir C Macara, "English Rev," Sept

Insurance, National,

Professional Organisation in French Workmen's Pensions, by Cte de Saint-Pern, "Mouvement Social," Aug

The Swiss Sickness and Accident Insurance Law, by Dr. E. Savoy, "Mouvement Social," Aug

Jews:

Modern Jewish Nationalism, by P. M. Raskin, "Westminster Rev," Sept.

The Passing of the English Jew, by Lewis Melville, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept

Labour Problems:

Labour and Internationalism, by Fabian Warr, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept.

A Labour Platform, by C. A. Moon, "Socialist Rev," Sept

The Miners' Strike in England, by G de Lamarzelle, "Correspondant," Aug 10

Syndicalism, by J. Boyle, "Forum," Aug

The Tragedy of Syndicalism, by K. Severing, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Aug. 29.

The Efficiency of Labour, by C. B Going, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Sept

Free Labour, Unionism, and Efficiency, "World's Work," Sept.

Employment and Unemployment, by R C Davidson, "Westminster Rev," Sept

The Truth about the Railwayman, by J A. Wilmer, "London, Mag," Sept.

The Labour Movement in Australia, "Round Table," Sept.

Marriage Laws:

Problems of Marriage and Divorce, by Anna G. Spencer, "Forum," Aug

The *Ne Lemere* and the Marriage Law in Canada, by J G. Snead-Cox, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept.

Women and Marriage in Switzerland and in France, by G. Chastand, "Bibliothèque Universelle," Aug.

Navies:

A Frivolous Windbag, by Navalists, "National Rev," Sept

The Liberal Party and Naval Expenditure, by Sir G. Toulmin, "Contemp Rev," Sept

Foreign Policy and the Navy, by A Ponsonby, "Contemp Rev," Sept

Ships & Men in the Navy, by Stephen Reynolds, "English Rev," Sept.

Naval Gunnery and Lay Criticism, by XXX, "National Rev," Sept

Canada and the Navy, "Round Table," Sept

The New German Fleet Law and General von Bernhardi, by Commander E. Hamilton Currie, "United Service Mag," Sept.

The Triumph of Germany's Policy, by A. Hurd, "Fortnightly Rev," Sept

The Defences of the Dutch Coast, by P. Long, "Questions Diplomatiques," Aug 1

Parliamentary (see also Electoral)

Difficulties of the Coalition, "Round Table," Sept.

Responsible Government, by Harold S. Paul, "Forum," Aug

What is a Reactionary? by J. H Sedgwick, "North Amer Rev," Aug.

Police The Policeman and His Work, by J. H. Collins, "World's Work," Sept

Telegraphy:

The Marconi Agreement, by Major Archer Shee, "National Rev," Sept

New Wonders of Wireless, by F. A Talbot, "World's Work," Sept

French Interests and International Telegraphic Relations, by L. Jacob, "Questions Diplomatiques," Aug 1 and 16

Temperance and the Liquor Traffic

Iceland and Total Prohibition, by Gertrude Austin, "Englishwoman," Sept.

Women

The "Mission" of Woman, by A. Maurice Low, "North Amer. Rev," Aug.

Woman, by Harriet Anderson, "Atlantic Monthly," Aug.

Militancy and the Reform Bill, by P. W. Wilson, "Englishwoman," Sept.

The Franchise Bill and Women's Suffrage, by W. H. Lockinson, "Englishwoman," Sept.

Women's Work in Social Settlements, by Miss Alice Stronach, "Windsor Magazine," Sept.
The Economic Independence of Women, by Earl Barnes, "Atlantic Mthly," Aug.
Women's Syndicates in France, by A. Pawlowski, "Rev. Générale," Aug.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Colonies and the Empire :

Evolution of Colonial Self-Government, by J. A. R. Marriott, "Fortnightly Rev," Sept.

Peace Movement : Economic Causes of the Next War, by L. Raymond, "La Revue," Aug. 15.

Africa :

Railway Projects in Africa, by Sir H. H. Johnston, "Nineteenth Century," Sept.
Tripoli ; Italy and Turkey, etc.
Percy, Earl, on, "National Review," Sept.
Austrian Statesman on, "Deutsche Review," Aug.
Foreign Politician on, "Deutsche Review," Aug.

Asia :

Railway Projects in the Near East, by Sir H. H. Johnston, "Nineteenth Century," Sept.
Agree with Thine Adversary (Affairs in the Far East), by A. Colquhoun, "Fortnightly Review," Sept.

China :

Six Months After the Drama, by Comte A. de Pourville, "La Revue," Aug. 1.
Aspects of Chinese Reform, by Capt. A. Corbett-Smith, "Nineteenth Century," Sept.

France and the Republic, by Sydney Brooks, "Fortnightly Rev," Sept.

Germany :

Germany and England, Symposium by English Members of Parliament, "Deutsche Rev," Aug.
An Australian Note on Anglo-German Relations, "Round Table," Sept.
Peace with Germany, by P. Ferry, "Westminster Rev," Sept.
Reorganisation of the Social Democratic Party
Bernstein, L., on, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Aug. 1.
Kolb, A., on, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Aug. 15.
The Jews and German Economic Life of To-day, by R. Wassermann, "Preussische Jahrbucher," Aug.
Schleswig's Resistance to Germanisation, by J. de Coussange, "Rev. de Paris," Aug. 15

Greek Islands in the Ægean, by Jean Leune, "Rev. de Paris," Aug. 1.

India :

India Revisited, by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept.
India and the Empire, "Round Table," Sept.
The High Courts of India, by Sir H. J. Prinsep, "Nineteenth Cent," Sept.

Italy :

Italian Socialism, by Dr. L. Brisolati, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Aug. 1.
England and Italy, by E. Capel Cure, "National Rev," Sept.

Japan :

Japan and the New Reign, "Correspondant," Aug. 25.
The late Emperor and His Successor, by A. Kinnoyake, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Sept.

Monroe Doctrine, by P. F. Martin, "Financial Rev. of Revs," Sept.

Panama Canal : Traffic and Tolls, by E. R. Johnson, "North Amer. Rev," Aug.

Peru and the Rubber Industry, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Sept.

Portugal :

Anarchy in Portugal, by Commander de Thomasson, "Questions Diplomatiques," Aug. 1.
The Republican Revolutionaries and the Restoration of the Monarchy, by H. C. Filho, "Correspondant," Aug. 25.
How the Carbonaria saved the Republic, by F. McCullagh, "Contemp. Rev," Sept.

Russia

The Russian Empire, by Dr. L. Quessel, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Aug. 29.
The Third Duma, by R. Streltsov, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Aug. 15.
The Coming Elections, by S. Rapoport, "Socialist Rev," Sept.
The Passport Question, by N. Bentwich, "Fortnightly Rev," Sept.

The Relations of Sweden and Russia, by E. Sjøestedt, "Questions Diplomatiques," Aug. 16.

Sweden : The Relations of Sweden and Russia, by E. Sjøestedt, "Questions Diplomatiques," Aug. 16.

Turkey :

Anarchy in Turkey, by Commander de Thomasson, "Questions Diplomatiques," Aug. 1.
The Albanian Question, by P. P. de Sokolovitch, "Fortnightly Rev," Sept.
Germany in Turkey, by Jean Leune, "Nouvelle Rev," Aug. 1.

United States :

The Crisis (Presidential Election), by K. Frenzel, "Deutsche Rundschau," Aug.
The Political Predetermination of Woodrow Wilson, by G. Harvey, "North Amer. Rev," Aug.
The Logic of the Coming Party Alignment, by Prof. J. Macy, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Sept.
Constitutional Morality, by W. D. Guthrie, "North Amer. Rev," Aug.

MODERN Jewish nationalism, which has developed into Zionism, is traced in the *Westminster Review* by Mr. P. M. Raskin to the Jew's conviction that his place in Europe becomes more and more untenable. In short, he begins to feel more and more that Europe can do without him, and the idea slowly begins to dawn upon him whether he cannot do without Europe. The modern Jew "feels tired and heart-broken, and hopes to be cured by a change of climate and rest."

THE factory life of a girl, written from twenty years' experience of it from within, is an interesting contribution by Priscilla E. Moulder to the *Westminster Review*. She gives a very painful account of the temptations to girlhood in the factory, but does not overlook the brighter side. She concludes that in spite of drawbacks factory life is good for girls, in some respects, at least :—"It helps them to develop the qualities of independence and self-reliance, shows how much grit and backbone they really have in their natures, and gives them a fine opportunity of wielding an influence for good among their companions."

Diary and Obituary for August.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

August 1.—The Prince of Wales returned to London after his stay in Paris ... Mr. Borden entertained at luncheon by the Canada Club, and later, at the National Liberal Club dinner, spoke on the subject of Imperial security and the ties existing between the Dominions and the Mother Country ... The strikers resumed work at the Docks ... The trouble at the Belfast shipping yards came to an end ... The text of the Imperial Rescript, read by the Mikado, was published ... Dr. Morrison, Peking Correspondent of the *Times*, was appointed Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic ... Mr. Taft accepted the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and outlined the policy of his party ... The first German battleship to be fitted with turbine engines, the *Kaiser* (Ersatz *Hildebrand*), went into commission ... The Australian Budget was announced. It was proposed to spend about £4,000,000 on new buildings and £1,307,000 on fleet construction ... Massacres of Bulgarians occurred at Kotchana.

August 2.—General Sir Neville Lyttelton was appointed Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in succession to the late Field-Marshal Sir George White ... The 66th Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor shows that the number of certified insane persons under care in England and Wales on January 1st, 1912, was 135,661, or 2,504 more than a year earlier. The pauper patients numbered 123,400, or 91 per cent. of all the reported insane ... The Roman Catholic Congress was opened at Norwich under the presidency of Cardinal Bourne ... The news of a Franco-Russian Naval Convention was reported. Fighting at Lhasa continued. A Tibetan attack was repulsed by the Chinese ... The island of Nikaria declared its independence from Turkish authority.

August 3.—The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, arrived at Cowes. Distress continued among the families of the dock strikers. The King contributed £500 and the Queen £100 towards the relief fund. Military aeroplane tests took place on Salisbury Plain. The Cody, the two Bleriot, the Hanriot, the Farman, and the French Deperdussin accomplished the three hours' duration test ... In a speech delivered at Hampstead Lord Crewe referred to the planning of the new Indian capital at Delhi.

August 4.—Their Majesties visited the Convalescent Home for Officers and the Royal Naval College, Osborne. The Turkish Senate adopted the view of the Government as to the interpretation of the Constitution, with the result that the Sultan is empowered to dissolve Parliament.

August 5.—The yachting festival began at Cowes. The King and Queen gave a dinner-party, at which the King and Queen of Spain were guests ... The new American party, the National Progressive Convention, held its first meeting at Chicago. Mr. Roosevelt delivered an address ... In a speech delivered at Devizes, Mr. Long said that if the Government forced through the Home Rule Bill, it would be in the teeth of the most bitter opposition offered in any country since the days of the American Civil War ... The Admiralty issued regulations on the subject of promotion from the lower deck in the Navy ... The Catholic Congress concluded its sittings ... The Turkish Parliament dissolved. The Chamber, ignoring the Iradeh of dissolution, held a sitting at which the Committee Deputies passed a vote of no confidence in the Government ... M. Poincaré embarked at Dunkirk on the cruiser *Condé*, en route for his visit to Russia ... The State profits derived from gambling in France showed a steady increase. Last year the sum produced by the casinos was £1,920,000.

August 6.—The King presided over the Annual Dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. The King of Spain was present ... Lord Liverpool was appointed Governor of New Zealand, in succession to Lord Islington. President Taft sent a message to Congress asking for immediate legislation for the establishment of authority in the Panama Canal zone,

accompanied by the suggestion that the U.S. shipping toll question be temporarily postponed.

August 7.—The Master of Elibank resigned his position as Chief Liberal Whip, and was succeeded by Mr. Illingworth ... The trial of Suffragettes concerned in the recent militant action in Dublin was concluded and sentences were delivered—to Mrs. Mary Leigh and Miss Evans, five years' penal servitude; to Mrs. Baines, seven months' hard labour ... In a speech at Manchester, Lord R. Cecil dealt with present-day Treasury expenditure. Lord Charles Beresford, at Evesham, attacked the policy of Mr. Churchill's naval administration ... Colonel Seely visited Salisbury Plain and inspected the camp where Army aeroplane tests were being carried out ... An official statement gave the cost of the *Titanic* Inquiry to the Board of Trade as approximately £17,500. To parties represented at the Inquiry the Wreck Commission gave costs to the amount of £2,732 ... A motor boat, after a very stormy passage, arrived at Queens-town from America ... General Beyers, Commandant-General of the South African Citizen Force, left Cape Town, en route for England and Switzerland.

August 8.—Lord Robson resigned his office of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and in consequence other judicial changes were announced ... Lord Saye and Sele succeeded Lord Liverpool as Comptroller of the Household. Mr. G. F. Buckle retired from the editorship of the *Times*, and was succeeded by Mr. Geoffrey Robinson ... The Krupp Centenary was celebrated at Essen, in which the Kaiser took part. In his speech the Emperor spoke of the important history of this great firm and of its invaluable "services rendered to the Fatherland in war and peace" ... By a large majority the Senate agreed to the exemption from payment of Panama Canal tolls of U.S.A. trading vessels. The President of Haiti, General Leconte, perished in a fire caused by an explosion at his palace. General Tancrede Auguste was nominated his successor.

August 9.—The Scottish miners, in conference, adopted a resolution of protest against the action of the Government in employing soldiers in trade disputes. Mr. Dudley Stewart-Smith, K.C., was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster, vacant by the death of Vice-Chancellor Leigh Clare ... The U.S.A. Senate adopted the Panama Canal Bill by 47 votes to 15 ... M. Poincaré arrived at Kronstadt ... Lord Grey, at a banquet given in his honour at Bulawayo, spoke of the future development of Northern and Southern Rhodesia ... Pope Pius X. celebrated the ninth anniversary of his coronation in the midst of a large congregation ... The trial of the forty prisoners arraigned in connection with the Cyprus riots on May 27 began ... Representatives from North and South Albania embodied their demands in a memorial which was submitted to the Central Government ... Earthquake shocks were reported from the Mediterranean coasts ... The British Government has decided to advance a further sum of money to enable the Deputy-Governor of Shiraz to take retaliatory measures against Sowled-Dowleh.

August 10.—Mr. F. K. McClean flew from Eastchurch to Westminster in a hydro-aeroplane ... In a letter to Sir G. Ritchie, Mr. Churchill dealt with recent speeches made by Mr. Bonar Law and other Unionists ... M. Poincaré was received by the Tsar at the Peterhof Palace and had the Alexander Nevsky Order conferred upon him ... An official inquiry was opened on the Kotchana affair ... A Commission was appointed on the subject of the decline of the French birth-rate, under the presidency of M. Klotz, Finance Minister.

August 11.—The Londonderry celebrations took place without disturbance ... The 59th general meeting of German Roman Catholics opened at Aix-la-Chapelle ... The Agram Tribunal pronounced verdict of death upon Jukitch. Three of his companions received sentence of six years, three of five years, one of six months' penal servitude, while four were acquitted.

August 12.—The King left London for Bolton Abbey on a week's visit to the Duke of Devonshire ... Mr. Bonar Law

replied to Mr. Churchill's letter ... The Ebbw Vale Steel Works were closed owing to a miners' strike. About 10,000 men were out of work ... Lord Esher succeeded the Duke of Fife as President of the Territorial Force Association for the County of London ... The Esperanto Congress met at Cracow under the presidency of Dr. Zamenhof ... The eighth annual British Chess Congress opened at Richmond ... Conferences took place between M. Poincaré and the Russian Premier at which important matters dealing with foreign affairs were discussed ... Abdication of Sultan Mulai Hafid. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Mulai Yusef ... A Commission to demarcate the frontiers between Nigeria and the German Cameroons left for West Africa ... The Census of the Indian peoples showed that the population included in the new returns is about 2½ millions less than the 3½ millions tabulated on March 10, 1911.

August 13.—A disturbance arose out of the Bobbin-Workers' Strike at Garston, Liverpool. Baton charges were made by the police ... Mr. R. C. Fenwick, inventor of the Mersey monoplane, was killed while flying on Salisbury Plain ... The Egyptian Conspiracy Trial ended in the conviction of the prisoners. Mohamed Imam Wakid and his two associates received sentence of fifteen years' hard labour ... Prince Katsura was appointed Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Great Seal at the Japanese Court ... Mulai Hafid is to receive £16,000 and an annual pension of £14,000.

August 14.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, left London on a visit to the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz ... The King appointed General Botha honorary General in the Army ... London Corporation accounts for 1911 show debits of £6,614,305, while credits total £6,612,947 ... The Khost Rebellion ended by the concession of demands made by the tribesmen ... An Agreement upon the Panama Canal Bill was reached by the U.S.A. Senate and the House of Representatives. The Bill remained practically as passed by the Senate.

August 15.—The Scottish engineer-apprentice strike against the Insurance Act spread to Messrs. Yarrow's shipbuilding works ... The Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee's report recommended provision of sufficient boat accommodation, and dealt, among other matters, with wireless telegraphy ... Mr. Smillie presided over a special Miners' Conference at Blackpool, at which the Minimum Wage Act was discussed. The district delegates reported that the measure worked unsatisfactorily ... Mr. Borden visited the Elswick works, and then proceeded to Glasgow ... To celebrate the twenty-fifth year of King Ferdinand's reign, fêtes were held in Tirnovo ... Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, announced his intention of proposing measures relative to the European provinces of Turkey, after consultation with the other Powers ... Executions of Chang Cheng-Wu and Feng-Wei took place by order of Yuan Shi-Kai.

August 16.—Mr. Borden received the freedom of Glasgow ... Mr. A. H. Norway appointed temporarily as Irish Post Office Secretary ... The Miners' Conference at Blackpool unanimously expressed dissatisfaction with the working of the Minimum Wage Act ... The U.S.A. Senate agreed to the Panama Canal Bill as modified by the Conference.

August 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Borden were present at the launch of New Zealand's steamer *Niagara* at Clydebank ... Ninety-three miners struck work at Gateshead, and were ordered to pay damages ... Germany decided to support the Austrian proposals re the Balkan question ... The Emperor Francis Joseph celebrated his eighty-second birthday.

August 19.—The King left Bolton Abbey and proceeded to Abbotsford on a visit to the Earl of Sefton ... Messrs. Yarrow's Glasgow apprentices sent a further telegram to Mr. J. George requesting a reply to that forwarded on the 15th inst. on the subject of the Insurance Act, but the Treasury announced that the Chancellor was abroad ... Sir Edward Grey agreed to enter into the proposed exchange of views regarding the Balkans initiated by Austria-Hungary ... An outline of the Franco-Spanish negotiations in Morocco was issued ... Mr. Taft sent a special message to Congress urging an amendment to the Panama Canal

Bill by the adoption of a joint resolution allowing foreign nations to test the validity of the free tolls provision.

August 20.—General Booth died, and his son Bramwell succeeded to the leadership of the Salvation Army ... The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1911 was reported to have been the lowest ever recorded ... Chinese pirates raided Chlung-chau, a British island near Hong Kong.

August 21.—Lord Inchcape resigned the chairmanship of the Dominions Royal Commission, and was succeeded by Mr. Arnold Morley ... M. Poincaré landed at Dunkirk ... The Egyptian conspirators appealed to the Court of Cassation ... Herr von Vollmar, Socialist Leader, spoke in the Bavarian Diet on national defence ... American marines landed at Nicaragua ... International Congress of Mathematicians began at Cambridge; president, Sir G. Darwin.

August 22.—Several accidents to Army aeroplanes occurred on Salisbury Plain ... In a letter published by the *Times*, Dr. G. E. Morrison stated his reasons for confidence in the Chinese Republic ... Important changes were announced in the Government of India's opium policy.

August 23.—Results of thirty-eight contested by-elections since the last General Election show that the Unionists have gained an advantage of 32,187 votes and seven seats over the Liberals ... Sir H. Clifford appointed Governor of the Gold Coast.

August 24.—The King left for Balmoral, on the way passing through Lancaster. The Queen and Princess Mary returned to London from Neu Strelitz ... Fire broke out in the Central Telegraph Office, G.P.O., causing all telegraphic communication to be suspended ... Heavy rains and floods throughout the country ... The Panama Canal Bill was signed by President Taft ... The hearing of the Korean conspiracy case was re-opened at Seoul ... Sun Yat Sen arrived in Peking and came to an agreement with Yuan Shi-Kai on all matters of importance.

August 26.—Weymann won the hydro-aeroplane race from St. Malo to Jersey ... 300 seamen of the Russian ... were sent ashore to be court-martialled for revolutionary propaganda ... In connection with seditious placards in Cairo four arrests were made.

August 27.—Widespread damage, owing to floods, reported throughout the country; Norwich and other towns were cut off from direct London communication ... Dublin Horse Show opened ... 4,000 miners in the Rhondda district struck work upon the question of wages.

August 28.—A deputation from the W.S.P.U. waited on Mr. Borden upon the subject of Votes for Women and the policy of the Canadian Government ... In a speech delivered at Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier deprecated the idea of organic Imperial union, preferring autonomy ... The Turkish Grand Vizier stated, in regard to Count Berchtold's Proposals, that his Government could not admit of foreign interference ... The New Zealand Government introduced a Bill having as its object the destruction of political patronage ... U.S.A. Infantry from Panama received orders from President Taft to proceed to Nicaragua.

August 29.—The body of General Booth was buried in Abney Park Cemetery ... The new Australian cruiser *Sydney* was launched at Glasgow ... Sir J. Jordan, British Minister at Peking, addressed a Memorandum to the Chinese Government, in which he urges that the Tibetans ought to be allowed to manage their own affairs without Chinese interference. He also recommends the conclusion of a new agreement between Great Britain and China ... President Taft rescinded his order regarding Panama troops for Nicaragua ... General Brissant-Desmaitell appointed Military Adviser to China ... About 150 apprentices from the Sunderland Engineering Works struck work on account of the Insurance Act ... The Canadian Census of May 31st, 1911, showed the population to be 7,204,537, an increase of 1,833,222, or 25.4 per cent. ... Colonel Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, arrived in London.

August 30.—Mr. Cody won £5,000 with his biplane in the Military Aeroplane Competition ... Mr. and Mrs. Borden concluded their visit to England ... Mr. McKinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland, attended a luncheon given by the Glasgow

Corporation in celebration of the centenary of the launch of the *Comet*, and emphasised the indebtedness of the Clyde to her designer, Henry Bell. The Italian Government notified the Belgian Government of its intention to withdraw from the Sugar Convention on September 1, 1913.

August 31.—The Emperor William, speaking at the banquet for the Province of Brandenburg, said he thought Germans could be content with the conditions that prevailed to-day. Protected by an army ready for battle and an ever growing navy, the countryman, the merchant, the artisan, and labourer could rejoice in the fruits of their toil and in the blessings of civilisation.

BY-ELECTIONS.

August 8.—To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir George Kemp, a by-election took place in N.W. Manchester. Result:—

Sir John Randles (U.)	5,573
Mr. Gordon Hewat (L.)	4,371

Unionist majority 1,202

August 23.—The death of Mr. Abel Thomas occasioned a by-election in L. Carmarthen. Result:—

The Rev. Towy Jones (L.)	6,082
Mr. Mervyn Peel (U.)	3,354
Dr. J. H. Williams (Lab.)	1,089

Liberal majority over Unionist 2,728

PARLIAMENTARY.

August 1.—In the House of Commons a miscellaneous debate took place upon the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. Sir Edward Grey made a further statement on Persian affairs.

August 2.—Committee stage of the Finance Bill.

August 5.—In the Commons the third reading of the Appropriation Bill was carried by a majority of 29.

August 6.—In the Lords the Appropriation Bill was read a first time. The House of Commons discussed the Trades Unions Bill, which passed its second reading by a majority of 100 and was then sent to a Standing Committee.

August 7.—In the Lords the Appropriation and Finance Bills were passed. The House of Commons adjourned until October 7, after an explanation by Mr. H. Samuel of the Marconi Agreement and a debate on the Sugar Convention.

OBITUARY.

August 1.—Lord Whitburgh (Sir Thomas Borthwick), 77.

August 3.—Henry Anson Cavendish, fourth Lord Waterpark, 73. Miss Augusta Spottiswoode, 88. Mr. J. M. Heathcote (tennis player), 78. Mr. Casimir Stryjenski (French historian), 59.

August 4.—Alderman Thomas Fidler of Newbury (temperance reformer), 94.

August 6.—Engineer Rear-Admiral John Thomas Corner, C.B., 73. Sir Robert Mitton Hensley (oldest member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board), 72.

August 7.—Mr. Isaac Nelson Ford (London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*), 64. Professor Forel (author and scientist), 71.

August 8.—General Leconte (President of Haiti).

August 9.—Sir Alfred Wills (for twenty-one years a Judge of the High Court), 83. Alderman T. Snape (Ex-Liberal Member for Heywood, Lancs.), 77. Frances Hinton, Lady Grove, 75. Col. H. C. Bigot-Chester (served in the Indian Mutiny), 76.

August 10.—Sir Joseph Dimsdale (ex Lord Mayor of London), 63.

August 12.—Mr. George Masters (naturalist, of Sydney), 75. Mr. A. W. Paul (of the Indian Civil Service), 65. Major-Gen. T. P. Cosby (Crimean veteran), 79. M. Jules Massenet (eminent French composer), 70.

August 13.—Mr. R. C. Fenwick (aviator). Miss Octavia Hill (philanthropist), 74. Dr. Thomas Allen (ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference), 75. Lady Lindsay. Mrs. Drew, 100.

August 14.—Dowager Duchess of Genoa, 82. Capt. A. W. Stille (of the old Indian Navy), 81.

August 15.—Miss Marion Hood (actress), 59.

August 17.—M. le Provost de Launay (French Senator), 62.

August 20.—General Booth, 83. Lieut. Col. G. O. Rybot (Indian Mutiny veteran), 84.

August 21.—Prof. Rudolf Fiebig (German musical critic), 82.

August 24.—M. Alexis Suworin, of the *Novoye Vremya*.

August 26.—Mr. Dent (distinguished surgeon and Alpinist), 61.

August 29.—Count Calice (formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople), 81. Professor Theodor Gomperz (of the Vienna University), 79.

August 30.—Mr. Hugh Childers, 50. Lady Francis Hope.



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unique advertising space afforded by the "town lot" she has acquired in Aldwych, and the passer-by receives a lesson from the black-board which should improve his knowledge of what Australia is doing —

Friday, August 16th

1. Australia's share in the defence of the Empire for 1912-13 amounts to about £5,500,000. This will make a total of about £13,000,000 expended on defence in three years by the King's four and a half million subjects in Australia.

Saturday, August 17th.

2. The number of persons who left the United Kingdom for Australia in the year 1909 was 27,727, 1910, 35,813; 1911, 68,631, 1912, estimated over 100,000. The Commonwealth is not prepared to receive the idle or the thriftless, but there are unlimited openings for energetic and hardworking settlers of white race.

Monday, August 19th

3. Every boy has to serve his country in Australia. There are to-day 100,000 cadets in training. This year 20,000 trained cadets were passed into the Defence Forces of Australia.

Tuesday, August 20th.

4. Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, during his recent visit to Australia, said what he had seen regarding the extraordinary resources of that country, the great industrial and agricultural developments, and the devotion that the people felt to the Empire, was a great pleasure to him.

Wednesday, August 21st.

5. During the first two days that the recently established Commonwealth Bank of Australia was opened in Melbourne 519 accounts were opened, and £8,325 deposited in 123 city, suburban, and country agencies. Branches of this State savings bank are being opened all over Australia.

Thursday, August 22nd

6. The Commonwealth Government is proceeding with the installation of wireless telegraphy round the extensive coast-line at thirteen additional stations. Most of the inter-state vessels are equipped with wireless.

Friday, August 23rd

7. Australia is the healthiest country in the world, and its death rate per thousand is considerably below that of other countries, while its natural increase is higher.

Saturday, August 24th

8. Irrigation is helping materially to develop inland areas of Australia. By the Burrinjuck scheme just opened water will be supplied to settlers over 13,000 acres by September. When completed this scheme will settle 50,000 in the district.

Monday, August 26th

9. Australia spends over two and a half millions annually in the maintenance of free state schools. In addition there are free kindergarten, high schools, and technical schools and colleges.

Tuesday, August 27th

10. Of all the continents Australia is the most temperate in climate. A land of continual sunshine.

Wednesday, August 28th

11. During the past twelve months over 600 miles of new railway were opened in Australia. The first trans-continental line is now being built.

Thursday, August 29th

12. Australia welcomes the H.M.A.S. *Sidney*, the new cruiser for the Royal Australian Navy, launched at Glasgow to-day.

Friday, August 30th.

13. Before leaving Australia last week, Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, said, "No country was more capable of great developments, ensuring abundant riches than Australia."

Saturday, August 31st.

14. The railways now being constructed in South Australia will make three million acres of wheat-growing lands available for settlement. Similar activity is being shown in other States.

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SWEATING AND THE TRADE BOARDS ACT.

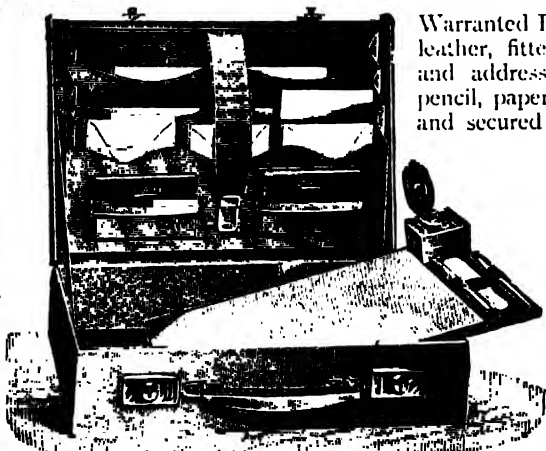
THE results achieved by the Trade Boards Act, passed in 1909, are reviewed by J. J. Mallon in the July number of *Progress*. After giving figures regarding the variation of payment for home work in Glasgow, he says, "Such differences are found in every trade, and are now among the best known of industrial facts. Their importance in any discussion of the question of sweating is obvious, and they make plausible and simplify the economic position of the Trade Boards Act. They suggest that wages are kept low, not entirely by foreign competition, or by any iron law, but by variations in the conscientiousness or in the intelligence of employers, by the weakness of the demands of the worker for fair payment, or by one of a dozen causes each of them alterable under such pressure as may be and ought to be applied through action taken by the State. The purpose of the Trade Boards Act, then, is to apply this pressure so as to compel all employers to achieve standards of payments that the best of them have already achieved. The better wages to be secured by the workers is to be the chief but not the only gain. The increase of payment will release forces capable in themselves of working a beneficent revolution; in particular the force of Trade Unionism. Up to the present the failure of women's Trade Unionism is traceable to the difficulties that attended its initiation. The women are poorly paid, they are not informed as to economics, they are

hard to reach, they are thinking of possible marriage. To train and inform them is a difficult task even for a great and rich organisation, and it is rendered additionally hard of accomplishment by the frequent hostility of the employer." The Trade Boards Act has not only secured better wages for sweated workers; indirectly it has led to better organisation of the workers. As Mr. Mallon observes, "All this, taken together, seems justification enough of the Trade Boards Act. It is further justified by the new tidiness and efficiency that it is bringing into a thousand factories and workshops. Tailoring and paper-box manufacturers are now overhauling their establishments, improving plant and removing waste."

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	Miles.
United States	237,182
British Empire (including Egypt)	108,614
Russian Empire (Europe and Asia)	40,978
German Empire	37,338
France	30,186
Austria-Hungary	27,165
Argentine Republic	15,850
Mexico	15,013
United States of Brazil	12,997
Italy	10,438

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under cleaner and healthier conditions from doing so, and it is surprising to find FIRMS above suspicion in other respects sharing in the conspiracy. Smokers are thus being deprived of smoking as it should, and can, be. The remedy is of course in their own hands, they should revolt against such commercial immorality and insist on having the "BILTOR." If the tobaccoist will not supply it, they should apply to the Manufacturers,

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CALENDAR

NOVEMBER · 1912

Sun.	☛	3	10	17	24	☛
Mon.	☛	4	11	18	25	☛
Tues.	☛	5	12	19	26	☛
Wed.	☛	6	13	20	27	☛
Thur.	☛	7	14	21	28	☛
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29	☛
Sat.	2	9	16	23	30	☛

DECEMBER · 1912

Sun.	1	8	15	22	29	☛
Mon.	2	9	16	23	30	☛
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	☛
Wed.	4	11	18	25	☛	☛
Thur.	5	12	19	26	☛	☛
Fri.	6	13	20	27	☛	☛
Sat.	7	14	21	28	☛	☛



WHY THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY ARE FED BY FOREIGNERS.

It can be proved that on the above 1,000 acres quite 600 people could easily be provided with ample vegetable and animal produce by a better use of the land, particularly that abandoned to "permanent pasture." This means, therefore, that Great Britain could support 33,600,000 inhabitants out of her present population of 40,000,000, whereas at present she only provides for 11,000,000; or, in other words, it requires over 3 acres of good land to feed each inhabitant, with the result that at least 2 out of every 3 persons have to depend upon foreign produce.

[The area "reserved for sport" does not include grouse moors or deer forests.]

THE

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Progress of the World.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1912.

Rumours of War
and a
Treaty of Peace.

No one who had followed at all closely the trend of Italian policy and thought with regard to the war with Turkey was surprised at the unexpected outbreak of warlike feeling in the Near East. It has always been the intention of the Italian Government to use the lever of the smaller Balkan States as a means to secure peace with Turkey. The theme has been dealt with by Italian editors and cartoonists for quite a long time. It is also true that menace of war in the Balkans renders possible to Turkey a renunciation of territory in Africa. As we pointed out some time ago, the basis by which the spiritual supremacy of the Sultan could be secured was settled; the only delay has been the necessity for safeguarding any Turkish Government which made the Peace Treaty. In the Balkan turmoil, however, it will pass unnoticed, and so we will see *finis* written to another war. But the serious side of the question is whether, when once racial passions and territorial ambitions are aroused, they will be easy to control. Both the Balkan

States, who see every chance that Turkey will now become strong, and Turkey, who would not be averse to showing by European victories that under normal conditions there would have been no African defeats, may feel strongly tempted to let events move on to war.

Factors in the
Case.

We do not believe that there will be war, and it is probable that, as a sop to those States which have mobilised their armies and disorganised their national existence, there will be convened some sort of a round-table conference upon reforms. This being so, the military demonstrations of Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro serve as so much advertisement of their right to be present at such a conference. It would be in the Turkish interests to invite them all to meet the Great Powers for one very important reason—they all are firmly convinced that their spheres of interest in Macedonia and Albania are at the same time exclusively theirs, and yet cover the same territory. Bulgaria firmly believes that Macedonia is peopled by Bulgarians, Servia is equally sure that the inhabitants are Servians, while Greece is not at all

sure that not only Macedonia but the entire empire of Alexander and Philip should be Greek. Then there are religious differences without number. The Great Powers would soon see the impossibility of reconciling all the views, and would have to admit that, for the moment at any rate, Turkey, supported by disinterested help, must take the question of reforms in hand. To attempt any other solution would be suicidal. Nor is there any doubt that it is recognised by Turkish statesmen that reforms must come, and that it is in the best interests of Turkey that they come quickly. But Macedonia is a hard nut to crack. During the time of Abdul Hamid it was made the happy, or rather unhappy, hunting ground of bands of Bulgarians and Servians and Greeks, all more or less in touch indirectly with the Governments of Sofia, Belgrade and Athens. Now the Macedonian population has an incurable "band habit" which is not conducive to reforms. But with patience and time this will give way to treatment, especially if the case be put into the hands of experienced English administrators. We find it difficult enough to stop cattle-driving in Ireland to be able to appreciate the difficulties Turkey has to contend with in stopping man-driving in Macedonia.

**The Foes of
Islam :
Interested States.**

It is foolish to attempt to uphold the argument that the desire of the neighbouring Balkan States to intervene, or rather to interfere, at the present moment was because of a pure-souled wish to better things in Macedonia. Reform in European Turkey must be welcomed by these

States, but at the same time real reform spells ruin to the most cherished ideals of the Servians and Bulgarians. And that is where the immediate danger lies—when there is every chance of these being gone for ever, the temptation to cast all on a single throw is tremendous. Serbia may go to war and "chance it" rather than see her hopes of a sea outlet go for ever. In justice to Serbia, we must say that we sympathise with her position, far more than we do with that of Bulgaria. Serbia has always had to fight for her existence, and has had her right of independence tested by fire. She began the Crimean War and the Russo-Turkish War. She may begin another war, but it would be a mistake, since it is no longer so easy to count upon European complications. If Bulgaria goes to war, it will be with the hope of European intervention after a few days or weeks. This gambling with intervention is not to be encouraged, or else there will never be certainty of peace.

**The Policeman of
the Near East.**

Happily the Great Powers have on the spot a very reliable and adequate policeman in Roumania, whose geographical position, as much as her fixed policy, makes her admirably suited to maintain peace and order. Thanks to the admirable sovereignty and clear-headed policy of King Charles, Roumania is not only in a position to impose her desires, but has also earned an enviable reputation for peaceful and sane ideals. To-day it is no exaggeration to say that Roumania holds the scales of peace and war. No move can be made by Bulgaria against Turkey unless Sofia



The Near Eastern Crisis : showing the mountainous nature of the country and the natural lines of attack upon Turkey.

has the fullest assurances that Bukharest will not move. The mobilisation of the Roumanian Army along the northern bank of the Danube, which forms the frontier between Roumania and Bulgaria, would suffice to prevent war between Bulgaria and Turkey. And such action on the part of Roumania would be the direct result of a request by the Great Powers. Austria can bring pressure to bear on Servia, as history has shown time and again, since Austria has never failed to exercise this power to the detriment of Servia's national development. Thus there should be no difficulty in avoiding war from the North. If there be peace, the credit will largely remain with King Charles. We would also go so far as to say that Italy and her allies would never have ventured on the present dangerous "powder-play" had they not been sure of the policeman. If the situation can be held stationary even for ten days, the crisis is over, since it is impossible for Bulgaria, at any rate, to maintain her army on a war footing for many days without disastrous results. Thus there is every probability that Turkey, freed from the preoccupation of Tripoli, will be able to turn her attention to reform at home. The present display of warlike possibilities will serve as a stimulus to more rapid reform. But the essential is that this country shall lose no time in assuring Turkey that we are going to help her, to back her up, and to prove that the Turks who demonstrated before the British Embassy in Constantinople and cried "*Vive l'Angleterre*" were not buoying themselves up with a false reliance on British friendship. It is

easy to understand why it is impossible for any other Great Power, save ourselves and possibly France, to undertake the task of helping Turkey disinterestedly. Russia wishes Constantinople and part of Asia Minor, Austria desires the road down to Salonica, Italy longs for the Albanian coast of the Adriatic, while Germany hopes by support of Austria's desire to obtain a Mediterranean or Adriatic seaport. Inevitably therefore these countries must either desire a weak and not a strong Turkey or else be prepared to forgo their ambitions.

**Islam—the Key
to the
British Empire.**

However much this country may be in favour of reforms in Turkey, and even if there be much sympathy for their small neighbours who have decided to force the pace, we cannot afford to forget that our interests are vitally bound up with Turkey. The two Mohammedan Powers must stand together—we, at any rate, cannot afford to allow undue coercion and possible disaster to befall the Caliphate. If we were ready, if Constantinople were to pass out of Turkish hands, to constitute ourselves as guardians of the holy cities of Islam, we might be able to decide impartially in a Near Eastern question. As it is, we cannot help ourselves: we must support Turkey. Material interests, again, should urge us to do so, since we have nothing save sentimental bonds with Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece; they are always bound to be more likely against us in any European coalition than with us. And this not because they particularly desire it, but because we have

few points of contact, few common interests, with them. How very much the situation should be taken to heart in London may be judged by the following extract from an Indian correspondent of the *Times*, who writes :

"Pan Islamism has steadily progressed, until now, under the influence of recent events, it has undoubtedly attained to a power, an importance, and a cohesion such as has never previously been the case . . . The loyal Mohammedan community is greatly disturbed by the course of British policy, not understanding the intricacies of European politics. In this frame of mind it has been approached by the emissaries of Pan Islamism with results which are most unfortunate from our point of view . . . Those closest in touch with Mohammedan feeling seem unanimous in considering that never before within their recollection has that feeling been so stirred by events outside India, and never has so great a strain been placed on the loyalty of what we have always regarded as perhaps the most loyal community."

We must consider whether we can afford to allow Turkey to be beaten, or even to have Turkey victorious, in war, although one or the other results may be pleasing to Austria or to Russia. We have the fact to face that, to quote an eminent authority, "Islam is the key to the British Empire." Nor is the matter made easier for us by a knowledge that, had we openly come out before this with a declaration of the community of interests between the two Mohammedan Empires, there would have been real progress in reform, there would have been tranquillity in Turkey, and there would have been no war and no menace of further war. Our moral responsibility runs with our material and vital interests in this matter, and a mere sentimental tradition perpetuating an ignorant prejudice against religious differences should weigh no longer in the determination of a definite line of policy.

Last month we published an article upon the duty of citizenship as shown in Japan. If there is one lesson which is strikingly

predominant in that country it is that every citizen feels that he has a duty to perform towards his mother country—a duty imposed upon him by the sense of gratitude which he feels for all the advantages he gains by his citizenship. This is the only basis upon which a nation can remain really great, and present a firm and undivided front against all dangers. Citizenship should imply the duty of service to the country. We would, therefore, urge upon all not to be led away by the idea that universal service necessarily means conscription. In our mind it does not even necessarily mean military training. We prefer a broader and more national view of universal service, and believe that the citizen should he serve his country in any recognised capacity, or should he show that his efforts on behalf of the country are producing, or will produce, good results, is as truly performing his service as is the voluntary soldier or the conscript. Service there must be if citizenship is to be worth anything. With regard to universal military service, this should be based upon a positive realisation by the individual of his love for his country, with the inevitable result that as a good citizen he must desire to be competent and trained in order to be a worthy son of his country in time of attack. We do not think that any system of conscription based upon a Continental model would be satisfactory or what is needed here. No great national change can come by compulsion. We think it only fair, however, to say that we do not believe those opponents of conscription who use as their most important argument that the people of this country would never

Universal Service
by Consent.

accept compulsory service. This is not the case, and if proof were needed it can be found in the way in which the Insurance Act, affecting as it does everybody and inconveniencing the majority, has been received. If we could rely upon the enthusiasm of the masses for physical improvement or for rifle shooting, a solution of the problem would be comparatively easy. This, however, is not so, and yet it is probable that the men themselves would enjoy being more physically fit, and would be interested in marksmanship for the defence of their country against an invader.

**What is
Needed.**

What is needed is that every man should be able to shoot, and that he should have the rudiments of discipline. We do not need an enormous military machine such as exists on the Continent. Colonel Seely, M.P., Secretary of State for War, speaking of the Territorial Force, of whom he said there were 263,479 officers and men, or 84 per cent. of the establishment laid down, launched the idea of universal service by consent as the nobler ideal for home defence. He promised that "if you fulfil the ideal of universal service by consent, the Government, be it this one or the next, will so frame its organisation as to comprehend you all." This is a distinct step in advance, and Colonel Seely is to be congratulated both on his common sense and on a certain degree of courage. We would recommend to him the remarkable speech of the German Emperor concerning the Swiss Army: "In the Swiss Army extraordinary

zeal prevails; the Swiss soldier gladly makes great exertions for the love of his country, and the Swiss Army is maintained by the love of the whole Swiss people." We may forget our duties of citizenship, but we cannot in this way avoid the responsibility. If Mahomet said, "Let each one of you share in the direction of public affairs, and everyone who thus directs is responsible," so must we. In this connection no more inspiring example could be found than the death of the famous Japanese warrior, General Nogi, in order to emphasize and perpetuate the practical patriotism in which he believed.

**The Dominions
and
National Defence.**

The Dominions continue to demonstrate that to them the Empire is a very real thing by continuing their preparations to supplement our naval power by Dreadnoughts, by military contributions, and by local squadrons. At the same time they are pressing on for systems of universal cadet training, and are fully awake to the fact that they think such a course is both necessary and beneficial. But it is as well that this country should realise now, rather than later, that in the near future the Dominions who are training their sons to be efficient in the defence of their country and to be available in case of Empire peril will certainly urge, if they do not demand, that we in the Mother Country shall take some similar steps. It is not that they do not realise that the British Army is excellent—all the Colonial officers, including Colonel Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia in Canada, were more than enthusiastic

over what they saw at the recent manœuvres—but that will not satisfy them indefinitely. To carry out their own convictions and their own beliefs, they must work towards the day when every citizen of the Empire should share in the defence of the Empire. We do not say that they will succeed in convincing us, but it is no use to shut one's eyes to the fact that, having accepted naval assistance, it is much more difficult not to listen to military advice. And it is men such as Colonel Hughes who will be responsible if the Dominions do succeed.

Why not a Canadian Ambassador in Washington?

The Panama question has added another, and a conclusive, proof that it is practically hopeless for

us to derive any benefit from appointing as our Ambassador in Washington one born in the Mother Country. There is a fundamental difference in point of view and in methods of attaining objects between the civilisation of England and the newer and more virile development of America. As it is in the Olympic games, so it is in American diplomacy. The main object is to succeed. To pit a man brought up in the atmosphere of this country, educated along traditional lines, against the ultra-intelligent politicians of Washington, who have proved their supreme qualifications for high offices in the political arena, is to ensure that we will have the worst of all bargains. But happily there is ready to hand a more than adequate remedy. Instead of finding our Ambassador at Washington in this country, it would be far better to send as a representative of the British Empire a prominent Canadian. He would be able to meet

the American representative upon his own ground, since he has been brought up in much the same atmosphere, and has the same advantages of newer civilisation and bracing climate. Since the majority of the relations between the United States and the British Empire directly concern Canada, it is only business prudence to entrust the care of these interests to a Canadian. Naturally the Canadian Ambassador would come under the direct control of the British Foreign Office, and would in no sense occupy a different position than that now held by Mr. Bryce. The results, however, of the Canadian occupancy would be very different from those to be hoped for to-day.

Aeroplanes and Motors at the Manœuvres.

The military manœuvres, in practically every country of Europe, which took place last month have brought into prominence the value of aeroplanes and dirigible balloons in the direction of keeping generals informed of the movements of the enemy. It is to be regretted, however, that the newspapers of this country allowed themselves to be unduly carried away by their enthusiasm and give the general public an entirely erroneous idea of the relative value of aeroplanes. The fact that it was possible for an entire army division to remain during two or three days undetected by the aeroplanes of the opposing forces is in itself a proof that there are decided limitations to this form of observation. It must also not be forgotten that in many cases in which the aeroplanes secured information they did so by flying at very low altitudes, often directly over the masses



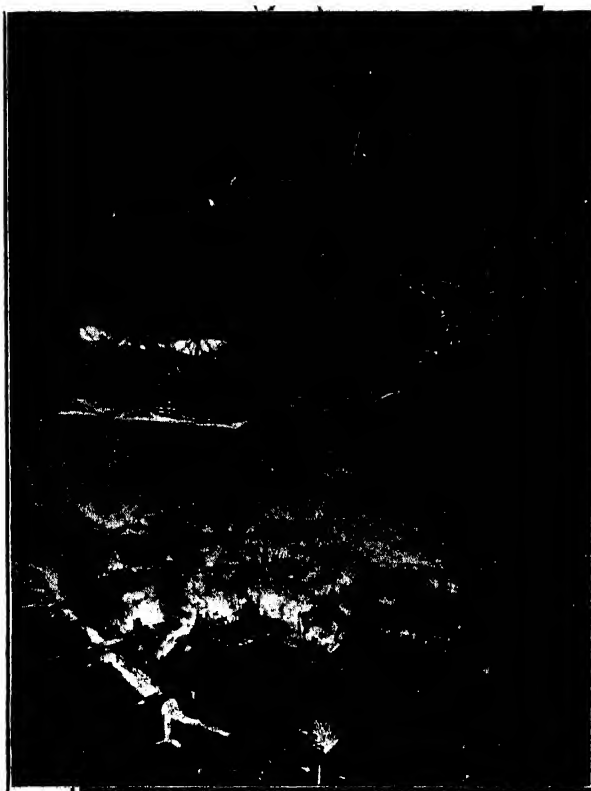
Photograph by I

The New Arm of the French Army Aeroplanes at the Army Manœuvres.

["Topical."]

of troops, who in actual warfare could easily have annihilated them. Also the airmen were able to carry on their work without any aerial interference such as would be the case in actual warfare, when the aeroplanes of the contending sides would have as a first duty the destruction of the aeroplanes of the enemy. The great advantage of the aeroplane in warfare is that it enables the general to climb a higher hill than actually exists. The value of the dirigible is greater since it can remain more stationary, and can carry a fuller and more complete staff, both for observation and for the sending of wireless messages. The science of the air is as yet in its infancy, but already "there can no longer be any doubt as to the value of airships and aeroplanes in locating an enemy on land and obtaining information which could otherwise only be obtained by force."

For the first time light motor vehicles were used on a large scale for the Army transport. The success was so remark-



The Peril in the Air: What may Happen to London. How an airship could have destroyed Cambridge during the Army Manœuvres.

able as to ensure that in the very near future horse transport will practically disappear. This means in itself a tremendous saving in transport, as fodder for the horses must at present always accompany the army. The only drawback is that it may be more difficult to find emergency battery horses to replace those killed in battle. The success of motors at the manœuvres has still further strengthened the War Office in its Motor-Lorry Subsidy Scheme, which will very soon see a very wide development. It is an interesting item that the Government has made an arrangement with the principal motor-omnibus companies of London to have a call upon their chassis in time of war or national emergency. At the present moment there are some 2,500 omnibuses running in London, so that the motor reserve of the Army is already available for Army purposes. A striking illustration of the peril of the air from Germany was afforded by the voyage of the Zeppelin dirigible *Hansa* to Copenhagen at the moment when a special British fleet was anchored before the city.

**Reorganising
Naval
Management.**

Mr. Winston Churchill proceeds on his task of making the Navy ever more and more fit. Last month he issued announcements of the redistribution of the business of the Admiralty Board. The changes seem all in the direction of grouping duties of the same kind in the hands of one responsible official, instead of employing several to dissipate their energies over a variety of heterogeneous functions. The miscellaneous duties of the Controller have been thus allotted, and his

office abolished. The First Sea Lord will henceforth concentrate on organisation for war and distribution of the Fleet, and will pass over the care of naval ordnance and torpedoes to the Third Sea Lord, who will generally be relieved of all functions save those of looking after the *matériel* and design. The Second Sea Lord will see to the personnel. An additional Civil Lord will be appointed to take charge of contracts and dockyard business. This application of business methods to our chief line of defence should be all to the good. But the greatest triumph of Mr. Winston Churchill has been in his prompt recognition that the men of the British Navy are no longer recruited by the press-gang, and can no longer be treated either as abnormal beings or as naughty children. His revision of the scale of punishments, as well as his determination that promotion from the lower ranks to officers shall be made more and more possible, show clearly that, whatever may be his disadvantages as a politician, he is going the right way to make himself the most popular and the most efficient First Lord of the Admiralty we have ever had. Reforms such as these enormously increase the strength of the British Navy, and it is no exaggeration to say that they have a value above that of Dreadnoughts.

**The Cry of the
Shipowner.**

Even the very mild and circumscribed regulations with regard to boat accommodation and life-saving appliances issued by the Board of Trade have called forth a protest from the masters of the Board of Trade—the shipowners. They are not apparently abashed by the

fact that all their boast of unsinkable ships with respect to the *Titanic* has been proved hollow by their own action in sending the sister ship, the *Olympic*, to have a complete second shell fitted, and that their new ship will be built on far more sane lines than was the *Titanic*. The Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee, whose members represent upwards of nine-tenths of the British tonnage afloat, have passed resolutions in view of the impending debate on Lord Mersey's Inquiry, which will take place as soon as the House meets. They protest in no measured terms against the Life-Saving Appliances rules—"a departure of the most serious character, imposing on passenger ships a hard-and-fast life-boat scale based solely on the numbers carried." They have the effrontery to say that "any departure from the principle adopted unanimously by the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, upon which all the shipping interests were fully represented—namely, that 'the stability and seaworthy qualities of the vessel itself must be regarded as of primary importance, and every provision made against possible disaster must be subordinated to that primary consideration'—will gravely imperil the safety of life at sea." It is perhaps natural, although undoubtedly regrettable, that the shipowners of this country, blind to the necessity of re-establishing the prestige of the British Mercantile Marine in the eyes of the world, should thus lose no time in ranging themselves definitely against the principle of giving every passenger a chance for life. They know well that to advise the handing over of mercantile matters

to the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, on which, as they truly say, "the shipping interests were fully represented," is a modest way of saying that the shipowning interests would dominate it. But it is not in the interests of the public that any such bolstering up of a system which has already proved disastrous to this country should be tolerated. The loss of the steamer *North Briton* has called attention to another result of the domination of the shipowner over the Board of Trade, and recalls the fact that several years ago the Plimsoll load-line was raised in order to enable the shipowner to make a few hundred pounds more in freight. This decision, which was solely made in the interests of the pockets of the shipowners, has been responsible for many wrecks and hundreds of lost lives. This is so clearly recognised in shipping circles that the mark on the ship's side, which is the permanent monument to Mr. Plimsoll, might well be replaced by a skull and cross-bones—an appropriate monument to those responsible for raising the load-line.

It is useless for the
 Ulster and Home Liberal and Nationalist
 Rule. Press and statesmen to
 endeavour to stop

Ulster by ridiculing the Covenant which Sir Edward Carson was the first to sign at Belfast on September 28th. There can be no doubt that, however much the elements of theatrical display entered into the proceeding, it was an occasion on which a very great number of our fellow-citizens took a serious step seriously. To ridicule, to make cheap jeers, is not only an endeavour to avoid the realisation of the true results of the

action of Ulster: it is also a departure from one of the most important sources of this country's past strength. The right of large bodies of our race to hold an opinion, to proclaim it, and if necessary to enforce it, has never before been treated with derision. We may or may not agree with the views which such bodies of citizens hold and express, but we cannot afford to ignore, and we should not dare to ridicule, them. It



Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant.

Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well being of Ulster as well as of the whole of Ireland subversive of our civil and religious freedom destructive of our citizenship and perilous to the unity of the Empire we whose names are underwritten men of Ulster loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George V humbly relying on the God whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted do hereby pledge ourselves in solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending for ourselves and our children our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland ¶ And in the event of such a Parliament being forced upon us we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority ¶ In sure confidence that God will defend the right we hereto subscribe our names ¶ And further we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant

The above was signed by me at
Ulster Day Saturday 28th September 1912

God Save the King.

is, we confess, somewhat startling to find those organs and persons who are supposed most truly to represent the Nonconformist conscience of this country taking the line which they do about the determination of the Ulster men to-day. This most compact survival of Cromwellian action and Cromwellian thought is now cursed and flouted by those who ought to, and do, regard the advent of Cromwell in British history as the most significant and vital

of facts. It would seem a negation of their fundamental ideals. Cromwell established his colonists with the one object—that of freeing Ireland from the Catholics; Cromwell's followers to-day seem bent upon reversing his policy. We do not say that they are right or wrong, but think it of importance to mention here what must strike them forcibly if they think seriously. We are in favour of Home Rule—more, even, we are convinced that Home Rule must come, in one form or another; but we do not allow our belief to carry us to a point where we are prepared to ignore, or trample on, the opinions of a solid mass of British citizens. To do so would mean to our minds a negation of British principles. We regard the determination of the men of Ulster as in some ways a very cheering sign that even in these days of slipshod national ideas amongst individuals there exist a considerable mass of citizens who not only know what they want or what they don't want, but are prepared to put themselves to considerable inconvenience and risk further trouble for what they believe. We rejoice that the spirit of Hampden still remains amongst us.

Common-sense
about
Home Rule.

To say that there would have been no Covenant and no united protest if Sir Edward

Carson had not organised the inarticulate desires of Ulster is of no more value to the discussion than would have been a remark at the court of Charles I. of England that there would have been no trouble with Parliament if there had been no Hampden and no Cromwell. All massed expressions of national feeling demand a rallying

point, but that no more proves that the feeling is not there than the use of the cinematograph proves that a demonstration is theatrical. Had there been cinemas in those days, they, faithful to their mission of illustrating history day 'by day, would have given us films of Hampden refusing to pay taxes, Cromwell supervising the removal of "that bauble," and Charles I. being beheaded. The elements of theatrical display exist in every decided action, but it is the fault rather of those who witness than of those who take part. For goodness' sake, therefore, let us get down to facts. And there is one of sufficient prominence to begin with. The Government are convinced now that it will be practically impossible to get farther without some decided concessions to the spirit of Ulster. And this is as it should be; every body of citizens united by a common ideal have the right to have their ideal taken into serious consideration. They have even the right which America exercised of fighting for it and leaving their fellow citizens; but for the nation to which such a body of men belong to wish to cast them out is incomprehensible. It is more than that: it is a very dangerous object lesson to the Empire. To us, with tens of millions of inhabitants, the possible million of insurgent Protestant opinion in Ireland does not loom so large. To the Dominions, however, without enormous populations, the idea of the wishes of so large a body of citizens not only being ignored but ridiculed is one to disrupt and not to unite the Empire. If the population of Ulster inhabited French

Canada and were to sign a covenant such as they have done, it would be taken as the most convincing sign of the solidarity of the Empire. We must remember that nowadays we cannot afford to ignore the views and opinions of the British overseas, or allow them to think with William Watson that Ulster is being cast out, when he writes:

When in the world was such payment tendered
For service rendered?
Her faith had been tested, her love had been tried,
And all that she begged was with us to abide.
She proffered devotion in boundless store,
But that is a thing men prize no more,
And tossing it back in her face they cried—
"Let us open the door,
And fling her outside!"

What will
Result?

We believe that the solution is to be found rather in the speech of Mr. Winston Churchill than in the more florid and tub-thumping invective of some other speakers. Whilst his solution may seem rather a *reductio ad absurdum* at first blush, it is really not illogical at all. Different parts of the Empire have different interests predominating; what more natural than that they should specially deal themselves with their special questions, always co-ordinated to the Imperial control and the Imperial ideal? It should be no more strange to our minds for Ulster or Lancashire to have separate governing institutions than for the American or the Australian States to do so. In fact, the divergence of interests between Lancashire and Kent is far more marked. Such a solution would meet all the desires of Ulster, if it is determined that she shall not be allowed to remain an unchanged part of this country. Cromwell put the population there for that purpose. Can

we wonder, therefore, that to-day their descendants feel bound to protest against a Home Rule Bill which is framed by a party whose leader declares that by "common enemy" he means "English ascendancy," and that "above all the end and aim of all his policy and all his action is the freedom of his country"? We respect his point of view—in fact, we believe that Home Rule must come, and should come in the right form; this without ignoring the fact that Home Rule alone can never be the salvation of Ireland, with or without Ulster. Education and co-operation alone can raise the population; and a newly constituted local government must be some time before it can seriously set to work on constructive organisation. And we must not forget that the initial period of government under Home Rule will be in the hands of a party of which Lord Dunraven said recently.

For years absolute power over the nomination of Members of Parliament and complete control over the Nationalist party has been exercised by a secret society, restricted to persons of one religious persuasion—Catholicism. Protestants fear that in Irish Parliament would be subject to the same secret and irresponsible power.

We wonder what this political party would say to the remark of a prominent Canadian anent Home Rule: "Of course, they have a right to it, but they should be at first as we are, and only have a High Commissioner in London to represent them." And yet that is the Empire and logical point of view of the Dominions. To start an Imperial Parliament is one thing; to allow the youngest part of the Empire possessing independent government to have large parliamentary representation at Westminster, while the Dominions have not,

is subversive of Imperial ideals and dangerous to Imperial Federation. We therefore welcome the action of Ulster as giving pause sufficient to enable the question to be settled on Imperial lines and ideals, and not on the recommendations and ideals of a secret caucus. Nor can we say that the re-echo of the words of those who fought and died at Enniskillen 200 years ago does not ring true British and worthy of respect:

We stand upon our guard, and do resolve, by the blessing of God, rather to go out to meet our danger than to await it.

And why should it be possible for a passive-resisting clergyman to have "the blessing of God" on his action, but impossible for the men of Ulster to be wished "Godspeed" by their own religious heads without opprobrium?

Sane
Trade Unionism
Triumphant.

Organised Labour has been much to the fore during the month. The Trade Union Congress at Newport surpassed its previous records in number of members and constituents; 500 men represented about two million trade unionists. After the fevered excursions and alarums in the industrial world it was refreshing to find the legitimate representatives of associated Labour conspicuously sane, sober and in the best sense conservative. Wild utterances there were, but the deliberate decisions of the assembly were distinctly reassuring. The resolution which committed the Congress to "continued support of independent working-class political action," and which was intended as a collective repudiation of Syndicalism, was carried by a "card" vote of 1,693,000 against 48,000. British trade unionism thus

emphatically refused to be confounded with the fantastic theories of French trade unionism. Such voice as Syndicalism found proved largely to express no more than impatience with the action, or inaction, of the Labour Party.

Not less significant was the resolve of the Congress, by 952,000 to 909,000, to exclude Secular Education from the questions for discussion "at any future Congress." Here again appeared the essentially English spirit of dealing with facts as they are rather than of standing stiffly by logical symmetry. The Labour Party earlier in the year had similarly dropped out of its platform the plank of Secular Education. Even in the old days the "secularisation" of our schools, demanded by the Congress and the Party, was a very different thing from the *laicisation* of the French schools. It was not prompted by any animus against religion. It would not even have excluded the Bible from the schools. It was simply adopted as apparently the easiest way out of the wranglings of

"Secular"
Education
repudiated.

the sects. Now, however, facts have shown that the secular is by no means the "short and easy method" it promised to be. Its advocacy was dividing the ranks of Labour and threatening to develop, as in Germany, denominational trade unions. Catholic working men began to talk of revolt,

but it was the miners—men who are to a large extent Methodists—that took the lead and forced the vote.

Labour has also been active in

the international sphere. When in 1909 the naval competition between this country and Germany became sensationally acute twenty Labour Members of the House of Commons, accompanied by their wives and friends, went on a non-party pilgrimage of peace to the principal cities of Northern and Central Germany, culminating in Berlin, where they were welcomed under the dome of the Reichstag by the leading statesmen of the Fatherland, including the present Reichs-kanzler. That tour, which was without a precedent in international history, was the means of eliciting the



Photograph by

"Topical."

The German Crown Prince.

most friendly reciprocal sentiments, and did materially help to allay the fever of Anglo-German apprehensions. The Labour Members then received invitations to visit South Germany, but were prevented from accepting them by the exigencies of parliamentary and electoral crises until this autumn. Last month thirteen Labour Members, including their Chairman, Secretary, and ex-Chairman, went "on a quest after knowledge and on a crusade for peace" to Munich, capital of the kingdom of Bavaria; to Stuttgart, capital of the kingdom of Württemberg; and to Strassburg, capital of German Alsace-Lorraine. In each city they were banqueted at the Rathaus by the civic chiefs, and given a most cordial welcome. Before they had left this country they were assured by the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein that he considered their project "very commendable," and hoped that their tour would prove a success; and from the Foreign Office at Berlin commendatory communications concerning their visit are said to have been issued to the South German Governments. Both in public and in private they were received with overflowing courtesy and friendliness. No pains were spared to show them the municipal, industrial and artistic glories of each city they visited. Everywhere they were entertained with grateful appreciations of the services rendered by Great Britain to the progress of Germany and of the world. And everywhere they were made to feel that the idea of war between the two nations was regarded as preposterous.

**The Vital
Question.**

In private conversations the difficulties that have stood in the way of a completer understanding were frankly discussed. No doubt was ever anywhere expressed as to the friendship, real and deep, which prevailed between the two peoples; but there was less certainty as to how far the Governments concerned had succeeded in making their policy accord with the feeling of their peoples. The conviction that we are bent on isolating Germany found frequent expression, and the question was asked why all our naval preparations were so plainly directed against Germany. What seemed most needed was a frank explanation to each people of the other's naval policy. An eminent diplomat, not himself a German, gave it as his opinion that, despite the effervescence which it had first caused in the German Press, Mr. Winston Churchill's speech on the British Fleet as a necessity, and on the German Fleet as a comparative luxury, had done more than anything of late years to make our naval policy intelligible, and therefore no longer a menace, to thoughtful and level-headed men throughout the Fatherland. A few months previously the idea had been put forward by German friends that it would be desirable to invite certain leading Englishmen to go over to some of the chief cities of Germany and to lecture there quite frankly on our naval policy, explaining at once its necessity and its entirely pacific purpose. During the recent tour this idea was welcomed by prominent Germans with whom the Labour Members conversed. Some

suggested as an inevitable counterpart that leading Germans should be invited similarly to expound to centres of British life the real meaning of the naval policy of Germany. A clear mutual understanding on this question was felt to be of the utmost importance.

**The Moral of
Midlothian.**

There must be two parties to co-operation as well as to a quarrel, and the result of recent by-elections ought to dispose both Liberals and Labour men to unite in preventing a frustration of their common hopes. The fact of mutual independence has surely been sufficiently vindicated. The Midlothian election was a signal warning to both parties of what will ensue from working at cross-purposes during a crisis like the present. Progressives in both parties may argue that 8,402 votes as against 6,021 were cast in support of Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and extension of the franchise. On the other hand, the Unionists have the right to declare that 8,434 votes as against 5,989 were cast against the present Government. The impartial spectator sees that dissension between supporters of Ministerial policy is as much a fact as the votes cast in its favour, and that the net result is the loss of a seat, though by the narrow majority of 32, and the weakening of the Government. Much as they may value Mr. Outhwaite's presence in the House, Liberals may question whether it was quite worth the shock that its sequel has caused to the power and stability of the Ministry. And none have felt more keenly than the Labour Party the bitterness of having to vindicate their position as a

negotiable asset in the bargains of parties by giving victories to their worst enemies.

**Wanted,
Justice for
Militant Women.**

Although we have always deprecated the militant methods of one branch of those working in the cause of Women's Suffrage, we feel it is necessary to record in the strongest possible fashion our disapproval of the treatment which certain women received at Mr. Lloyd George's meeting in Wales. Such treatment is below criticism—it is only worthy of condemnation. We would go further and say that public condemnation of those responsible is not sufficient; there should be a public punishment. We think it is the duty of the authorities to take steps against any of those directly responsible for the abominable proceedings. Photographs will enable the identification of at least the most prominent offenders. Not to do this



Photograph by]

[Illustrations Bureau.

Suffragettes mobbed in Wales.

is tantamount to a confession on the part of the Government that they regard agitators for Women's Suffrage as outside the pale of the law, although amenable to the punishments of the law. It is no argument to say that the women went to the meeting in order to make a disturbance, and that therefore they brought their fate upon their own heads. It is no exaggeration to say that they were as much forced to go to the meeting by their convictions as any martyr was forced to meet his death in the public arena. To assume that those who allowed their baser passions full reign were justified in so doing because of interruptions would lead one logically to the right of any landowner to brutally maltreat a trespasser, and, in fact, anybody to blacken the eyes of a man, woman or child who jostled him in a Tube lift. We do not think that the Government will take any action, but not to do so is to lower the moral and judicial standard of the Home Secretary to the level of that of a Welsh mob made drunk by the words of a Welshman whose oratorical magnetism was not, however, sufficient to arrest the passions which he had evoked. There is no question that the cause of the militant section gained enormously.

**Science and the
Making of Life.**

The British Association at Dundee which was exceptionally well attended, has created something of a sensation by reason of its President's address. Professor Schäfer, discussing the problem of life, and enumerating the elements that went to the formation of the most rudimentary living organisms, went so far as to say:

The combination of these elements into a colloidal compound represents the chemical basis of life, and when the chemist succeeds in building up this compound it will without doubt be found to exhibit the phenomena which we are in the habit of associating with the term "life." The above considerations seem to point to the conclusion that the possibility of the production of life—*i. e.*, of living material—is not so remote as has been generally assumed.

After all, this is nothing more than a scientifically enunciated guess that such a thing might happen soon. Even if it did happen soon, and if by the combination of elements of what had hitherto been called non-living matter living matter came to be, we should simply cease to call the constituent elements non-living matter, and consider them as we consider seeds that have not as yet germinated. Matter would then be regarded as potentially alive, and the combination in the chemist's laboratory would be only equivalent to putting seeds into conditions where they might germinate. Philosophers, both on the idealistic and on the empirical side, have long ago ceased to regard what we call matter as non-living; they have declared it to be essentially, if only dormant and potentially, alive. The wonder of life, instead of being evaporated under these chemic tests, would be simply extended over a larger area of being than ever before.

**The Eucharistic
Congress.**

It may seem a far cry from Professor Schäfer at Dundee to the devout Catholics that met in the Eucharistic Congress at Vienna. But they are nearer than perhaps they think. Once the essential vitality of matter is recognised, however indirectly, the old Cartesian absoluteness of distinction between matter and spirit which challenged the Mass falls to the

ground. And the Universal Life, potentially present in the "non-living matter" of Professor Schäfer, may at least be conceived capable of pervading the wafer and wine of the devout sacramentalist. Interpret the fact as we may, no interpretation can be accepted which overlooks the enormous power which the religious experience evoked by the Sacrament of the Mass exerts upon the modern world. The Eucharistic Congress led to two hundred thousand Catholics assembling in the Austrian capital. The railways were used as for War-mobilization. The largest buildings were placed under requisition for the meetings. The Papal Legate was received with all the pomp and pageantry of the Austrian Court, and was welcomed by the reverent obeisance of hundreds of kneeling thousands in the streets. The vast international concourse has notified once more to the world on a scale of imposing grandeur that the historic Sacrament of the Christian Church remains at the beginning of the twentieth century still invincibly enthroned in the hearts of millions.

**A National
Duty.**

All those who were present this year in Hyde Park at the time of the Review by the King of the National Reserve, or, as frequently called, the Veteran Reserve, were struck by the excellent appearance of the men. In military circles there was much enthusiasm expressed at this acquisition of a trained force for home defence, which would in time of war serve as a last line of defence and as a stiffening for the Territorials. To-day the National Reserve has

reached the satisfactory number of close on 150,000 men, all of whom have been trained as soldiers, and many of whom held non-commissioned rank. This work has been accomplished practically with no assistance from the War Office, although with their entire approval. All that the men receive is 1s. per head. Despite all drawbacks and an ever-present lack of funds, a very complete organisation has been built up, thanks to the enthusiastic devotion of Major-General Sir John Steevens and his assistants. Now, therefore, it is time to set the National Reserve upon a more solid and enduring basis so that it may follow out its legitimate development. While it would be easy to secure adequate funds for this by private or public subscription, we hold that such a method of coping with the difficulty would be a disgrace to the nation. We do not wish men who have served their country, and who are still ready to come to our aid in its defence, to have to go hat in hand to the public. The War Office declares that it has no available funds, although it is only a question of four shillings more per man that is needed. But the public should insist that the money be found by the War Office. If there is no available fund, let the necessary money be taken from the interest which will accrue from the first six months' payment by the public in respect of the Insurance Act. This accrued interest is earmarked for no definite object, and may, therefore, be used for the greater form of national insurance, which is the securing of the country against foreign invasion.

"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THIS COUNTRY'S FOOD.

HOW TO SAVE £180,000,000 A YEAR.

"If the soil of the United Kingdom were cultivated only as it was thirty-five years ago, 24,000,000 people, instead of 17,000,000, could live on home-grown food; and that culture, while giving occupation to an additional 750,000 men, would give nearly 3,000,000 wealthy home customers to the British manufactures. If the cultivatable area of the United Kingdom were cultivated as the soil is cultivated on the average in Belgium, the United Kingdom would have food for at least 37,000,000 inhabitants; and it might export agricultural produce without ceasing to manufacture so as freely to supply all the needs of a wealthy population. And finally, if the population of this country came to be doubled, all that would be required for producing the food for 80,000,000 inhabitants would be to cultivate the soil as it is cultivated in the best farms of this country, in Lombardy, and in Flanders."—PRINCE KROPOTKIN.

"The call to the nation at present is to put new life into agriculture and the pastoral industries." —BISHOP OF OXFORD, at Church Congress, Middlesbrough.

THERE exists to-day amongst the British public a profound belief that it is quite impossible for this country to feed with produce grown at home the millions of her population. Not only is this believed by the masses, but it has so become an obsession that Government after Government spends money, time, and thought in devising ways and means to safeguard food coming from outside in time of war. It is a commonly accepted theory that in time of war the greatest and most immediate danger facing this country is starvation, owing to possible interruption of foreign grain supplies. And yet the whole belief is a fallacy, an astonishing demonstration of crass ignorance and a wilful, if now unconscious, shutting of eyes to obvious facts. There is no lack of evidence that the soil of Britain, properly treated, can produce enough to feed every man, woman and child of the population, and possibly even export foodstuffs. Imagine what this would mean to us. To-day there is a steady outflow of nearly £180,000,000 in order to import agricultural produce to feed the population of these islands. Each year, therefore, sees us that much poorer and the agriculturists of other countries richer. And the money goes in the main to countries where the natural advantages for cultivation are far less than they are here. Denmark, France, and Belgium, for instance, are not blessed with fertile soils above the ordinary, and yet, as someone has put it, "we are employing every year about 150,000 Danish smallholders to produce for us eggs, poultry, butter, and bacon, and we pay for this £20,000,000 in hard cash,"

and so on. The demand creates the supply, and would do so just as surely if we employed 150,000 British smallholders in our own country instead of the same number of Danes in theirs. It seems as if there is an unholy desire in our minds to prefer distant fields rather than those under our own sway, just as millions of pennies are given annually for the "heathen across the seas" by people who rarely think of the poor and starving within our gates.

THE PERIL WITHIN OUR GATES.

We do not pretend in this article to bring forward any new discoveries or startling facts which have not yet been known. But we feel it our duty, basing our arguments upon facts and observations of many well-known men and upon the unrelenting statistical tables of change, to call the people's attention to the question of raising their own food within their own lands. It is time to realise fully and finally that "he who owns the inner square of a house is master of the outer," and that in leaving the feeding of our population in alien hands we do far more to reduce the striking value of the British Navy in war time than would be the case were we to lose a naval battle. And the British Navy, vital as it is to this country to protect its shores, is to-day the *only* guarantee that within a few weeks from the declaration of war there will not be millions of citizens dead of starvation. Truly we have given the ownership of the inner square to the enemy in no small measure, and now we stand in peril by day and by night. It is very well to boast that in steam coal we have an advantage over the world, when we do



THE SHRINKAGE OF BRITISH WHEATFIELDS IN FIFTY YEARS.

not make even one effort to be able to say that in producing our own food we are able to be not superior, but nearly equal to other and poorer countries.

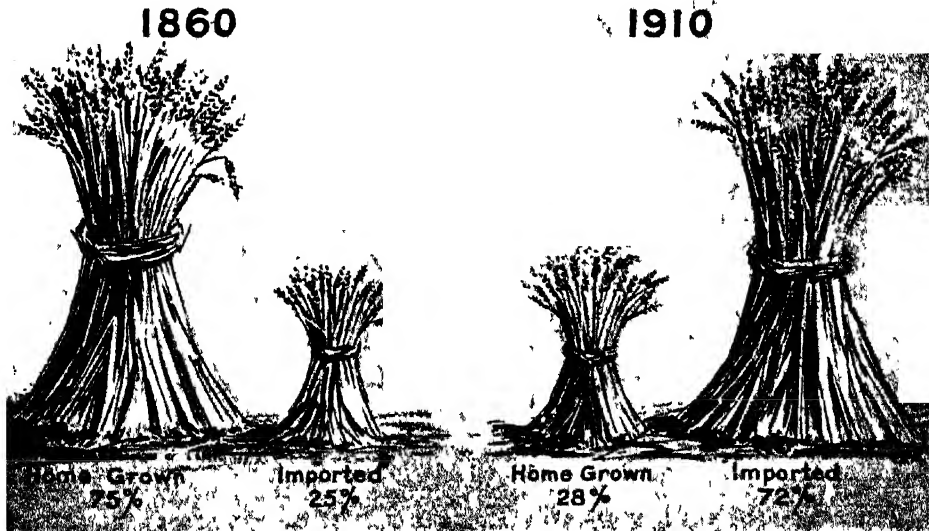
A NATIONAL QUESTION.

Agriculture is the nursing mother of the State, and must stand before all other questions in relation to the well-being or otherwise of the people. To neglect it is to build the national edifice upon the sand. To suffer a state of things to continue such as at present obtains is to show to all the world that, whatever may be Britain's brave show, her feet are but as feet of clay. This is a question which cannot be treated as a party or a political one; it is a national question as much as if not more so than even the Navy. There may be differences of opinion as to taxation, as to State assistance, but these differences should not be allowed to form part of political wrangles and competition—they should form the subjects of round-table discussions. For the welfare of agriculture is life or death to us all, the rabid Radical and the callous Conservative alike. It is interesting to note that, even in the present parlous state of agriculture, there is no other occupation in the United Kingdom in which so many people are engaged as in the work of the land. This it is, of course, which leads from time to time politicians to devise wonderfully-created land policies—to

catch votes, not to feed the hungry. The time has passed for all that now; facts must be looked straight in the face and the nation must make up its mind. We confess that we do not see how there can be any difference of opinion in the matter. To think otherwise would be tantamount to saying that there existed a real preference for, say, the Danish egg to the British, or that the wheat of Russia was more attractive than that grown in a home county.

BRITISH GOODS PREFERRED.

That, of course, is nonsense, and we have only to look at the shop-windows to prove that in the minds of the salesmen at least there is nothing more certain than that the British citizen prefers his own produce. This being so, there is no prejudice to be overcome, although we can well believe that a well-grown lettuce will always compete favourably in a British market with a badly grown one, even if the former comes from France and not from Kent. That only shows that efficiency must accompany agricultural revival—in other words, that the new era must be inaugurated after taking thought and deciding upon general lines of advance. The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step; it is for us to see that it be taken in the right direction. Nor will it suffice to confine the study and discussion to scientific methods and chemical conditions alone; there must be a



After Fifty Years' "Progress" in Agriculture I

How the relative proportions of home-grown and imported wheat have become transposed during the last fifty years, note that only relative, not actual, quantities are indicated.

very thorough psychological summing up of the human factor. "First observe the person, then preach the law," wrote Confucius, and who shall say that he is not right? There are many sterling qualities in the material of agricultural labour, but any real revival must be based upon an understanding of limitations as well as appreciation of qualities. We quite agree with Mr. Carleton when he says:—

"We believe that the man in the village who aspires to something better, who is trying to get a footing on the soil, who aims at making a decent home in his own land, is the man of all others who deserves encouragement. He is a priceless national asset. We mean to help him."

THE HORROR OF ISOLATION.

But we cannot but recognise the fact that there are many obstacles to any policy of putting men back on the land. And the greatest of all is the horror of the average human being of being alone. Man is largely now a gregarious animal, and the isolation of the country appals him, or in any case instinctively he is bored. Thus to-day we find men refusing better wages on the land in order to fight for existence in the towns, where they rub shoulders with other men and can go and see the cinema on Saturdays. We mention this simply that there may be made due allowance for such factors. It will probably be solved by the creation of country communities, rural cities; but the obstacle must be taken into account.

HOW TO SAVE £180,000,000 A YEAR.

We have therefore no reason to doubt, first, that it is a national duty to put the agriculture of this country on a sound basis; second, that it is no party question; and third, that everyone will be in favour of such a revival. There are no toes—at least, no British toes—to be trod on, and, after all, the owners of foreign toes have them now well protected by shoes bought with the yearly millions paid out from this country.

The total amount of money leaving the country annually for agricultural products is nearly £180,000,000. The proper use of the land would mean that this sum would remain to enrich the people. It means no less than £4 additional per head of population each year, or an immediate benefit of one-third of the amount which the Old Age Pensions Act will give at the age of seventy.

The purchasing, the investment, power of the country would be enormously increased—by the amount of the yearly budget figures almost—and a new era of prosperity, more stable than one based only on industries, would dawn. The industry of the country would benefit enormously from the revival of agriculture, while the solu-

tion of the social problem is bound up in the proper use of the land of our forefathers.

POPULATION UP, FOOD PRODUCTION DOWN.

The population has gone up and the food production has gone down to an alarming degree. Therefore the unfavourable balance is always increasing. And this is not the worst. Whereas in the years 1853-60 the soil of Britain nourished one inhabitant on every two acres cultivated, why did it require three acres in order to nourish the same inhabitant in 1887? The answer is plain: merely and simply because agriculture had fallen into neglect. To quote Prince Kropotkin, whose book on *Fields, Factories and Workshops* is one which every serious thinker in this country should read:—

Agriculture has not changed its direction, as we are often told, it simply went down in all directions. Land is going out of culture at a perilous rate, while the latest improvements in market gardening, fruit growing, and poultry-keeping are but a mere trifle if we compare them with what has been done in France, Belgium, and America. The cause of this general downward movement is self evident. It is the desertion, the abandonment of the land. Each crop requiring human labour has had its area reduced, and one third of the agricultural labourers have been sent away since 1861 to reinforce the ranks of the unemployed in the cities, so that, far from being overpopulated, the fields of Britain are starved of human labour, as James C. Ford used to say. The British nation does not work on her soil, she is prevented from doing so, and the would-be economists complain that the soil will not nourish its inhabitants.

THE REDUCTION IN WHEAT PRODUCTION

While the area under wheat had been reduced in 1887 by fully 1,590,000 acres from 1853-60, the average crop of the years 1883-86 was below the average crop of 1853-60 by more than 40,000,000 bushels; and this deficit alone represented the food of more than 7,000,000 *inhabitants*. In 1910 the total acreage under wheat was 1,809,000 acres, showing a further shrinkage of 693,000 acres from 1886. Thus we see that the increased importation of wheat and other agricultural produce was not primarily a result of increase in population, but because land went out of cultivation at an astounding rate, no fewer than 2,000,000 acres ceasing to be productive. The argument that the wheat area had been reduced in order to meet a changed character in agriculture does not really hold water. It is true that permanent pasture shows a very considerable increase, but that does not prevent us having to import milk products from countries whose natural pasture land is poorer than are the meadows of this country. The only possible justification for the large increase of pasture land in the United Kingdom would be if such land was to be cultivated in such a way as to produce at least moderately satisfactory results. To let land go out of cultivation, to

call it permanent pasture, and to do nothing to ensure an adequate hay crop regularly, is to betray the national welfare and to still further impoverish the millions who inhabit this country.

The actual results obtained in other parts of the world are startling in their condemnation of the existing state of affairs here.

UNPRACTICAL PASTURES.

While we give two and three acres for keeping one head of horned cattle, and only in a few places one head of cattle is kept on each acre given to green crops, meadows and pasture, man has already in irrigation (which very soon repays when it is properly made) the possibility of keeping twice and even thrice as many head of cattle to the acre over parts of his territory. A

notable contrast is to be found in Belgium, where forty head of horned beasts are carried for every hundred acres under cultivation, whereas in the United Kingdom there are only twenty-four per hundred acres. And Belgium is more densely populated than this country; it is an industrial nation,

and the natural conditions are less favourable. Then Belgium has another surprise for us. With a tiny cultivatable area of only 4,350,000 acres, she manages to raise 1,480,000 pigs,

while we, with our enormous area under "cultivation" of 48,000,000 acres, raise but 3,953,834 of these animals. This works out at 33 pigs for every 100 acres under cultivation in Belgium, and only 8 per every 100 acres in the United Kingdom.

TWO TONS INSTEAD OF FORTY.

In England farmers are contented with one and a half and two tons of hay per acre. In Flanders two and a half tons of hay to the acre are considered a fair crop. But on the irrigated fields of the Vosges, the Vaucluse, etc., in France, six tons of dry hay become the rule, even upon ungrateful soil; and

this means considerably more than the annual food of one milch cow (which can be taken at a little less than five tons) grown on each acre.

But it is not necessary to look abroad for examples of how pastures should be utilised or for



The total area of Great Britain is 56,000,000 acres, the area of Scotland and Wales, 21,000,000 acres, represents the proportion which the agricultural authorities pronounce arbitrarily to be unsuited or incapable of cultivation, of the remaining 32,000,000, 17,500,000 acres are abandoned to permanent grass for pasture, or to sheer neglect and the residue, 14,500,000, is arable cultivation land

models of systematised cattle-raising to save the £20,000,000 annually which go for milk products (including pigs, which are raised on milk waste) to Denmark alone. In no more promising a region than the East of Scotland remarkable results have been produced. At Craigentinny, near Edinburgh, experiments have been made which may be summed up in Ronna's words: "The growth of rye grass is so activated that it attains its full development in one year instead of in three to four years. Sown in August, it gives a first crop in autumn, and then, beginning with next spring, a crop of four tons to the acre is taken every month, which represents in the fourteen months more than fifty-six tons (of green fodder) to the acre."

The extensive use of such methods would enable eight milch cows to be fed per acre in place of requiring three acres for one cow's food. Methods such as these would justify taking land for pasturage and increase the milking herds of this country eighteen-fold. Assuming that it would suffice to double or even to treble the number of cows, an enormous amount of land would be available for wheat and other crops. Area has no relation to dairy produce, food has everything. It is of no advantage in terms of milk yield for cows to walk about fields; the scientific dairy industrial will tell us that the greatest yields are secured by stabled cattle, properly and scientifically fed.

QUALITY OF SOIL OF SMALL IMPORTANCE.

And this is not only true of dairying. The two fundamental facts to be borne in mind, since they change everything, are that quality of soil is only of minor importance, and that the surface needed for producing given amounts of food-stuffs is not fixed, but should ever become smaller and smaller as scientific methods become more and more competent to increase the yield. To-day nearly three acres of the cultivatable area are required to grow the food for each person, and British agriculture provides home-grown food for only 130 inhabitants per square mile, although 378 persons per square mile is the population figure. Even with the methods and knowledge of to-day, however, to quote one authority,

Six hundred persons would easily live on a square mile, and that, with cultural methods already used on a large scale, 1,000 human beings—not idlers—living on 1,000 acres could easily, without any kind of overwork, obtain from that area a luxurious vegetable and animal food, as well as the flax, wool, silk and hides necessary for their clothing. As to what may be obtained under still more perfect methods—also known, but not yet tested on a large scale—it is better to abstain from any forecast, so unexpected are the recent achievements of intensive culture

"GOD MADE THE SEA, WE MAKE THE LAND."

To-day the motto of the agriculturist is a modification of the old Dutch boast, and he should ever have before him the words, "God made the sea, we make the land." Science has done away with the old shibboleth of rotation of crops and limited yields, and it is as illogical and as criminal not to use scientific methods to produce food as it would be to-day to perform a serious surgical operation without anaesthetics or antiseptics. Soil is now not rich or poor, save as a matter of detail; it is so many square feet of potentially suitable soil, made or improved to suit the requirements of the district. Rotation of crops, of course, only exists in order to restore to the soil the richness in certain elements depleted by certain crops in order to again plant the same crop on the same piece of land. But if we know sufficiently what the chemical proportion should be, we can always secure it by a system of artificial or natural manures to meet the case.

Our means of obtaining from the soil whatever we want, under any climate and upon any soil, have lately been improved at such a rate that we cannot foresee yet what is the limit of productivity of a few acres of land.

SOIL-MAKING.

In scientific market gardening, the soil is always made, whatever it originally may have been. In the gardens of Paris, where 5,000 persons work on 2,125 acres, and not only supply 2,000,000 Parisians, but countless Londoners, soil is made to such an extent that every year sees hundreds on hundreds of cubic yards of made soil sold by the market gardeners. And these men are only, with all their ceaseless toil, seeking to achieve a nourishing soil and a desired equal temperature and moisture of the air and soil. All this empirical art is devoted to the achievement of these two aims. But both can also be achieved in another and much easier way. The soil can be improved by hand, but it need not be made by hand. Any soil, of any desired composition, can be made by machinery. We already have manufactures of manure, engines for pulverising the phosphorites, and even the granites of the Vosges; and we shall see manufactures of loam as there is a demand for them.

GROWING CROPS ON ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Paris gardener has shown that it is possible to defy the soil—"he would grow the same crops on an asphalt pavement"—but also possible to defy the climate. In this country we have good natural conditions, far superior to those in most of the countries whence we draw our food supplies. In

Jersey, even, which the popular imagination pictures as a fertile land flowing with milk and honey, and whose enormous exports of agricultural produce do nothing to dispel this illusion, the soil, which consists of decomposed granite, with no organic matter in it, is not at all of astonishing fertility, and its climate, though more sunny than the climate of these isles, offers many drawbacks on account of the small amount of sun-heat during the summer and of the cold winds in spring. But so it is in reality, and at the beginning of this century the inhabitants of Jersey lived chiefly on imported food. The fertility of the American soil also had been grossly exaggerated, as the masses of wheat which America sends to Europe from its north-western farms are grown on a soil the natural fertility of which is not higher, and often lower, than the average fertility of the unmanured European soil.

AGRICULTURAL DECLINE INEXCUSABLE.

All this seems to make agricultural decline in this country seem more incomprehensible, less excusable. It also gives confidence for the future success of agriculture in the United Kingdom. What is needed is realisation, and application, since the modern husbandman makes his own soil; breeds giant wheats with more ears, more berries to the ear, and berries double the size of the ordinary wheat; he breeds into his wheat the faculty of resisting disease, and forces it to germinate more quickly and ripen sooner. He breeds vast legions of bacteria to work for him in the soil and enrich it with nitrogen, the principal food of the wheat plant; at will he creates warmth or prevents frost.

FIGURES OF BRITAIN'S AGRICULTURE.

Let us glance for a moment at the actual figures of the decline of British agriculture, prefacing them by remarking that the term "uncultivable" land is a purely arbitrary expression, which includes much land far superior, actually or potentially, than is under cultivation in other countries.

Total Area of Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000 000 acres
" " that cannot be cultivated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 000 000 "
Cultivable Area								32,000,000 "

Applied in 1885 and 1910 as follows —

		1885	1910.
Cultivated Crops—			
Under all corn crops, including wheat	...	8,392 000 acres	6,558,509 acres
Under all green crops, including potatoes	...	3,522,000 "	3,376,226 "
Clover and rotation grasses	...	4,654,000 "	4,157,000 "
Total	...	16,568,000 acres	*14,091,735 acres.
Horned Cattle	...	6,598,000	7,037,000
Sheep	...	26,534,600	27,102,900

* The balance in permanent pasture, except some 500,000 acres given up to orchards, hops and fruits.

WHAT OF OUR RIVALS?

How is it with other countries? Here the average yield per acre for arable land is £3 3s. annually, while for pasture land it is under 10s. Nor must it be overlooked that whereas the Belgian and German peasant cultivates every yard of soil, we treat only the best land as arable. The result is that our averages are inflated while their averages are depressed.

In Germany the cultivated area is 79,580,000 acres, and the population 60,641,278. The total production of foodstuffs is £417,000,000, and the yield per acre is £5 5s. Belgium has an area of cultivated land about 4,000,000 acres; value of home-grown foodstuff, £80,000,000; average yield per acre, £20. Denmark affords surprising figures. The area of cultivated land about 6,973,000 acres; value of home-grown foodstuff, £40,000,000; this gives an average yield of just under £6 per acre. During the past ten years the amount of home-grown foodstuff has increased by 30 per cent. Average yield of wheat per acre is forty bushels. The average land in Denmark is much poorer than that in England, and the climate is more severe.

France produces £13 of foodstuff per head of her population, Germany £7 10s., England £4 14s.

WHEAT YIELDS HERE AND IN FRANCE.

Turning to the great question of wheat, we find that whereas it was possible to raise twenty-eight bushels per acre of good land in this country, the tendency is downwards and not upwards. This, however, is not the case in France. Half a century ago the French considered a crop quite good when it yielded twenty-two bushels to the acre; but with the same soil the present requirement is at least thirty-three bushels, while in the best soils the crop is good only when it yields from forty-three to forty-eight bushels, and occasionally the product is as much as fifty-five bushels to the acre.

There are many examples as to how the wheat yield per acre can be enormously increased, and

we must never forget the fundamental fact that it costs less to grow the same amount of wheat on an acre than it does on three acres. At the wheat farm at Sawbridgeworth wheat has been grown continuously since 1861 on the same land, returning a clear average profit of £3 per acre. A Wiltshire farmer on a once poor soil has succeeded by an ingenious system of manuring and cultivation in raising his average wheat yield to over five quarters, and the oat crop to not less than ten quarters per acre; while on another farm, which not long was heathland, still more remarkable yields of wheat—an average of nearly seven quarters—are obtained chiefly by means of a carefully carried out system of wheat breeding and seed selection. Many show farms in France, Belgium, and Germany yield as much as nine quarters of wheat without adding more than 10 per cent. to the cost of production necessary on the ordinary farms yielding half that amount and less. The ideal of the new agriculture is a yield of eighty bushels, or ten quarters, per acre.

HOW TO PRODUCE MORE WHEAT.

How is this to be accomplished? In the past it has been done by manuring and careful attention. In the future it is probable that it will be

considered stupid to use any but pedigree and selected seed, while it is not at all unlikely that such seed will not only be specially and individually planted, but also replanted. Prince Kropotkin gives some remarkable instances of wheat breeding:—

At the first International Exhibition, in 1851, Major Hallett, of Manor House, Brighton, had a series of very interesting exhibits which he described as "pedigree cereals." By picking out the best plants of his fields, and by submitting their descendants to a careful selection from year to year, he had succeeded in producing new prolific varieties of wheat and barley. Each grain of these cereals, instead of giving only two to four ears, as is the usual average in a cornfield, gave ten to twenty-five ears, and the best ears, instead of carrying from sixty to sixty-eight grains, had an average of nearly twice that number of grains.

He even exhibited at the Exeter meeting of the British Association three plants of wheat, barley and oats, each from a single grain, which had the following number of stems: wheat, ninety-four stems; barley, 110 stems; oats, eighty-seven stems. The barley plant which had 110 stems thus gave something like 5,000 to 6,000 grains from one single grain.

Two different processes were thus involved in Hallett's experiments: a process of selection, in order to create new varieties of cereals, similar to the breeding of new varieties of cattle; and a method of immensely increasing the crop from each grain and from a given area, by planting each seed separately and wide apart, so as to have room for the full development of the young plant, which is usually suffocated by its neighbours in our cornfields. At this



Under present conditions areas of this size (620 acres) only produce food for some 180 persons instead of 600.

last station a method which is in use in France for the choice of seeds was applied. Already now some French farmers go over their wheat fields before the crop begins, choose the soundest plants which bear two or three equally strong stems, adorned with long ears, well stocked with grains, and take these ears. Then they crop off with scissors the top and the bottom of each ear and keep its middle part only, which contains the biggest seeds. With a dozen quarts of such selected grains they obtain next year the required quantity of seeds of a superior quality. The same was done by M. Desprèz. Then each seed was planted separately, eight inches apart in a row, by means of a specially devised tool, similar to the *rayonneur* which is used for planting potatoes, and the rows, also eight inches apart, were alternately given to the big and to the smaller seeds.

The crop was thus more than doubled by the choice of seeds and by planting them separately eight inches apart. It corresponded in Desprèz's experiments to 600 grains obtained on the average from each grain sown; and one tenth or one eleventh part of an acre was sufficient in each case to grow the eight and a half bushels of wheat which are required on the average for the annual bread food per head of a population which would live chiefly upon bread. Prof. Grandea, Director of the French Station, Agronomique de l'Est, has also made, since 1886, experiments on Major Hallett's method, and he obtained similar results. "In a proper soil," he wrote, "one single grain of wheat can give as much as fifty stems (and ears), and even more, and thus cover a circle thirteen inches in diameter."

More than that, there is full reason to believe that even this method is liable to further improvement by means of *replanting*. Cereals in such cases would be treated as vegetables are treated in horticulture. Professional writers sneer at it, although all the rice that is grown in Japan is planted and even replanted.

KNOWLEDGE WHICH IS CONDEMNATION.

It may be said that everybody knows these facts. It is quite possible that those who are engaged in agriculture do know them—and largely ignore them. An instance to hand is the following extract from a letter of one of the most important English seed-growing establishments:—

"The highest yields obtained from our pedigree stocks of wheats have been seventy-two imperial bushels (nine quarters) per acre of our Essex Conqueror, and seventy bushels per acre of our Emperor."

At this rate the wheat lands of this country could raise 16,000,000 quarters instead of the 7,000,000 quarters actually produced. In other words, the home food supply of the nation could be doubled without another acre being put down to wheat. And whoever knows or does not know what scientific wheat-growing and breeding is, we as a nation should insist that the most is made of our land, and that apathy or stupidity on the part of those responsible for agriculture should not force us to be at the mercy of foreign producers. Wide acres do not necessarily mean cheaper production & greater

yields. Thus it is not fair to say that the vast prairies of America or the steppes of Russia must compete with us at an advantage. The force of "American competition" is not in the possibility of having hundreds of acres of wheat in one block. It lies in the ownership of the land, in a system of culture which is appropriate to the character of the country, in a widely-developed spirit of association, and, finally, in a number of institutions and customs intended to lift the agriculturist and his profession to a high level which is unknown in Europe.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

As individual consumers, as voters, as eaters of bread, we can do little save insist that this matter be taken earnestly in hand without delay, and that what other nations have done we will also do. Our patriotism, our national pride, should give us no rest until action is taken.

The encouragement of agriculture should come under the administration of the Board of Agriculture, except certain of the purely educational institutions, which necessarily should be dealt with by the educational authorities. It is, therefore, not out of place to see how the Department of Agriculture should be arranged to produce the maximum of result. It deals with agriculture, commerce, industries, fisheries, forestry, mining, patents, trade marks, and geology. It should include the following bureaux: the section of agriculture, of commerce and industries, of forests, of mines, of patents, of fisheries, and of geological studies. The section of agriculture should deal with agriculture, domestic animals, and game. The bureau of geological surveys should deal with topography and analysis of earths, as well as with pure geology. The section of agriculture should be composed of four bureaux. The first should deal with administration, associations and guilds, rearrangements of farms, irrigation, agricultural instruction, and congresses. The second should deal with the improvement of agricultural products, the destruction of harmful insects, breaking up of new ground, and improvement of industries. The third bureau should deal with the improvement in the breeding of domestic animals, the choice and inspection of breeding studs, and veterinary and blacksmith affairs. The fourth should deal with the improvement of horses, the inspection of stallions, and supervision of stud farms and stables. In countries where agriculture is seriously regarded the Ministry of Agriculture is by far the most efficiently organised Department.

A CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

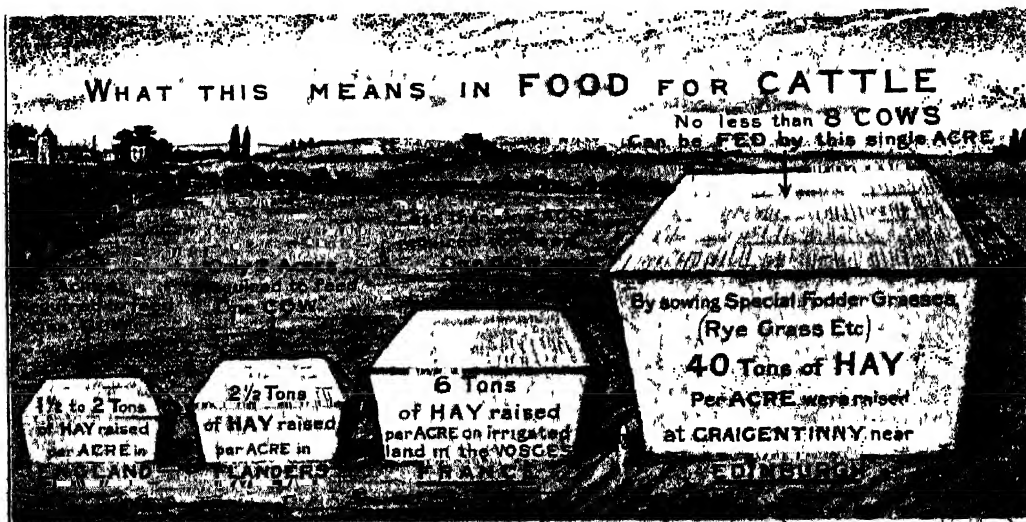
The centre of the whole educational system must be the central experimental station, con-

trolled by the Government. America was supposed to be ahead of the world in this respect, but much surprise has been occasioned in America by the discovery that Japan possesses nearly two hundred experimental institutions, as compared to the fifty-six scattered over the vast area of the United States. But still more important than the mere number is the excellence of the co-operation between the different educational factors. The example of Japan is most valuable. The Imperial Central Agricultural Experimental Station was originated in 1886 in a sort of unofficial manner, graduates from the Tokio Agricultural College carrying out easy and simple experiments with the help of farmers. The results were sufficiently good to impress the farmers with the value of the aid of science in farming, especially in the choice of fertilisers and of seeds. In 1890, when the Government really began its campaign in earnest, the station was taken over entirely, and placed upon a sound basis by 1893. There were attached to it some four acres of land for experimental work. In 1893 six branch stations were established about the country, and in 1896 three more were added. These branch stations devoted their energies to practical experiments with a view both of instructing the farmers and encouraging them to found similar stations in their own districts. Gradually more of such stations were founded, and now nearly all the forty-two prefectures have each a station of their own, there being thirty-eight in all. In this country the Central Station would be able to

devote itself more to purely experimental work after the decentralisation had been effected, and its work would be divided into eight sections; agriculture, agricultural chemistry, entomology, vegetable pathology, horticulture, stock-breeding, and report and general affairs. The result of the investigations carried on at this centre should be put into practice at the local experimental stations, and if successful published in the reports. These reports should be most exhaustive and valuable, and cover a very wide range of subjects. The idea of decentralisation can be carried yet another step further, branch stations being transferred to the prefectural authorities of the districts wherein they were situated, and only three branch stations besides the Central Station eventually would remain under the control of the central authorities. One is to be devoted to agricultural work, one to entomology and vegetable pathology, and one to stock-breeding. The main and the branch stations all undertake the following work, viz., inspection of fertilisers, chemical analyses made at the request of the public, supervision of experiments entrusted to farmers, information given to inquiries of the public, lectures held at the request of the public, and researches on special agricultural problems.

A GRADATION OF EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Proceeding in gradually increasing circles of influence from the Central Station come the local agricultural experiment farms maintained by the county authorities, and chiefly devoted to the



A striking illustration of possibilities.

How British Pasture does not produce sufficient Hay.

work of practical application and model farming. These would obtain a certain amount of State aid. The local authorities would maintain other experimental stations, and lesser stations also for experiments should be established by towns or villages, or by a body of farmers' sons. Thus we see the whole gradation, from the central authorities to the farmers' sons, all acting together for the improvement of agriculture and the fulfilment of their national duty. Connected with this idea, but not devoted purely to experimental work, should be two other branches: agricultural institutes and the delivery of lectures on farming throughout the country. These should be maintained from local funds and subject to the supervision of the Board of Agriculture. Their object would be to give to farmers' sons and farming people generally some elementary knowledge on general principles of agriculture, surveying, meteorology, physics, chemistry, natural history, veterinary science, etc. The second and final branch is of great importance also, as these lectures would do an immense amount of good work amongst the farmers, who might otherwise be untouched by the march of scientific learning.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural societies should be formed by the farmers and landowners in each county and run by members elected by the subscribers, together with experts. These societies should receive State aid and form the link between the Government and the farmers, with a certain amount of State control. This could be secured by granting State aid only to those societies formed according to the special laws. This would also prevent the societies from taking on a political basis. There would be fifty-two societies, with subordinate societies in cities or rural districts, and also in towns and villages. The object of these societies would be to develop agriculture by the following means:—

1. Meetings, congresses, exhibitions, sale of seeds and plants, agricultural museum and handicraft conferences.
2. Reports, lectures, and analyses.
3. Distribution and exchange of seeds, of fertilisers, of agricultural machines and breeding animals.
4. Preventive and destructive measures against pests.
5. Drainage and irrigation, and the adjustment of lands.
6. Encouragement and preparatory work.
7. Agricultural and industrial output.
8. Agricultural statistics.
9. Replying to the official questions.

10. The question of improvement and development.

Under certain conditions the local authority should have the power, by law, of making the minority of farmers or landowners in a certain district join a society formed by the majority. This, however, only when there is felt to be need of unanimous endeavour in that locality.

STATE MORTGAGE BANKS.

The capital at the disposal of the farmers being small, the Government should found a system of mortgage banks and joint stock companies, whose object is to advance money at a reasonable rate of interest for the development of agricultural industries. The Government control would enable the rate of interest chargeable to be fixed.

Such a bank would have a mission which can be described as follows: It admits of no doubt that the comparative lack of development of our agriculture is mainly attributable to absence of proper facilities for supplying funds on the security of real estate. Now, in order to carry to greater prosperity the agriculture of our country, and to promote its productive capacity, there are many things to be undertaken, these being the reclamation of new land, the control of rivers, planting of woods, providing of better facilities for irrigation or drainage, improvement of the mode of tillage, supply of cheap fertilisers, and sundry other things. But these improvements cannot from their very nature yield returns until after the lapse of ten or a score years, so that funds which in trade can yield returns in a very short space of time are entirely out of place in undertakings connected with farming. The funds advanced to farmers must be of longer term and at cheaper rates.

THE SCOPE OF SUCH BANKS.

The chief lines of business transacted by the bank would be:—

To make loans on the security of immovable property, redeemable in annual instalments within a period of not more than fifty years; to make loans on a similar security, redeemable at a fixed term within a period of not more than five years, provided the total amount of such loans does not exceed one-tenth of the total amount redeemable in annual instalments (the amounts of loans made on the security of any immovable property may not exceed two-thirds of the value thereof, as appraised by the bank); to make loans without security to prefectures, districts, cities, towns, and other public bodies organised by law; to take up the mortgage debentures of agricultural and industrial banks, to accept the custody of gold and

silver bullion and negotiate instruments. The bank would be authorised, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures up to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid-up capital, provided the amount of such debentures does not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalments and the debentures of agricultural and industrial banks in hand. These debentures to be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings in proportion to the total amount of redemption of loans redeemable in annual instalments in the same year, and the debentures of agricultural and industrial banks in hand.

LOCAL MORTGAGE BANKS.

The work of the Government mortgage banks should be on a large scale, the lesser sums being advanced by the local mortgage banks, which should be established in each of the administrative localities. They should be permitted to make loans only for the following purposes:—(1) Reclamation of land, irrigation, drainage, and improvement of the fertility of the soil; (2) construction and improvement of farm roads; (3) settlement in newly reclaimed places; (4) purchase of seeds, young plants, manure, and other materials required in agriculture and industry; (5) purchase of implements and machines, waggons, or beasts for use in farming and manufacture; (6) improvements in farming and manufacture not included in the foregoing clauses; (7) rearrangement of farm boundaries; (8) undertakings by credit guilds, purchase guilds, and produce guilds of unlimited liability, and organised under the industrial guilds law.

LOANS ON IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

Loans should be made on the security of immovable property redeemable in annual instalments within a period of not more than thirty years; there should be power to make loans on a similar security, redeemable in a fixed term within a period of not more than five years, provided the total amount of such loans does not exceed one-fifth of the total amount of loans redeemable in annual instalments (loans made on the security of any immovable property may not exceed two-thirds of the value thereof, as appraised by the bank); to make loans on the same conditions without security to cities, towns, villages, and other public bodies organised by law; to make loans without security, redeemable in a fixed term within a period of not more than five years, to more than twenty persons combined with joint liability, who are engaged in agriculture or industry, and whose reliability is recognised. Besides, the banks may be entrusted with the

receipt and disbursement of the public funds locally.

CREDIT GUILDS.

Finally, there should be credit guilds, organisations formed by the farmers themselves, regulated by a special law relating to industrial guilds. The idea of these would be to encourage the small farmers and small manufacturers, and when the guilds are organised along prescribed lines they should be entitled to receive loans from the local hypothec banks without security. The guilds should lend funds to the farmers at a low rate of interest and agricultural machines. The value of these credit guilds, in helping even the smallest farmers to obtain advances upon easy terms, would be enormous as a means of advancing the rapid development of agriculture.

WANTED, A NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

But this is mostly theory, and much work must be done and unflagging interest shown if we are to create the necessary machinery to save our agriculture and to feed ourselves. The first action after realisation that the present state of things is wrong is to set it right, but before doing so to take all things into consideration. Let a national committee be appointed, or rather be formed, which will study the question from every point of view. On this committee there should be leaders of all political parties—great landowners and smallholders, professors and farmers. It should conduct a soul-searching enquiry into what is the best way to enable this country to feed itself, and in so doing to keep every year some £180,000,000 of British money in British hands. That we can feed ourselves admits of no discussion; how best to do it so that the individual and the nation benefit is the question of immediate importance. In our next number we will deal with existing organisations, and outline both what has been done and how the various forces and ideas may be welded into a national organisation. But whether the progress be slow or rapid, we must never allow ourselves to forget that the farmers are working just as truly for the good of the nation as do those who fight her battles or direct her diplomacy. In one of the Japanese Emperor's poems occurs a line in which he declares the tiller of his field is achieving for his nation equal glory with the soldier on the battle-field. This is so; they can make the nation strong or weak, they can sell the inner court to the enemy, they are the key to the future of this country in peace and war. Let the public realise that to continue so that "one year borrows; no other year's food" is against the most elementary ideas of nationalism, and also diametrically opposed to the individual and collective well-being of the British people.

Motors and Railways.

STRIKING ADMISSIONS BY MANAGERS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

"THIS is a case where the wise man should remember that when one cannot agree with a prophet, one can only listen to him."—HENRY FORBES, Secretary, County Donegal Railways.

THE article which we published in our last number has attracted very great interest, and it seems not unlikely that it may assist in the realisation of the wish expressed in the closing lines and bring about an awakening of the railways to the first clanging of their death-knell and thus secure for them a reprieve. It is unfortunate that as yet it has not been our good fortune to be able to secure an authoritative reply from anyone competent to speak for railways. All the general managers of railways in the British Isles have most certainly read the article, but not one has responded to the request for public criticism. We think, however, that it is only fair to them to give us authoritative in opinion upon the questions which we hold to be the cause of the present incapacity, sometimes bordering on impotence, of the railways. To leave no manner of doubt possible, however, we would reiterate that we have never advanced the opinion that the railways would not be always necessary for long-distance traffic and for the haulage of coals. In pointing out that the feeding of the railway lines would necessarily devolve upon motors using the public roads we were evidently quite justified, since the railway companies are themselves beginning to use motor traction in many instances. Even the Editor of the *Railway Times* admits as much when he says—

"The sober and business view is that motor lorries are already competing and will probably further compete with railways for short-distance goods traffic, but, on the other hand, they will help the railways by the speedy transport of goods to and from railway stations. For the latter work the railway companies themselves need to be active, and it seems highly probable that a large field is open to the companies in this direction."

In our opinion transit is the raw material of industry, and we do not see why the industry and agriculture of this country should be strangled in order to prove that there are a certain number of men not too old at 75. For that is the logical end and object of the absurdly unnecessary numbers of railway directors. The

£650,000 paid annually to these directors compares very unfavourably with the £2,500 paid to the Secretary of State for the Post Office. Nor will the salaries of the permanent officials who run that most complex of departments compare with those of general managers of railways. Formerly £3,000 was considered a good salary for a railway manager, now £5,000 is considered in ordinary amount.

With regard to directors there is no real rule as to numbers in relation to length of line, since we find the Great Eastern Railway, with 1,133 miles of line, needs twelve directors; while the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, with only 454 miles of line, has ten directors. On the same proportion, the Great Western, with its mileage of 2,993, would really need a board of sixty-five directors, instead of nineteen.

That the freight rates have no relation to the cost of haulage is proved by the fact that between London and Liverpool there are four lines, each with a different mileage, yet the freight rates are the same. This is, of course, under an arrangement between the companies, without reference to the public interest.

Nor must another point be overlooked. This is the bad effects of arrangements between companies against the interests of the public. For instance, no train may get down to Portsmouth from London under two hours, although it would be easily possible. Railways abandon rights of running to a certain town on being paid a fixed sum per annum by another company.

Mr. L. E. Hennell, the assistant goods manager of the Great Western Railway, when asked before a Royal Commission whether he was in favour of putting up the rates for ordinary goods on boards at stations, so that the farmers could see them, replied that he was not, because it "would involve the multiplication of the hundreds of millions of rates already in operation on the British railways." His evidence also showed that the rates were frequently higher from a station to a centre when that station had little traffic, even although the district it served was much nearer to the centre. When asked by Lord Jersey on what terms a

single farmer could put three tons of hay on a truck to Birmingham, Mr. Hennell replied: "You will understand that I cannot answer that, as I have not read all the 30,000,000 rates my company has got." While this was probably an attempt at smartness on the part of the witness, it would be interesting to know how far out he was from the actual figures.

Is it, then, to be wondered at that it does not pay farmers to endeavour to use the railways for marketing produce, and must such a state of things not inevitably drive them to use motors instead of railway trucks? It is no exaggeration to say that to-day there is no business in the world which could be carried on with the waste and overloading of higher officials which is placidly accepted in respect of railways. And where are there any prospects of improvement for the unfortunate shareholders? They should take serious steps towards demanding facts and figures and, combining in committees, drive the railways into business methods and reason, and in so doing they will be performing public service, since the interests of the nation are bound up inseparably with the railway convenience and efficiency of this country. But let no false consideration for the aged figure-heads, no mercy for the unduly comfortable higher functionaries, be allowed to interfere with a cleansing of the Augean stables.

And the most terrible part of it all is that those who are responsible for railways and who might therefore be expected to know how things are and see that they are altered talk about these things with their tongue in their cheek and with an absolute lack of sense of responsibility which is amazing. Thus the Right Hon. Lord Allerton, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, on December 20, 1907, at a meeting of the shareholders to consider proposals for a close working agreement between that company and the Great Central Railway Company, said:—

"During the past few years there have been, I will say, hundreds of thousands of pounds spent in capital expenditure by the two companies which might have been saved if this agreement had been made so many years ago, such as in reaching collieries and in what is called protecting the traffic by making fresh branches, all to be worked over to the same point for the same traffic. All this necessitates engines and trains where very often one would do. The lines are blocked, your lines are crowded, trains are delayed, which lead to all sorts of waste and extravagance, and if it were only for the purpose of saving the enormous waste which necessarily goes on now, I say it would have been

well worth your while to have made this agreement with the Great Central many years ago." Why, then, was it not done before? For cheerful pointing out of existing evils, without any attempt, or indication of attempt, at doing away with them, we would call attention to the remarks of Sir Alexander Henderson, M.P., Chairman of the Great Central Company, at a meeting of the shareholders to consider the above working agreement on December 20, 1907:—

"To-day the haulage of traffic from one part to another of the great City is one of the largest items of expenditure, and the ever-increasing congestion of their streets makes the problem of economical distribution greater from day to day. A West-End and a central depôt would relieve the situation as regards merchandise and minerals. The duty clearly imposed on the managers of both lines was to keep what they had, and the consequent running of partially filled passenger trains and scanty loading of goods trains had undoubtedly been one result of the present kind of administration."

It was, however, reserved for Sir E. Paget, Chairman of the Midland Railway, to show the hand of the railway manager most clearly when he termed the proposed agreement between the Great Northern and the Great Central Railways "an unholy alliance." And yet he would probably be able to point out numbers of instances where the lack of co-operation meant waste and both negative and positive loss. We do not know what these good gentlemen really think or in what way they imagine they justify the trust placed in them, but we do think that the public has a right to some explanation. Otherwise more and more stock will cease to pay dividends, since it does not seem feasible to further raise the existing freight rates unless a very much more efficient system is assured, and to be able to do this will mean very considerable additional expense. Nor must it be forgotten that the railways in this country have a very large subsidy, which foreign railways do not have. We refer to the £1,240,743 paid in 1910 by the British Post Office to the railway companies for carrying mails. This in itself represents 3 per cent on over £40,000,000 of railway stock! On the Continent railways almost invariably carry postal matter free, and in addition have to allow their telegraph systems to be used for Government messages. It would seem that but for this special aid many more shareholders would receive nothing in the way of dividend. But in any case this Post Office subsidy will ensure payment of directors' fees and the salaries of 120 general managers, so that they are all right.

WHAT RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS THINK.

The Railway Investment Company, Ltd., is a large trust company, having some £3,400,000 invested in railway stock. The Honourable George Peel, speaking at the general meeting of shareholders of the Railway Investment Company, on March 22, 1906, said, after some general remarks about railway stock depreciation:—

"We accordingly turned our attention to the London and North-Western Railway, in which we possess an interest of £375,000, the third largest holding. We found that in the ten years prior to 1901 that company had spent a capital sum which required to earn, in order to maintain the former rate of dividend, an increased net revenue of £411,000. As a matter of fact, not only was this not earned, but there was a net loss of revenue of £216,000, or a total loss of £627,000, in 1901, compared with 1891. This loss was due, not to a fall in receipts, but to the increased expenditure in handling the traffic and to the increased cost of materials and coal. It is hardly too much to say that from the years 1844 to 1900 the goods traffic of our British railways was handled on expensive, and even extravagant, lines. The Royal Commission of 1867 adverted to that subject in its report, but the year 1900 ended with practically nothing accomplished.

"The great companies, having absorbed smaller ones and agreed together on rates, proceeded to invade each other's territory, to snatch traffic that could not pay, to set up rival and adjacent collecting offices, to engage competitive staffs of canvassers, to lavish money on injuring other companies without benefiting themselves or the public, and generally to engage in a species of competition which was as wasteful as it was useless.

"That was the deplorable state of things which we found in 1902. Instead of co-operating to give all facilities to the public, it was admitted on all hands that the railways were quarrelling among themselves. In August the Chairman of the London and North-Western went so far as publicly to speak of being 'robbed of traffic' and of being 'robbed right and left.' At the same date the Chairman of the North-Eastern (Sir George Gibb) had to confess that, instead of thinking of the public, they were 'quarrelling over a ton of goods,' while a third chairman admitted that the conduct of the railways was 'ridiculous.'

"Sir George Gibb has placed it on record that (a) ton-mile figures cost him the modest sum of £800 a year to prepare, a railway official opposed to us having stated it would cost £15,000; also that (b) his officials, once having

used this whole system of scientific statistics, which, I would specially point out, includes far more than the ton-mile, would not now consent to do without it, so invaluable has it proved. I find that in 1899 the earnings of a North-Eastern freight train were only 80d. per train-mile. But by the adoption of a better system of statistics that figure of 80d. has been raised to 123d. for 1905, an improvement of 43d. per train-mile, or no less than 55 per cent. To obtain an economy in train mileage of no less than 6,400,000 miles, or 36 per cent., in six years, is a great achievement.

"But let us look at net earnings. In 1905 the North-Eastern Company secured £99,000 more gross earnings than in 1904, yet it reduced its actual expenses by £1,000. The net gain was thus £100,000, and this it did in spite of the fact that it spent £56,000 more upon its permanent way and equipment. If the London and North-Western had made as much progress in efficiency as the North-Eastern between 1899 and 1905, it would have saved for ourselves, the shareholders, the sum of £386,000 last year.

"1. In 1900 our railways appeared to be seriously compromised. We felt compelled to inquire into the adequacy of their administration.

"2. That investigation showed to us evidence of most widespread and regrettable waste. In the great departments of handling and collecting traffic we had the clearest proofs of most undue and superfluous expenditure.

"3. We further ascertained that the existing system of statistics, whether published or unpublished, was quite inadequate for the purposes of economy, and that shareholders, and even managers and Boards, were not duly informed as regards vital matters which we enumerated.

"4. We proposed remedies as regards handling of traffic, also as regards co-operation. There was the keenest antagonism. But the first of these remedies is now in process of execution. The second, co-operation, appears to be making some progress.

"5. Yet the fundamental reform of all still remains to be brought home. Without adequate figures, intelligently used, we maintain that no business so vast and complex as a railway can be adequately and economically administered. We point to the North-Eastern as having adopted this better system and as benefiting accordingly. When those figures are furnished by our railways, then, and then only, will it be possible to shareholders to estimate and for Boards to regulate and maintain the progress of efficiency."

This striking indictment gains enormous force,

since it comes from one who was speaking for those having the greatest possible direct interest in the railways. They could hardly be accused of painting unnecessarily gloomy pictures, since

this would only have caused their stock to sink still further, the very thing they took action to avoid. It would be interesting to hear what has been done since 1906!

THE EDITOR OF "MOTOR TRACTION."

We have always recognised the depressing effect which an inefficient or costly system of transport has upon agriculture, and no one will, we think, disagree with the statement that the producer of foodstuffs—i.e., the farmer—finds a difficulty in marketing them, either because of the cost of carriage or through the delay and difficulty in getting them placed on rail and unloaded when they finally arrive at their destination. It appears to us that this difficulty of getting the producer into more direct and immediate touch with the consumer is one that will probably be solved by the co-operative organisation of motor traffic in rural districts.

It is when we come to examine the writer's scheme for the linking up of the grower of produce with the markets which exist locally that we find ourselves more in touch with proposals of a practical character, though whilst agreeing that there exists "the natural arteries along which the produce of the countryside should flow towards the centres of consumption," we doubt if the natural arteries—the roads—are yet sufficiently sound for an enormously increased volume of traffic. It is lamentably true that in many quarters it is still believed that traffic exists for the roads and not the roads for the traffic.

FACTS *re* COMPETITION.

In support of the statement that "railways cannot hope to compete with organised motor traction locally centralised," the article provides nothing in the shape of a concrete example. Fortunately we are able to rectify this omission. A certain manufacturing company consigned five tons of perishable produce daily by an early morning passenger train to a station fifty-five miles distant, for which the rate charged was 20s. per ton, or £30 a week. Not being able to secure from the railway authorities any abatement of this rate, the consignors decided to adopt motor traction. A five-ton petrol lorry was purchased, with the result that the same work was done, and for a sum not exceeding £12 a week for running expenses (but not for interest on capital, depreciation, etc.).

MOTORS TO HELP RAILWAYS.

In citing an example of the foregoing character we must not be taken as accepting the statement that the motor lorry is going to become a serious rival of the heavy mineral train, and more especially as the miles of track and sidings are not likely to be abandoned, merely because

a considerable proportion of stock pays no dividend. On the contrary, we contend that the future of motor traction, so far as this country is concerned, will be largely in conjunction with the existing railways, to be employed as feeders not only at the numerous terminal points, but also operating in circles with hundreds of important railway stations as their centres of activity. In this connection we see a new and more prosperous lease of life for the railways, because with their motor wagons they will be able to collect and carry larger quantities of produce to the railhead for conveyance to the many markets that exist at all industrial centres, and thereby enable the farmer to grow more, seeing that he has an outlet for it, whilst his profit is not absorbed by heavy cartage fees. The increased traffic which the railways could create in this fashion for themselves should more than counterbalance the revenue lost by the decreased returns from the handling of imported foodstuffs, and at the same time lessen the disparity which at present exists between the relative increases in gross earnings and working expenses.

SHORT AND LONG JOURNEYS.

Again and again we have advocated the use of the motor lorry for short-distance or locally centralised work, not only for perishable produce, where considerable handling is eliminated and better prices are consequently obtained through the produce reaching the consumer in a better and fresher condition, but also for other traffic where quick delivery and reduced cost of handling are prime necessities. The writer again appears to have forgotten the long distances which must inevitably be covered by the mineral train, where, no matter how efficiently the motor lorry can be run, it is inconceivable that the modern method of road transport can be substituted for a system which can exist on a freight rate of 1.123d. per ton-mile.

The theory as to how far British roads lend themselves to rapid motor concentration in time of war is an interesting subject of study. For the present we can only point out that the War Office authorities, who are very keenly alive to the disadvantages of rail concentration and the importance of the motor vehicle, have not yet been able to leave the railways out of their reckoning. They have, however, a very complete scheme for hypothetical needs, in which the motor lorry figures conspicuously.

THE EDITOR OF "THE AUTOCAR."

Naturally, our bias is in favour of the motor car, but we desire to be fair. There is no question whatever that the railway services are capable of vast improvement, and it is equally certain that not only can they be fed by motor wagons and vans with the greatest advantage, but that in many cases it is far more expeditious and cheaper to send the goods by road rather than by rail. On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that the post office contractors, who probably know their business as well as most people, do not find that it pays them to carry mails or parcels by road for distances much in excess of a hundred miles. While it is true they have taken from the railways the more profitable short-distance work, they have taken very good care to leave them the long-distance transport. It appears to us that too much is made of the concentration of the railways upon London. While this concentration is an admitted fact, it should be borne in mind that there is a similar concentration on all the great centres of population which is at least proportionate to their demands. While it is not for us to hold a brief for the railway companies, as those responsible for their working are quite capable of defending their own methods, we do not think that they have been quite fairly treated by the critic in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. There is great need for more expeditious service on the railways, just as there is great need for a much larger number of motor delivery vans and lorries for short-distance work all over the country and particularly for feeding the smaller centres of population with the produce of the surrounding country. Much more could be done in this way if the farmers of the various districts would work together instead of, in the main, working in opposition, but this is a matter which is altogether outside our province. . . .

As to the charges made by the railway companies, they are often very difficult to follow, and, apparently, too frequently without rhyme or reason, but here again it must be borne in mind that almost every yard of a railway has been purchased at a ruinous price; in other

words, the nation is reaping that which it has sown. Our forbears made it impossible for the railway companies to acquire land except on unreasonable terms, and this increased the capital charges so greatly that the generations after have had to pay far higher rates than if the railway companies had been able to purchase their land at a reasonable cost and without excessive legal expenses.

While the motor car is undoubtedly a rival of the railway, we still think that the best results to the country at large would be obtained by a well-devised system of co-operation between the two. After all, competition is a good spur, and just as the railway companies have been spurred by the competition of the electric railways and trams in connection with suburban services, so will they be spurred by the competition of the motor vehicle, which will, unquestionably, become keener and keener. But the motor vehicle is not going to sound the death knell of the railways, though quite likely it may not only revolutionise their methods of handling traffic, but also their means of propulsion.

It is, perhaps, hardly the time or the place to take up the question of the internal combustion locomotive, but we already have it in a small form for branch line work in the motor coaches, and it is likely to develop on the railways just as it is developing on the seas. Neither main line locomotives nor great liners have yet availed themselves of the internal combustion engine, but unquestionably they will do so. . . .

Instead of the heavy and comparatively infrequent steam trains we want faster, lighter, and much more frequent trains, and to this sort of work the internal combustion engine specially lends itself. Compare the motor car to convey four people, which is a locomotive and carriage combined and which weighs, say, thirty hundredweight, with the weight of the railway carriage and railway engine which are necessary to carry the same number from place to place, and it will be found that practically where the motor requires a hundredweight the railway requires a ton.

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU, Editor of *The Car*.

The article in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* called "The Death Knell of British Railways" has a great deal of truth in it. For many years I have been pointing out in the pages of *The Car*, and elsewhere, that under present conditions British railways have little or nothing to look forward to, excepting a gradual reduction in their net profits. In addition, no one who has

studied the growth of automobilism can have any doubt that the majority of traffic in the future will be road borne and not railway borne.

From investigations which I have made at various times I am convinced that there is hardly any kind of freight which could not be conveyed more cheaply from the producer to the

distributor and consumer by means of motor vehicles than by means of horse vehicles plus railway vehicles, with the consequent double handling and extra expense. The certainty that we shall soon be able to use cheaper fuel and cheaper tyres will also increase the probability

that nearly all the goods traffic of the future will be conveyed by means of motor vehicles and not by means of vehicles on rails. The outlook therefore for railways in this country—unless they wake up in time—is very unsatisfactory.

PROFESSOR ROBERT W. A. BREWER, Consulting Engineer.

I am much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the most convincing argument on the above subject appearing in the September number. This shows up in a very pronounced manner the extreme inefficiency of our present methods of transport, particularly for agricultural produce. One cannot fail to have noticed the enormous development in the design and construction of commercial motor vehicles which has taken place, particularly in England, during the past few years, and this development has concurrently been met by a development in the construction of our roads and the perfection of road surfaces. At the present time it must be obvious to all that the British roads are second to none in the world, not only with regard to the method of their construction, but with regard to their surfacing and upkeep. These roads are, of course, still open to improvement, particularly when one gets off the main routes, but the Road Board is doing such excellent work that there is no doubt that the development of the secondary roads will follow as soon as sufficient sums are available for the purpose. It is unnecessary for one to point out the enormous advantages to be gained by the producer in handling his goods by motor transport instead of through the railways, as not only is this transport much more rapid, but it is far more convenient. There is, however, the question of capital outlay, which is a somewhat important one, and so soon as a commercial vehicle can be produced and sold at even a cheaper rate than it is at present there is no doubt that such vehicles will be sold in very much larger quantities than they now are for the handling of this produce. Now we come to the question as to whether it is better all

round to use self-contained units, propelled by an ordinary petrol engine and running on resilient tyres, or to resort to the older method of steam traction, when a comparatively cumbersome engine drags a number of trailers along the road. To my mind the former method is the only one which can be carried out in an extensive manner, as, although the question of fuel is an important one with the internal combustion engine, and one which is attracting a great deal of attention at the moment on account of its cost, yet undoubtedly the time will come when those who are responsible for the maintenance of the roads will cry out against the damage done by the heavier and non-resilient tyred machine. Even at the present time these heavy machines are a considerable source of congestion and inconvenience to the road users, and it is only necessary to take a trip along some of the Kentish roads to have this fact brought forcibly before one. However, this method of transport is undoubtedly cheaper than the self-contained steam unit, and on this score it probably appeals to the user as being the most profitable system of transport.

However, the fuel question is receiving an enormous amount of attention at the moment, and it is undoubtedly one to which a solution will be found in the near future. The War Office subsidy will undoubtedly give a stimulus to the purchaser of a commercial vehicle, and it has been a very praiseworthy step on the part of the authorities. It is only to be hoped that this scheme will meet with the success which it deserves, so that the grower of market produce will have the opportunity of selling his goods at a profitable price, whereas at the present time, in many instances, this is not the case.

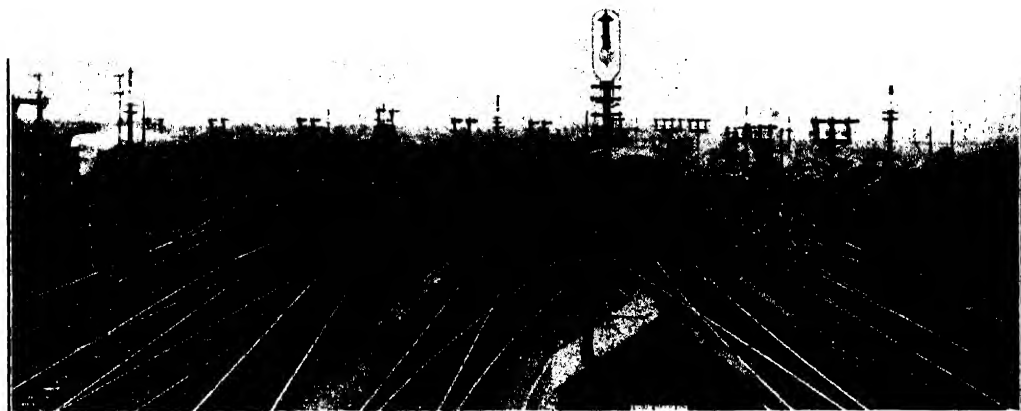
SOME FACTS FROM SCOTLAND. By the Editor *The Border Standard*.

The subject is of great importance. In Scotland we have a Farmers' Supply Association, and I think there is another organisation working on the same lines. By co-operative buying the members of these associations get seeds, feeding stuffs, etc., in large quantities, which means cheaper prices than the farmers could hope to buy at dealing individually. But, so far as I am aware, the other side

of the question—co-operative action in transporting the produce of the farms—has not been tackled. There is any amount of growling, however, about high railway rates, but I don't think the farmers in Scotland have done anything but growl and curse the railway companies. You may know that Galashiels is the centre of the Scotch tweed trade. We have only one railway passing through the district—

the North British—and periodically at South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce there are bitter complaints about high rates charged for carriage of wool and woollen goods. At meetings of that body I have heard it stated that the carriage rates for goods from Galashiels to London are higher per ton than from Dundee to London, though Galashiels is over ninety miles nearer London. Various experiments have been tried and spoken of to get the better of the N.B. Company—for example, motoring goods to Carlisle and then putting goods past N.B. Company by giving carriage to English companies. But it has been found that there is a *beautiful understanding* between the various companies,

and competition of such a kind as this gets precious little chance from the companies. Selkirk is another tweed-manufacturing town, six miles from Galashiels, and reached by a branch railway. Some time ago motors—just one or two were started—were tried, and, of course, this saved shunting (and unloading goods at Selkirk Station) at both ends and gave delivery right at mill doors, and I know for a fact the thing was beginning to hit the N.B. Company pretty hard, and I believe cutting in prices was resorted to to try and knock the motor people out. I think there are motors running yet with wool. Such actual cases of delay could be multiplied almost indefinitely.



The maze of shunting and marshalling sidings on the L.N.W. Railway system at Crewe.

WHAT MOTORS HAVE DONE IN THE MANŒUVRES.

THERE can be little question that the adequate provision of motor transports was responsible for the speedy termination of the recent manœuvres. Full particulars of the motor equipment used by the army are given in *Motor Traction*, and show the almost universal application of the motor as an effective auxiliary to troops on the march. One incident will suffice as a convincing illustration that the motor is indispensable:—

A circumstance was described by a commander whom it affected. Pressing forward with all possible speed it was necessary that supplies should be well ahead, and, although no unusual delay took place in getting the troops along, yet the mechanical transport officers were fourteen hours ahead with supplies—a thing never before known.

That a new and potent factor has been introduced into the conduct of future campaigns—as important as the service of the aeroplane in time of war—is generally recognised, and our

War Office must have been convinced by its experiments that its transport service is in need of immediate revolution, and it is no less than that to be able to discard the slow horse-drawn vehicle with its own heavy forage requirements.

The immediate need is the selection of a standard type which will be available for use in all parts of the Empire, for the present confusion of types and makes would involve continual cost, confusion and delay, as the writer in *Motor Traction* points out:—

It is perfectly clear that great benefit would accrue if the whole of the mechanical transport of the Empire were properly standardised. This means that the military authorities of the Oversea Dominions should consult with our own War Office, with a view to securing that types of vehicles suitable for use in all parts of the Empire should be selected for subsidy at home, and in return agreeing that any subsidies they themselves might offer should apply only to vehicles of similar types.

The Life-Blood of the Empire.

EVERY day sees the desire for organised emigration grow more definite and more articulate. The various parts of the Empire, already not blind to the value of a systematic migration of settlers from the Mother Country, have now realised that serious work is needed, and at once, to ensure continuous and beneficial arteries of empire in the shape of streams of British subjects going to other parts of the Empire. Only by such a migration can the Dominions be kept truly British, in no other way can the influx of foreign elements be held in check and prevented from gradually exercising a disruptive influence. While the children are being taught what is the Empire and the duties of peopling it, the material ready to hand must be sorted and settled. Naturally, if it is possible to bring about scientific development of the cultivated and cultivatable surface of these islands, the first call for labour will be here and the Dominions must take second place. But there are enough and to spare for the Empire. It is good news that Canada has lost no time in taking the initiative for organising emigration. The Dominion Royal Commission has been entrusted with an inquiry into the matter of migration of population from the Old Country to the Overseas Dominions, and during the autumn will be taking up that subject in the United Kingdom. It is hoped that it will be possible to do something in the way of organising and correlating the various agencies and systems at present in operation.

It is with very great pleasure that we are able to record a striking success for one phase of Lord Milner's régime in South Africa. By his

Land Settlement Board he laid the foundation of a system of settling the land which bids fair to play a very great part in the history of South Africa. To quote the Bloemfontein correspondent of the *Daily Mail* :—

The Board was called into being to guide and control the scheme of land settlement created by Lord Milner in 1902. It stands justified from every view point; as an Imperial venture its success is beyond all cavil; as a national asset it is of growing value, as a simple business proposition it has yielded an excellent and increasing percentage.

Six hundred first class yeomen have been absorbed, their brains and muscles are part of our national assets, and the whole business has been done and managed at a 50 per cent profit to the State.

The scheme has proved the possibility in South Africa not only of actual settlement but of closer settlement, and when that lesson has been assimilated our history will take a new turn. But in the meantime Lord Milner has come to his own. The Union Government have carried a Bill through Parliament granting to each settler a freehold of his farm, the Administration taking in return a bond over all outstandings bearing interest at 4 per cent, and the men are thus planted squarely on their legs. There is no further need for Lord Milner's Board, and so it dissolves.

There is a great and abiding glory awaiting the British Minister who first has the initiative—for courage is not needed to clearly proclaim that the peopling of the Empire is of supreme importance, and that, recognising this, he is going to take steps to thoroughly organise and systematise emigration. Till then this country must remain open to the charge, which should be unbearable, of caring less for the welfare and future of those of her children who leave these shores than do the lands which receive them. It would seem as if the Dominions had a truer grasp upon the great central idea of Empire than we have in this, the Imperial Motherland.

THE VALUE OF THE HUMAN UNIT: By G. J. ADAMS.

As a regular reader of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* I have read with interest your articles on emigration, which are excellent from start to finish and have come none too soon. I do not think that there is one of the great European nations that, if she had been situated as England has been for the last fifty years, would not long since have organised and systematised her emigration to her Colonies, and, in connection with them, both to their benefit and her own.

Canada has done her own work so well during the last twenty years, since the Canadian Pacific Railway was built to Vancouver, that

she has peopled her great west to such an extent that she is forging ahead, and need never look back again, although she could absorb 500,000 men and women a year for the next fifty years and never cry halt. With Australia, however, it is quite different. Sixty years ago it was to Australia that people flocked in thousands, and then came to a halt and discouragement when there should have been encouragement of every kind and assisted passage.

WHAT AUSTRALIA SHOULD HAVE DONE.

It would have paid New South Wales, Vic-

toria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland well to have combined, and spent, if necessary, between them one million per annum in getting out from England yearly one hundred thousand of the pick of our young men and young women of the labouring classes, and thus they could have accomplished by an assisted

from the day they land, and it is a poor estimate to say (apart altogether from the wealth they will help to produce) that each man or woman, from the time they put their foot on the shore, is worth £100 to the community there and then; therefore the 100,000 immigrants procured yearly at a cost of £1,000,000 are worth when they land £10,000,000.

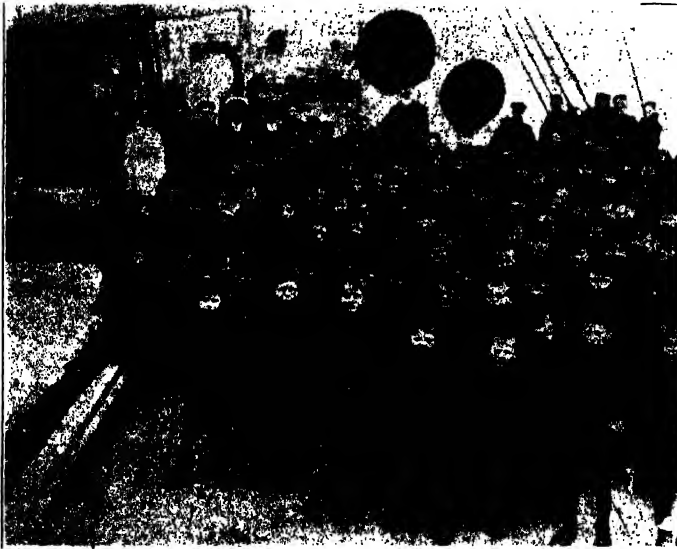
GETTING HUMAN MATERIAL FOR NOTHING.

The importers wish and try to get these valuable cargoes for nothing, and they do so because their Mother England does not tell her children what they are worth, and gives them neither advice nor assistance. This is all very well to our own Colonies. We need not grudge them what they have made over us, but when we think that a sensible, businesslike, and statesmanlike arrangement between the Mother Country and all her Colonies would have induced millions of English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants to go to those Colonies, instead of to the United States for the last sixty years, it ought to make us feel that we have managed things very badly indeed.

The Hon. George Foster, Sir John Taverner, Sir William Hall Jones, and Sir John McCall are doubtless, as you say, experts, but they are very much interested in getting splendid wealth-producing material for their respective countries for nothing. They are importers of human goods, and even think that the Mother Country might assist in sending out the priceless material, not realising, apparently, what it is worth to them to-day. Naturally, at the outset, they could not pay for it, but once a young nation gets her head above water and has plenty of undeveloped land, it will pay her well to get immigrants by the bait of assisted passages, and, after all, it is only a bait—a sprat to catch a mackerel—and yet they stumble over it.

THE WRONG WAY TO COLONISE.

Another great mistake that many of the Colonial Governments make is, as Sir John McCall says, not getting all their available land settled up as fast as settlers come in; they either deliberately keep it back or it is kept



Peopling the Empire: Boys from Dr. Barnardo's Home en route to Canada.

passage of £10 offered to each adult, male or female. If they had done this for twenty years it would have cost them twenty millions, and they would certainly have added to their population four to five millions. If they had done it since 1872—that is, for forty years—it would have cost them forty millions, and they would have added to their population over ten million people—that is, they would now have a population of over fifteen millions instead of under five millions, a population utterly inadequate to the size of their country, and which makes other nations look on it with envious eyes. Then only think of how that immigration of two millions at a cost of £20,000,000, or of four millions at a cost of £40,000,000, would have added to the national wealth. It is unthinkable. Statesmen are either knowingly or unknowingly blind to the fact that a full-grown healthy young man or woman of sound mind under twenty-five years of age is the best importation that any young country can get, especially if the immigrants are English and with some education; they are the producers of wealth

back by their want of a Land Scheme, or they have sold large blocks to syndicates who do not put the land on the market. I know a valley in British Columbia where this has been done, and the people are crying out for more settlers; they have no one to associate with or trade with. Many hands make light work, especially in agriculture, hay-making and harvest, and settlers help each other to make money, so the large block sale system adopted in British Columbia is a bad one; it puts money quickly in the hands of a young Government, no doubt, but

it would be better to put emigrants quickly on the land. It would not even be so bad if they used the money thus got to bring emigrants on to the land, but they do not. I advocated that years ago, and told them they ought to spend £100,000 a year in getting out Englishmen by assisted passages. I don't think there are a quarter of a million people in British Columbia, a country as large as France. Of course, what I have said about Australia and assisted passages applies also to many other of our Colonies or divisions of them.

PRIVATE ORGANISATION OR STATE DEPARTMENT?

By MRS. EMILY CHARRINGTON, East End Emigration Society.

I SEE that you advocate an Imperial Board (not merely an Emigrants' Information Office, such as we have had hitherto), but if you wish it to put an end to "touting" agents, there must be country branches to be in touch with applicants who cannot come to London. Altogether it would be a very huge and very expensive affair. I am not enamoured of Government management, as a rule, I am afraid.

May I, shortly, tell you the method of procedure that our Society adopts and finds effectual?

1. There is no need to tout, the people come in large numbers and beg us to send them.

2. Enquiries are made, either by the Charity Organisation Society or by other responsible persons, and a form is given to the applicants to fill with very searching questions as to health, capabilities, age, how much they can contribute. References as to character must be given, marriage certificate, and name of landlord, what debts, etc. A visit is made to the house to see whether the wife is clean and tidy and keeps her children so, and the wants in the way of clothing are ascertained. The papers containing all particulars are then sent to two referees (members of our Committee), who read them carefully and write an epitome of the whole history. Then all go back to the office and come up at our next committee meeting. Each case is much discussed and, if passed, they go on to the Canadian Emigration Office for Mr. Obed Smith to see, and he either sees the applicants himself or deposes someone to do so.

THE SOCIETIES TAKE MORE PAINS.

I do not think a Government Board could take half the time or pains taken by charitable societies, such as ours and the Self-Help and Salvation Army—I mention this last although I believe the methods are rather different in some respects, but what the Salvation Army has which gives it such an advantage is a network of agencies and (I think) homes in Canada—if not in all the Colonies—so that I do not think it has



Future Empire Mother: Girls leaving for Canada sent by Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

to depend on the Canadian Government agents for placing the people as we do. Sometimes a good clergyman will do this work for us, but the people are never stranded and helpless unless they refuse the help of the agents in Canada. A very large number of emigrants go to friends already established there. These friends house them at first and find them suitable work. Australia's bid for English emigrants has perhaps made Canada rather less

over-exacting. At one time it really seemed that she did not wish for emigrants. No one was to be sent by societies who was not a farm labourer or a servant, and the regulations even prevented girls from taking any but farm servants' places, and also prevented wives from joining their husbands unless the latter were working on farms! These two last restrictions were relaxed soon after they were made. They were outrageous, made evidently in the interest of the farmers, who seem the most important members of the community. Perhaps also the Trade Unions have something to do with keeping out artisans.

THE EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

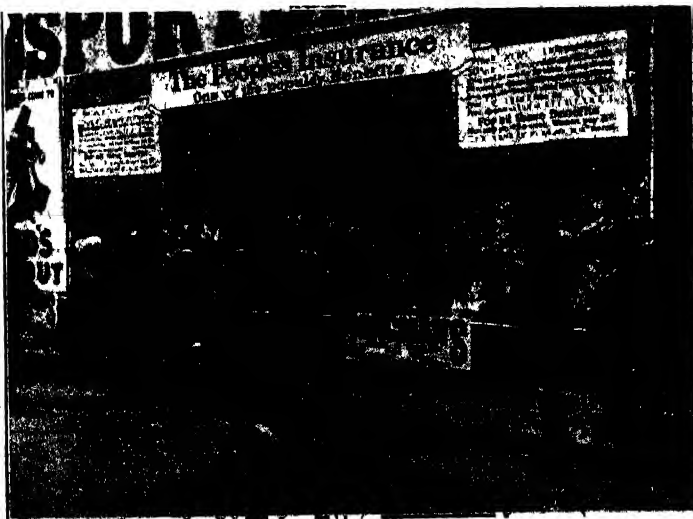
I would also say a word about the children, whose emigration is so much advocated. Great care, of course, must be taken about placing them with kind and moral people, and I think myself that no better means of ensuring their well-being and happiness could be found than the putting of them in the care of Dr. Barnardo's workers or the Waifs and Strays Society, both of which have branches in Canada. I have heard a man who had lived there say that often these poor little children were worked far too hard for their age. No doubt farmers like to adopt them. They only have to feed, clothe and house them, and then work them like slaves! In Canada the work goes on and on (except in winter) from 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. It is healthy for adults, but far too much for children, whose education is, I believe, very much neglected in consequence, schools being far away.

It seems grievous that English people should not take more interest in these vast possessions

that have literally fallen into their hands. The Americans from the States are swarming by thousands into the country, taking up the best land—land that will hardly want manure for thirty years or more, virgin soil! They have exhausted their own and know what is good! Englishmen will not even see how we over here benefit by sending out the people who will grow wheat and other foodstuffs for our consumption. Some day we shall want it even more than now.

USE THE EXISTING MACHINERY.

Please excuse this. I may not have made my chief point quite clear. It is this. While State aid on a large scale would be very desirable indeed, yet (in my opinion) the State would do well to use the machinery already to hand—namely, the experienced charitable societies. Paid officials would be very costly, and would not work with half the ardour of volunteers, and it would take them many years to learn all that the societies already know about emigration. Some members of our committee know the Colonies well; others (like myself) have been to Canada for a longer or shorter period, and are in touch with her, having relations there. We are all enthusiastic in a way that Government officials could not possibly be. I did not mention that there are separate societies for helping single women, for whom great safeguards are needed. It is absolutely necessary that they should travel with, and under the care of, women superintendents. Putting them in charge of stewardesses is quite useless, as these do not dare interfere with the conduct of any passengers, for fear of complaints to headquarters.



A much read and much reviled poster.

Current History in Caricature.

"Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us!"—Burns.



Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin.]

CHURCHILL (to John Bull): "It is no use groaning; we must not be outdistanced."



Kladderadatsch.

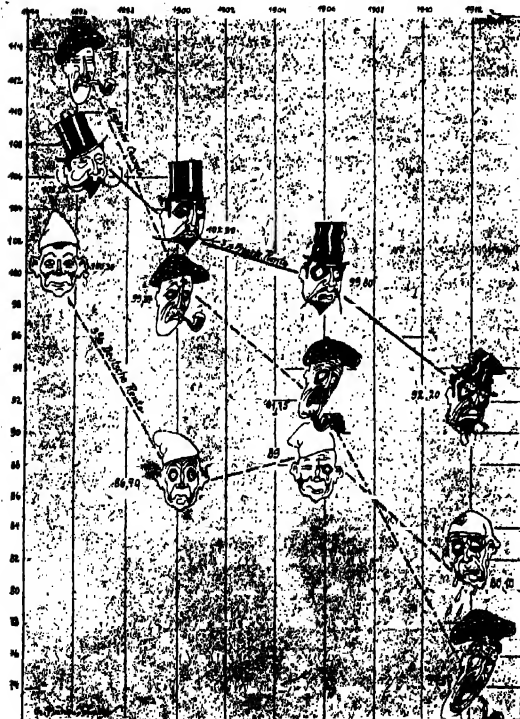
[Berlin.]

The British Invasion Manœuvres.

The supposed enemy is given the usual fearsome appearance.

[The German newspapers, in order to distract the attention of the taxpayer from the ever increasing burden of military and naval taxation, frequently publish cartoons pointing out

the equally sad case of John Bull. The fact that the British manœuvre idea for this year supposed an invading army in East Anglia gives the Berlin *Kladderadatsch* an opportunity of expressing his opinion that the invading enemy must be Germany.]



Lustige Blätter.

[Berlin.]

The International Money Market pictorially shown.



Lustige Blätter.

[Berlin.]

John Bull (as Nibelung) watching Siegfried forging himself a sharp sword.



Der Wuhre Jacob.]

A Mural Painting for the Reichstag.

A brave man thinks of himself last.

[The problem of the disabled soldiers is attracting much attention in Germany, where many veterans of 1871 are in dire need.]



Kladderadatsch.]

The Dreadnought President's Chair for the Hungarian Parliament.

(Berlin.)



Daily Herald.]

M. Sazanoff and Sir Edward Grey.

Omar Khayyam shows what M. Sazanoff wants, and that he prefers the cash to the credit, in Persia.

"Here with a loaf of bread beneath the bough,
A flask of wine, a book of verse, and thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
And Wilderness is Paradise enow."

[London.]



Jewish Chronicle.]

[London.]

JUSTICE: "What! Beilis still in prison! Is it not time you let me help you with this matter?"

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL: "Madame, this is not a matter for you."

[Beilis, accused of the murder of the boy Yushnisky, is still in a Russian prison without trial.]



[München.]

The Balkan Play.

Germany prompting Count Berchthold, the Austrian Foreign Minister.

[Warsaw.]



[Ridendo.]

Operetta or Tragedy?

The Balkan Monarchs on the Stage.

[Turin.]

[Count Berchthold's proposals for reform in Turkey have aroused much more interest on the Continent than in this country. In many countries it is thought that he is only the mouthpiece of Germany, and that the Balkan Powers are to be so many catspaws for Berlin. The cartoonists very properly seized upon the idea, in the Balkan situation, that Bulgaria was the moving factor, and that upon the decision of King

Ferdinand the question of peace or war would be decided. As usual, the caricaturists have emphasized the nose of the Bulgarian ruler, which is appropriate seeing that he is now poking it into Turkish affairs.]



[München.]

Tzar Ferdinand of Bulgaria putting his nose into Turkish affairs.

[Warsaw.]



[Nebelsalter.]

The Warlike Bulgarian.

THE TURK: "Let the little man amuse himself, he will do no harm."

[Zurich.]



Courtesy of Pearson's Magazine]

The Mangling of the Middle Class.

The middle class is being crushed out of existence between the wealthy and the working classes. The really rich man does not feel direct taxation, and the workman does not pay it



Sunday Post.]

[Johannesburg

The Rivals, Australia v. South Africa

DREARY DICK: "Yus, as you s'y, guv'nor, things mayn't be any too bright with me, but strike me pink if I'll ever had vertue—I calls it regular hunperfeshonal."

[Sir Geo. Reid, Australian High Commissioner, is advertising Australia largely in London, and encouraging immigration. Sir Richard Solomon, the S. African Commissioner, contenting himself with playing a more or less ornamental part.]



Daily Herald]

[London

THE FATHER OF THE INSURANCE ACT "Yes, my dear Sazonoff, the enslavement of a people need seldom be the bloody and unpopular business you make it. With a little tact such things can always be converted into quite humanitarian triumphs"

[The Liberal Press seizes the occasion of M. Sazonoff's visit to comment on the repugnance to the Liberal conscience of Russia's method. The Labour paper, *The Daily Herald*, has secured a cartoonist whose work is most commendable, and we have pleasure in reproducing two of his cartoons here.]



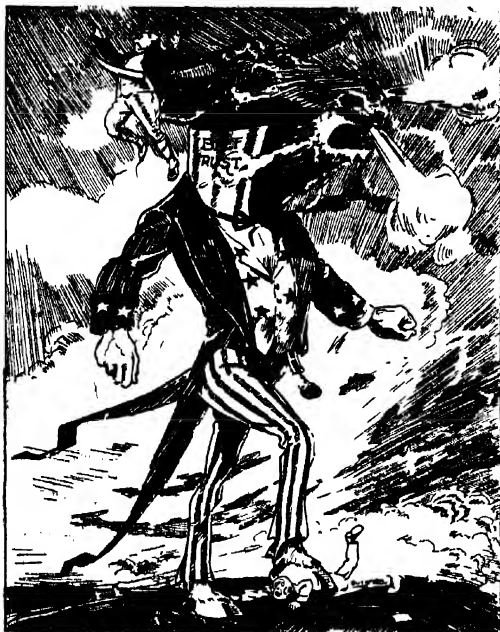
Daily Herald]

[London.

["The attitude of certain Labour Members towards the Labour rank and file has undergone a marked change since a grateful Liberal Government elevated them to the affluence of £400 per annum."]

MISS LIBERAL PARTY. "That rough person seems to think he knows you"

LABOUR STATESMAN "Oh, no doubt m'lady. Before one was a member of the governing classes one could know all sorts of queer people, but now, as you know, m'lady, one has to be careful."



Punch]

[Melbourne

The Undesirable Immigrant.

The American Meat Trust is said to have obtained a footing on Australian shores.



Journal.]

[Minneapolis.

Uncle Sam and Arbitration over the Panama Question.

What else can he say but delighted!

[The unanimous international protest against the action of President Taft with reference to Panama and the Canal has inspired the two cartoons on this page.]



Minneapolis Journal.]

A Crop that will thresh out light.

How America looks at the debates of its elected.



Journal.]

[Minneapolis.

An Unexpected and Unwelcome Catch.



Lustige Blätter.

[Berlin.]

The-Dear Friends.

Every manoeuvre exercise is a joy. If it succeeds, a joy for us; if it fails, a joy for the foreign guests.



Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin.]

A French Manoeuvre Catastrophe.

General Marion was captured with his entire staff by an airship patrol of the enemy.

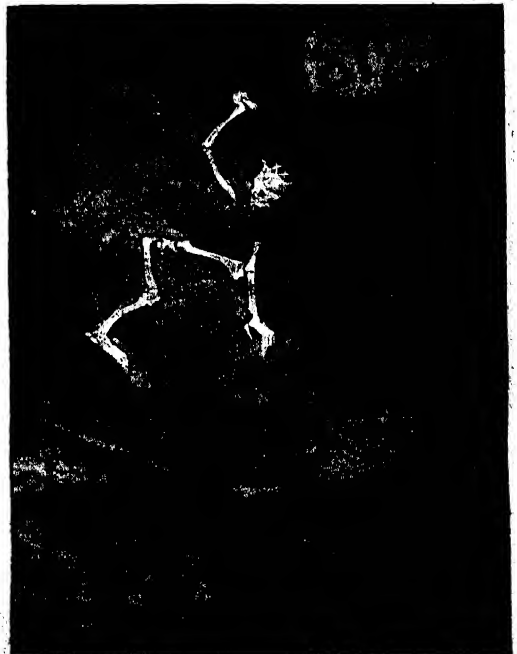


Le Rire.

[Paris.]

The Kaiser at the Swiss Manoeuvres.

"Not bad, this landscape, but too . . ."
Perfectly: not a shadow of discipline anywhere, military marching impossible, and the mountains have no formed line.



Wahre Jakob.

1812: Vive l'Empereur!
1912: People of all lands, unite!

Leading Articles in the Reviews.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

AFTER THE DELIVERANCE.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

In the first September number of *La Revue* General Cherif Pasha writes once more on Turkey and the future of the Ottoman Empire.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE ARMY.

The article, which is entitled "After the Deliverance," begins by explaining that the war in Tripoli has for some time been relegated to the second place in Turkey owing to the conflict between the Army and the Union and Progress Committee. The coming into power of the Committee is compared to an invasion of barbarians who have not ceased to treat the Ottoman Empire as a conquered country. The Army, profoundly indignant at the devastating tyranny of the Committee, feels it can no longer tolerate this internal enemy, which it considers more formidable than any external enemy. Destined to defend the country, the Army recognises that it must see to it that it is not destroyed in its own land. The Committee has been quite unscrupulous in the use it has made of the officers to suppress a political adversary or to intimidate the people at election times—in a word, to consolidate its own tyranny over the ruins of the *régime*. With this end in view the Committee encouraged politics in the Army, and now it is reaping what it has sown.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COMMITTEE.

For over three years the writer has been carrying on a campaign against the Committee. All along he has shown what the end of the Committee would be, but he has been treated as a prophet of evil. He has been accused of want of patriotism for saying what he thought when he was in a foreign country. But in Turkey could he have spoken out so freely? A shot from a revolver would probably soon have put an end to anything he might have had to say displeasing to the Committee. He worked with the Committee for six months at Constantinople, and soon discovered they were merely continuing the *régime* of Abdul Hamid. "Either you change your line of action or I resign," said Cherif Pasha to the Committee. In his letter of resignation he specified certain conditions the acceptance of which alone would make him change his mind:—

The Committee was to renounce its occult character and to give up mixing itself in the affairs of State.

It was to forbid the Army to concern itself with politics.

Elections were to take place legally and with absolute freedom.

The Committee was to abandon the project of Turkey-fying the country.

ABOVE REPROACH.

The writer proceeds to tell of the grotesque ceremony of initiation into the Committee, of the secret sittings and the exclusion of the Press at the general congresses at Salonica, and of the hostile journalists who were assassinated, and asks who gave the orders for assassination and who were the instruments of the crimes? With regard to interference in State affairs, the Committee professes to be above reproach; but we are informed that it caused the deputies to be nominated from its own party, and that it has agents everywhere, even at the Court. As to permitting the Army to concern itself with politics, the writer says the Committee is absolutely incapable of sincerity, and therefore its professions of having taken action in the matter are not to be believed. At the recent elections there were all sorts of illegalities practised—fraud, violence, etc. Then the Committee had desired to shape the Empire in its own image, but the country has revolted in Arabia, Macedonia, Albania, etc. The excessive centralisation which was attempted has provoked nothing but general discontent.

PERFECT IN ORGANISATION.

Dealing with the administration of the Committee, the writer says it is no better than its policy. In the choice of officials blind submission to the most anti-patriotic orders of the Committee has been a foremost qualification. The officials were the servants of the Committee and not the servants of the country, and in their respective spheres they have provoked nothing but hatred among the different races of the Empire. Speaking of the present Cabinet, the writer points out that its greatest defect is lack of proper understanding among the members. Without cohesion in its composition it must be incoherent in its actions. Unmindful of its origin it has humiliated itself before a Chamber elected by the most unheard-of fraud and violence. The Government which ought to establish order is itself the personification of disorder, but the Committee, whose aim seems to be to spread disorder everywhere, is, notwithstanding its defeat, the only force perfectly organised. Defeated for the moment by the Military League, the Albanian rising, and the revolt of public opinion, its organisation remains intact.

FRIENDSHIP TO BE PRACTISED.

What the country needs is a Cabinet more homogeneous than that of Mukhtar Pasha. The people must feel that they are being governed

and that the Government has a programme round which they can rally. In her own interests pacific Europe should view with a kindly eye such Ministerial changes as the writer demands. In any case he will continue to fight against the Committee and the hybrid system of government which is complicating a situation already too complex. As a recognised friend of France and England, he does not hesitate to say that these Powers are still very far from doing their utmost to support the efforts of their friends. Worse, they are not even remaining neutral. The writer complains that the Postal Bureaux of these two Powers at Constantinople return his journals and pamphlets with the word "Prohibited" inscribed on them. He has no such complaint to make against the Postal Bureaux of any of the other Powers whom he has always opposed. In reference to the attitude of England in particular he cites the case of the National Bank of Turkey, which he founded under the auspices of the Foreign Office with the object of bringing England and Turkey into closer relations. The administrators of this financial institution, he says, have been selected from the most notoriously compromised chiefs of the Union and Progress Committee, and he suggests that England would be wise to abandon at once a patronage which may become compromising to her. As he has often repeated, the Franco-Russian Alliance and the Entente of England and France with the Ottoman Empire ought to be practised instead of being limited to vague and sterile formulas.

THE FAITH OF COSMOPOLITANISM.

MGR. R. HUGH BENSON writes in the *North American Review* for September on cosmopolitan Catholicism. He thus sums up his paper:—

I have attempted only to deal with facts that all men accept at the present, the fact of Cosmopolitanism and of its probable survival among us as the last and highest development of civilisation, the fact that every other stage of civilisation has demanded a religion which embodies and is thought to sanctify its spirit, and I have argued thence that the last stage of humanity's progress will presumably also look for its spiritual partner. And, finally, I have considered the fact that Catholicism, accepted as it is by sages and fools alike, having shown itself independent both of locality and time, and basing itself upon a clum, freely granted by its adherents, to be not only as large as humanity, but larger, is not only ready to accept the rôle of spiritual Cosmopolitanism, but has been ready from its very nature since its inauguration two thousand years ago. What an enormous instrument, too, might not this Cosmopolitanism of faith become in the cause of universal peace and in the extension of this secular unity of humanity which the Cosmopolitan desires so strongly!

ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

To the *Deutsche Revue* for September Signor Tancredi Galimberti, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has contributed an article on the position of Italy in the Mediterranean question.

THE NEW SITUATION.

The war with Turkey in Tripoli, he points out, has created a new situation in the Mediterranean and in it Italy is called upon to play a new rôle. The war has brought out another new fact. England has, so to speak, withdrawn from this sea, which she has hitherto controlled. The expiring nineteenth century witnessed a State, already very strong on land, become a great Power at sea. The building of the German fleet, which is ever assuming larger proportions, has transferred the British naval problem from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. Meanwhile the French Naval Minister has advised France to increase her navy, so that it shall equal the combined fleets of Austria and Italy.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Italy cannot remain isolated and independent in the Mediterranean, but she must remember that in her position the land problem is the more important. Austria and Germany are not represented in the Mediterranean and England is of opinion that so far as her interests are concerned, this sea occupies the second place. Consequently Italy sees herself flanked on one side by France and on the other by a new French Colonial Empire in Africa, which from Biserta, a naval harbour of the first rank, menaces her as Carthage once menaced Rome.

France, separated from her African Empire by the Mediterranean, requires a strong navy to enable her to transport without hindrance troops to and from Africa and a defensive strong enough to enable her to hold her own against the combined fleets of Austria and Italy. Her aim in the Mediterranean is unrestricted control, for she seems to realise that no Power can be strong without the command of the sea. Italy more than ever is conscious of her duty to her navy, which has distinguished itself in the war. The occupation of Syrt will of necessity lead to an increase and the doubling in size of the French fleet will make it all the more desirable.

There is one more question. How will France be able to man her new fleet? With only 400,000 male births a year, against 1,200,000 in Germany and 580,000 in Italy, the problem is a serious one.

POTENTATES AND PEOPLES.

THE EMPEROR MUTSUHITO.

THE September number of the *Japan Magazine* gives us several interesting articles on the late Emperor Mutsuhito.

SECOND FOUNDER OF THE EMPIRE.

By the death of Mutsuhito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, not only has the world lost one of the greatest monarchs of the modern world, but Japan has lost one of the most illustrious that ever graced the throne: so writes Dr.

J. Ingram Bryan. It is safe to say, he adds, that no Sovereign has laid down the sceptre amid a grief so universal and profound. More than any other, the late Emperor was the living sign and symbol of the achievements of Japan during the last half century, and he will ever be looked upon as the second founder of the Empire. Compared with the past, Japan under his rule is as the light compared with the dawn. When he ascended the throne in 1867, a youth of sixteen,

the country was in the throes of rebirth from expiring feudalism to the life of a modern State. Under his enlightened rule the shackles of feudalism were shaken off and the people became free, and the thirty millions of ignorant and unhappy subjects have become a population of over sixty millions, and the country is ranked amongst the Great Powers of the world. Well,

indeed, did he live the spirit of one of his poems:—

Whether it rain or shine,
I have one only care:
The burden of this heart of mine
Is how my people fare!

DAILY LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

Another article tells us something about the daily life of the Emperor. Unlike European monarchs, the Imperial person in Japan is accorded a sanctity too profound for public gaze and gossip. It is therefore all the more interest-

ing now to get a glimpse of the private life of the Emperor. One of the most remarkable of his characteristics was his extraordinary industry. Not only did he take a great interest in the affairs of State, but also in the smaller details of personal life. Practically, he never took a holiday. Duty being his first consideration he naturally found enough of it to occupy most of his time. Every morning he rose at six. After performing his ablutions he rested awhile, and then took breakfast at



The new Emperor of Japan.

Field-Marshal Yamagata.

Prince Katsura.

seven. Later the doctor arrived, and having satisfied himself about the health of his august patient, the Emperor would don his official uniform, usually that of a Generalissimo of the Imperial Guards. From ten till noon he was to be found in the Imperial study, then he retired for luncheon, after which he enjoyed a siesta till two o'clock. From two to half-past

five or six he was again busy in his office. Shortly after six he dined with the Empress, and the evening was spent with her and members of the Court, discussing literature, especially poetry. At nine the physician again appeared to look after the Emperor's health, and at half-past ten or eleven the Emperor retired for the night.

DRESS AND DIET.

When the Emperor rose he at once exchanged his night garments for a dressing-gown of pure white silk. He had certain fastidious notions about dress. For instance, he never wore his sleeping garments more than once. Every morning they were passed on to some member or other of the nobility, and were treasured by them as heirlooms. A similar custom was observed in regard to all underwear. Having been worn once, it was invariably given away. For dinner he assumed a frock coat and Occidental dress. During the autumn manœuvres of the navy he wore naval uniform. Twice every year he appeared in the dress of old Japan, on New Year's Day and on January 3rd, when he entered the Imperial shrine to worship before the spirits of the four corners of the universe—in other words, the universal God. All the various garments and uniforms were made by expert tailors within the precincts of the palace, and while on duty the tailors were allowed to wear nothing but white.

The Emperor's diet, we are told, was of the simplest. For breakfast there would be two kinds of soup and three dishes, usually of fish. For other meals he took foreign or Japanese food, but preferred the latter. Bananas were in great request, and were always on hand. Peaches also were in favour. In former times the Emperor liked a glass of saké with his food, but in more recent years he preferred the best foreign wines. Every meal prepared by the Imperial cook has to be brought before the doctors and finally sampled and tasted by officials appointed for the purpose. The Emperor's dining-table is of plain white wood. The chop-sticks are made in a little village near Tokyo, and fifty pairs have to be sent to the palace every day.

RECREATIONS.

As to exercise, the Emperor had given up riding latterly, and preferred to walk in the palace gardens. He was an adept at archery, and practised it indoors in wet weather. He had a great fondness for a good blade, and his collection of fine swords numbers about 300, most of which have been presented to him. The practice of wood-carving was a favourite hobby, and he collected tiny clocks. He looked upon the writing of poetry as serious work,

and the writer considers that he was a poet of the highest genius.

TOURNAMENTS OF SONG.

A special article by Dr. J. Ingram Bryan deals with the Emperor's poetry. To be able to write verses is an essential accomplishment of a Japanese gentleman. Under the auspices of the Imperial House a Bureau of Poetry has been established, with the Poet-Laureate as president. On certain occasions the Emperor was in the habit of announcing a theme, and the lovers of the muse were expected to take it up and send in their inspirations to the Bureau. At the New Year the names of the most worthy of mention were made known, and a few of the best poems were read in presence of the Imperial family. It is said that in one year as many as 25,000 poems would be received. The Emperor himself took part in the contests, and the writer has translated a good many of the Emperor's poems for his article. Many relate to the New Year.

THE EMPEROR AS A POET.

Nature enters largely into Japanese poetry, and many of the Imperial poems are based on it. But some of the Emperor's poems cover a wider range. The following ode on the Sword of Nippon is among his patriotic utterances:—

Hail, forged sword of ancient glory,
Untarnished through ancestral ages!
Still brighter make its world-wide story,
Knights of Nippon, when war rages!

Prayer for heaven's blessing before the shrine is the theme of another verse, regarded as the Emperor's masterpiece. It runs:—

That Our people safe may be,
And Our reign Thy guidance see,
Is the prayer we raise to Thee
O Almighty God of Isé!

He expresses his solicitude for high and low, reminding those in high places how much the welfare of the nation depends on their attitude to life in the following:—

The high and low, rich and poor,
Each in befitting station,
Shall strive to be a duty doer
So lives the world—and nation!

Again he writes:—

O my people, countless in number!
O millions alive and myriads in slumber!
Bend as one heart, your country to cherish,
And never, methinks, shall fair Nippon perish!

A PURE ASIATIC.

Writing in the mid-September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the reign of the late Emperor, the Marquis de la Mazelière remarks that while the Emperor introduced European civilisation into Japan, he himself remained purely Japanese. Circumstances forced on him the civilisation of the West.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PUZZLE.

THE editor of the *North American Review* in his September issue describes the extraordinary possibilities bound up in the current Presidential election. He cites the Constitution to show that if none of the Presidential candidates receive a majority of the whole number of electors in the Electoral College, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by ballot, but the representative from each State shall have only one vote.

POSSIBLE DEADLOCK NO. 1.

As the House is now divided politically, there would be 22 votes for Wilson, the Democratic candidate; 22 votes between Taft and Roosevelt, with 4 States evenly divided. Wilson would



Mr. Woodrow Wilson.

have to gain three States in order to obtain the requisite 25, which the writer describes as a practical impossibility. The House would then be unable to elect a President. If, therefore, the House of Representatives fails to elect a President, the Vice-President becomes President.

POSSIBLE DEADLOCK NO. 2.

But the same trouble occurs with regard to the Vice-President. If no Vice-Presidential candidate obtains a majority of the electors in the Electoral College, then the Senate must select from the two highest numbers on the list a Vice-President. The Senate being Republican, would elect Sherman, Taft's nominated Vice-President. But if Roosevelt induced four out of the so-called insurgent Senators, with two new Senators from

Colorado and Illinois, to abstain from voting, the Senate would be unable to elect the Vice-President. Then, according to the Law of Succession, in the absence of a President and Vice-President, "the Secretary of State shall act as President until a President is elected."

KNOX POSSIBLY ACTING PRESIDENT.

In the event, then, of the House of Representatives failing to elect a President, and of the Senate failing to elect a Vice-President, President Taft's fixed term of office would expire at midnight on March 3rd, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, whose official life is indeterminate, would become Acting President. Mr. Knox would be obliged to convene Congress in extraordinary session on the 24th of March, and Congress would determine the time of choosing the electors, certainly not later than November of the forthcoming year. In this manner Mr. Roosevelt and his new party would have a second opportunity to win the Presidency within a twelvemonth.

THE PROBABLE VICTOR.

The editor reckons that if the various States voted for President this year as they voted in 1910 for the House of Representatives, the figures would be:—Wilson 290, Taft 156, Roosevelt 63, divided 22. Necessary to a choice, 266. He says "the wildest imaginings cannot accord Roosevelt a majority." Taft cannot win: the probabilities are that Wilson will. The two pivotal States are New York and Illinois. He sums up:—

Wilson will probably be elected. If he carries New York he cannot be beaten.

Neither Taft nor Roosevelt can win.

A vote for Taft is a vote for Sherman.

A vote for Roosevelt is a vote for Sherman.

A vote for Wilson is a vote for Wilson.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

IN connection with the Social Democratic Congress, held in September at Chemnitz, "the Saxon Manchester," the *Sozialistische Monatshefte* of September 12th has issued a special double number. It contains a collection of very solid-looking articles by well-known writers relating to the position and the programme of the Social Democratic party; two articles deal with Imperialism and the German Colonies, and one only refers to the women's movement—namely, that on Calling and Marriage, by Dr. Hope Bridges Adams Lehmann.

In the introductory article, Herr Gustav Noske speaks with satisfaction of the annual report prepared by the leaders of the party. At the last election 4½ million votes were cast for the party. The total membership of organised

Socialists of the district associations numbered on June 30th last 970,112, of whom 130,371 were women. More striking still is the success of the party press, but the women's movement in the party, notwithstanding brilliant progress, is still in its infancy, so to speak. From 37 the number of Socialist Deputies in German State

party was able to spend over a million marks (£50,000).

THE KAISER.

THE *Chautauquan* for September contains a sketch of William II. by Arthur E. Bestor. He says:—

The most striking figure in the modern political world is William II. with his frank self-assurance, his strenuous energy, his political genius, his indomitable will, one of that great family of rulers who have made Prussia the strongest Power on the continent of Europe, and have now made Germany one of the great nations of the world. He is commander-in-chief, and he has used every means to bind the army to himself. It is said that he knows personally one-half of the 25,000 military officers. No one has a greater knowledge of the German navy, indeed of the navies of the world. But, after all, the real source of his strength is to be found in the belief which the people have in him. Personally he is the embodiment of all the driving forces of German life to-day. He fires the imagination, he sounds the keynote for advance along all lines. It is this ability to make himself the leader of the German nation that enables him to impose his will upon the Empire. He is one of the most versatile of men. It is true that the Emperor has been accused of being a kingly dabbler in everything and master in nothing. Bismarck characterised the Emperor in this language in 1891: "I pity the young man; he is like a young fox-hound that barks at everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be." Nothing is too large for his investigation, nothing too small for his attention. Every scientific discovery, every new invention, every change in educational theory, every new development in art or literature receives his attention. He is everywhere seeking new ways of doing things which may become useful for the development of German influence or culture. The Emperor has been described in many different ways, but the characterisation of the late William T. Stead, himself one of the world's great journalists, is unique and interesting. He calls the Kaiser a "latter-day journalist born to the purple." He certainly has the journalistic craving for novelty and picturesqueness; he likes to be continually before the public; he has the ability to say striking things.

The writer describes William II. as distinctly a modern man, who makes use of all the machinery of modern civilisation. But with all his modern ideas the Emperor is more than any other man of his time a mediævalist in his ideas of the kingship. One would have to go back to Charles I. of England to find a man who believed so strongly in the divine right of kings. On the naval question the writer observes:—

It is perfectly evident that the only Power against which the new navy is likely to be used is Great Britain. To this danger Englishmen have recently become thoroughly aroused, for it is not merely that England would lose prestige in an unsuccessful naval war, but that her whole Imperial policy, and even her very existence, is dependent upon her mastery of the sea. It is surprising how many men in Europe testify to their belief that war between the two countries is inevitable and near at hand. The subject is discussed not with bitterness, but with a sort of finality which is far more significant.



The Kaiser and the Swiss President, at the Swiss Manœuvres.

Parliaments rose during the year to 245. Only the other day the Principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt elected through its Diet a Socialist President, Herr Winter. The last General Election raised the number of Socialist members in the Reichstag to 110. For the Election the

EDWARD VII.—CITIZEN AND KING.

THE *Fortnightly Review* gives the place of honour to an unusually interesting article by Mr. Edward Legge—"King Edward VII.: His Character and Personality." There are many penalties attached to the crown and one must always be prepared for mystery and misunderstanding—King Edward was fortunate in that he never encouraged the first and gave little room for the latter.

"HE WAS A GREAT KING."

The *Times* aptly epitomised the truth when it said "He was a great King, one of the greatest in history." No monarch in England had ever so approached to the real affections of the common people, and there remains an abiding regard for one who never shirked the heavy load of his responsibilities.

Called to his high office at a time of life when most men's reputations have been made or marred beyond power to redeem, it is a strong testimony to the late King that he possessed the power of continuous development. As Mr. Legge says:—

It is curious, but nevertheless it is the fact, that he entered upon his Sovereignty a wholly misunderstood man. Those who had had the best opportunities of appraising his latent qualities were mistaken in the estimate they formed of him. They thought not only that he had come into his heritage too late in life, but that he was not endowed with exceptional talents—rather the contrary. From the beginning of his reign he began to disprove the erroneous anticipations which had been formed of his powers, and to evidence his ability to rule an Empire which had been gradually expanding.

"AN AMBASSADOR OF GENIUS"

The King's interest in and knowledge of foreign affairs is universally admitted, and Mr. Legge gives, for the first time, Edward's reply to the suggestion that he should recognise King Peter of Serbia. The statement was made at a private interview granted to two Ambassadors:—

"I regret very much indeed that I cannot comply with your suggestions. The assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga on the 2nd of June, 1903, was so terrible that it made a deep impression on public opinion in England. Public opinion has not yet recovered from the shock, and would certainly not approve of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Serbia, and you know well that I and my Government must take into account the public opinion of our country. And besides this reason I have another, so to say, a personal reason. *Mon métier à moi est d'être Roi*. King Alexander was also, by his *métier*, 'un Roi'. As you see, we belonged to the same guild as labourers or professional men. I cannot be indifferent to the assassination of a member of my profession, or, if you like, a member of my guild. We should be obliged to shut up our businesses if we, the Kings, considered the assassination of Kings as of no consequence at all. I regret, but you see that I cannot do what you wish me to do."

Very characteristic, very much to the point, and quite unanswerable.

THE KING AS "COMMERCIAL"

The catholic nature of the King's sympathy was shown by his untiring efforts in support of charity, education, and social reform, and in private life those privileged to know recognised an individual of more than ordinary capacity. Mr. Legge pens a graceful and lifelike miniature:—

Did space allow, I could cite other examples of the King's adroitness in the field of diplomacy, and of his intimate acquaintance with international affairs, in the control of which, as I have shown, he was something more than the automaton which it has been hinted he was.

King Edward's personality was a most fascinating one for those who were enabled to study it closely. Just as, in his kingly capacity, there was no standard of comparison by which to judge him, so, as a mere mortal, he differed in all respects from other men. The blue eyes, which could be caressing, or, though very seldom, aggressive, the ruddy cheeks, the trim Henri Quatre beard, the attitude—these were all his own, and made him an object of attraction wherever he chanced to be. He was first and foremost a business man. This "fine gentleman" became on his accession to the Throne a Royal merchant, acting as his own commercial traveller, and "booking orders" right and left on his journeys.

SIR SIDNEY LEE'S MEMOIR

It is somewhat of a pity that Mr. Legge should have felt constrained to cross swords with the character sketch of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, for doubtless the editor thought it due to the public that even royalty should be reduced to a common denominator. This the *Biography* undoubtedly does, but omits that appreciation of many traits which gives the late King so peculiar a value, and thus manages by the barest statement of truth to create a false impression of a more than noteworthy man.

THE KING'S APOTHEOSIS.

Mr. Legge may safely leave the Memoir to the curious student and may be congratulated on his restraint. He concludes:—

Edward VII. has been glorified, deified by the grateful, sympathetic, and admiring allied nation. His apotheosis came on the 13th of April, amidst the booming of warships' cannon, the flashing of swords, the strains of jubilant music, the fluttering of the friendly flags, and the frenzied hurrahs of the populace on the Mediterranean shore when the veil was drawn, and the Great Figure, "in his habit as he lived," was revealed. He left us only two years and some months ago, but already, in Voltaire's phrase, "On est assez cruel pour persécuter sa mémoire."

In a democratic age when the monarchy must stand the severest test of public criticism it is no small thing to have rehabilitated an office which in his own youth was nearer to its decline than when he bequeathed its enhanced tradition to his successor.

THE BREAD CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE September number of *Lectures pour Tous* publishes an article on the problem of Dear Bread in France.

THE CAUSES.

While Germany has been suffering from a meat crisis France has been experiencing a wheat crisis. The French, we are told, eat enormous quantities of bread. No other people, except perhaps the Canadians, consume so much. In the past century there were several years in France resembling those symbolised by the ill-favoured and lean king of Pharaoh's dream. In 1817, 1847, 1856, and in 1862 there was famine with disorder more or less severe, and in 1868 famine was more in the land in Algeria. The amount of wheat which France produces varies a good deal, even when the area under wheat cultivation is the same. In 1904, for instance, the yield was 87,400,000 quintals, in 1907 it reached 108,200,000 over the same area. A metric quintal is said to represent 100 kilos., or over 2 cwt. In the present year the wheat crisis is due to various causes. The harvest of 1911 was not a very bad one (87,000,000 quintals), but the crop was still insufficient for France's consumption.

This insufficiency of wheat grown in France, together with the high price paid for foreign wheat, is given as the chief reason of the recent crisis. One cause of the high price which had to be paid for the wheat imported was a strike in December last on the Argentine railways. This affected the French market, for France had to get her supply elsewhere than from Argentina. The closing of the Dardanelles also deprived France for some time of her supply from Russia.

THE REMEDY

What is the remedy for such a crisis as that which France has recently passed through? Why cannot more foreign wheat be diverted to the French market? Why must France pay more for it than London pays? The reply is Protection, which France clings to. For the protection of French agriculture a duty of 7 fr. per quintal is levied on all imported wheat. The suppression or the temporary suspension of this duty was demanded and refused. In 1898 such a suspension was granted for three months, and the consequences are stated to have been disastrous. During the three years which followed not only did the price of bread not go down, but the growers were obliged to sell their wheat at prices which could not be remunerative. The Government is therefore opposed to suspension or reduction of the duty on foreign wheat as a remedy for the crisis. Suppression of the

duty, it is argued, is neither a remedy nor a palliative. It is hoped that in a very few years France will be able to grow all the wheat she requires. In less than a century the production has nearly doubled, though the area of land cultivated has not been increased in like proportion. The increased production per hectare is remarkable, and is due to improvements in the method of cultivation. Naturally the crops vary in different regions. At the present moment France grows annually 214 kilos per inhabitant, while the consumption per head is 240 kilos. England produces only 35 kilos per head, and has to buy 57,000,000 quintals per annum, or 16,000 tons a day, of wheat from abroad, which explains why she must attach so much importance, not only to her navy, but to her position as mistress of the seas. France is a long way off such a position as this, but all the same, she must endeavour to meet her own requirements in the matter of wheat. For her supplementary supply she now draws largely on her North African colonies.

WHO ARE THE JAPANESE?

MR ARTHUR MAY KNAPP asks the question and proceeds to adumbrate an answer in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The writer suggests that.—

Japan has so far merely won her place among the great Powers of the world. Not yet by any means has she surmounted the bar of racial prejudice and thus entered the charmed circle of Western society, to which birth and breeding are the only talismans securing admission. On the score of breeding, indeed, there ought to be no question whatever as to the qualifications of the nation whose age long training in the courtesies of life has given her preeminence in the practice of what we concede to be the finest flower of civilisation. There remains, therefore, only the question of birth to consider.

Mr. Knapp satisfies himself that the Japanese originated in Western Asia, migrating during the course of centuries eastward through Mongolia, finally making a permanent settlement in the islands of the rising sun. The article contains an interesting comparison between the culture of the Greeks and Japanese, which are both pervaded by like sentiment, and even as Greece represents the highest phase of Western civilisation, so in Japan,

undisturbed by the dynastic struggles and barbarian incursions which swept away the old time civilisation of the Orient, the Island Nation became the real repository of ancient Asiatic thought and culture.

MRS. E. LYITTELTON, among the stories of Irish servants she recounts in the *October Nineteenth Century*, tells of a little maid who appeared after breakfast with the startling question: "Will I sthrip, ma'am?" (Anglice, "Shall I clear away?")

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

SIR EDWARD COOK ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

In the *Contemporary Review* Sir Edward Cook writes on the political prospect, which he declares to be unprecedented. The fact that the House of Commons has four first-class Bills before it, which at first sight seems extraordinary, is, he points out, due to the Parliament Act and the large powers of obstruction left to an unreformed House of Lords. The Government can only make sure of these measures by carrying them now, and by securing unswerving support for each of their Bills and for themselves.

BY-ELECTIONS.

The by-elections show, in his judgment, that "clearly the Opposition is on the upgrade, and the Ministerialists are on the downgrade." A majority of votes may have been cast in the three-cornered elections for the Government's chief items of policy, but the three-cornered fights show that there, at any rate, centrifugal forces are stronger than centripetal. In the House of Commons there is a "tired feeling," but on important divisions the Government has maintained great majorities. The lack of concentration on one measure may tell against the Government, but, on the other hand, it deprives the Opposition of some critical force.

FLEEING IN THE COUNTRY.

Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and franchise reform excite neither the old enthusiasm nor the old animosities. They are taken almost for granted. On the Insurance Act Sir Edward thinks that time is on the side of the Government, when the benefits come home, and because of the power of the accomplished fact. Sir Edward suggests that Mr. Churchill's utterances may mean that the Opposition might consent to Home Rule if N.-E. Ulster were allowed to remain united to Great Britain or granted a separate national constitution. Sir Edward thinks that settlement by consent is conceivable but improbable. He concludes by insisting that the present situation requires great cohesion and solidarity among all those forces which claim to be progressive.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE OPPOSITION.

While not blinking the difficulties and dangers on the Liberal side, he points out that the difficulties on the side of the Opposition are great also. The party of order is found advocating red ruin and the breaking up of laws. It is embarrassed by the Tariff Reform which in-

volves food taxes. It is still in search of a policy, while the Government hold their field:—

Flightiness and an impracticable temper may destroy the Liberal Government. The exercise of common-sense and concentration upon practical purposes will keep it in being until its commission is exhausted.

POVERTY-STRICKEN ULSTER!

MR. T. GALLOWAY RIGG is out to break heads in the *Westminster Review*, and is moved to scorn at the suggestion that Ulster is the home of prosperity:—

When in press and on platform all over the country, the assertion is vehemently repeated that Ulster is the only prosperous portion of Ireland, that it is the only manufacturing and industrial district, that in Ireland, outside its borders, the whole country is inactive, decaying, and poverty stricken, and that to establish a Parliament in Dublin would be to hand over the enterprising, manufacturing, prosperous, and progressive North, to the incapacity, or worse, of the decaying South and West, it is necessary not once, but many times, to place on record the same facts, to show from Parliamentary papers and Government returns that the least Irish and least Catholic, and most Conservative part of Ireland—the self-styled Imperial Province—is not the richest portion, either actually or in proportion to population, and that instead of being a manufacturing province, dotted all over with mills and factories, it is to a greater extent agriculturist than Leinster, and to nearly the same extent as Munster, but unlike Leinster, containing an immense acreage of waste land, as well as land so hopelessly poor and sterile as to be well nigh incapable of affording subsistence in return for the severest labour.

This is good, straightforward slogging, and Mr. Rigg then proceeds to quote the figures of Income-tax assessment in order to justify his indignation at the temerity of platform orators who by vain repetition have created the universal impression that Ulster is a model province compared to which the rest of Ireland is a bankrupt estate. Mr. Rigg says:—

So far from enabling Ireland to make a better appearance in comparison with any part of Great Britain, it is a positive drag upon it. Ireland, as compared with England or Scotland, may be poor enough, but it is poorer when including Ulster.

As for the much vaunted Belfast, Mr. Rigg is at pains to show that it is entirely over-rated, and indignantly asks:—

But where is Belfast, that city of preternatural energy, industry, activity, and intelligence—where is it? Alas, for its frothy citizens, and for those who, knowing little or nothing about it, admire it, its position has to be looked for, not at the top of the list with Dublin, but at the foot of it with Cork! Of the twenty-one leading cities in the United Kingdom, not one of them has so low an income-tax assessment in proportion to population. That of London is three times as much, those of the next four cities double as much; even Cork has £11 6s. to its £10 12s. Belfast, instead of being amongst the wealthiest of our great cities, as so many public writers and orators would fain have us believe, is the poorest of them all.

"THE PLUMS FOR OUR FRIENDS."

A MEMBER of Parliament, who is of the same opinion as the late John Bright, that the Public Service is a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the sons of the aristocracy, tells in *London* how the best Civil Service posts are filled. Open competition is a mere farce. Between 1906 and 1910 there were 473 candidates successful in the Class 1 examination, and of these 247 had come from Oxford and 142 from Cambridge. The scheme of examination for the Class 1 has been deliberately framed so as to give an advantage to the candidate from Oxford or Cambridge. Instances are as common as leaves in autumn of men in this select class jumping £300 to £500 a year at one step after a few years' service. A young man with three years' service, then receiving a salary of £260, was recently transferred to another office, to a post just made, at £500 a year. Immediately after he married the daughter of a highly placed public official. A few other instances may be given to show the way in which fortune favours these young men who enter the Civil Service with the advantage of belonging to the exclusive set. The Treasury is a small department. Out of twenty-six Higher Division clerks serving in that office, no fewer than fifteen have, within the last eight years, had special promotion, and in every case the promotion sent up the salary at one step by about £400 a year. One of these, by no means an exceptional case, is that of a young man of invariably immaculate attire, with the most perfect Oxford manner and indispensable monocle, who entered the service about thirteen years ago. Commencing at £200 a year, in six years he had reached £320. He was then promoted to a post carrying a salary of £700 rising to £900. Later he was advanced to another post, and his present salary is £1,150. The office of private secretary is intended to serve a double purpose. It provides an excuse for giving a few hundreds, or it may be only a modest hundred or so, to some junior Higher Division clerk, and it is a stepping-stone to a rapid promotion to some higher well-paid post. The Prime Minister has one private secretary at £500, one at £300, and one at £100; the Chancellor of the Exchequer has one at £300, one at £200, one at £100; the Financial Secretary one at £150; the Parliamentary Secretary one at £300, and one at £100; the Permanent Secretary one at £150. These posts are usually held by Higher Division clerks, who are paid their usual salaries, and receive these allowances in addition, though they are taken away from their ordinary duties to serve as private secretaries. A short term as a private secretary is usually rewarded by

promotion to a very valuable post. One of the present Chancellor's private secretaries was appointed from that position to a post in India at £5,000 a year, an increase of over 500 per cent. in his wages. The present Permanent Secretary of a Government Department was private secretary to a former President of the Board of Trade, and from this post he was appointed to the position he holds to-day, the salary of which is £1,500 a year. Last month the present President of this Board (Mr. Runciman) announced that he intended to promote the clerk who was acting as his private secretary to the post of Assistant Secretary to the Board, a position carrying a salary of £800, rising to £1,000. A former Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue had as private secretary a young clerk whom he made a Principal Clerk, with only about five years' service. When this Chairman was appointed High Commissioner of South Africa, he made the young man Treasurer of the Province at a salary of £2,000. This young man had been at Balliol College, which was the college of his patron.

After retailing numerous other instances of favouritism, the author of this paper remarks that there is supposed to be a chance for the promotion of the Second Division clerk to the Higher Division, but in practice this chance is very remote. There are over 3,000 Second Division clerks serving in Government offices, and in the last eighteen years there have been seventy-three promotions, and these have been confined to a small number of offices. Good care is taken that the pickings at the top are preserved for the superior caste.

AMERICAN COMMENT ON LLOYD GEORGEISM.

IN the *North American Review* Mr. Charles Johnston tries to scare the American farmer with the awful results that would follow from the adoption of Socialism. He goes on:—

The mention of England brings me inevitably to the plans of Mr. Lloyd George, which have already made such revolutionary progress there. It is not my purpose here to discuss whether these reforms do more good or harm. But I wish to point out, what is more to the purpose in the present discussion, that they are extremely costly. Note the impaired credit of England, as evidenced by the relentless fall of Consolidated Government Stock, the so-called Consols. Far above par before the South African War, now down in the seventies, and still falling. Note also the increasing difficulty of the struggle to keep up the battleship strength of the nation, in the face of Germany's naval programme. These are signs of the times, that all may read.

That Socialistic plans like those of Mr. Lloyd George must of necessity be costly, in the long run ruinously costly, is almost a logical necessity.

AN INDIAN ON TRUE IMPERIALISM.

In the *Rajput Herald* for August Thakur Shri Jessrajsinghji Seesodia, writing on "India's Place in the British Empire," states what he conceives to be the only right conception of the British Empire:—

While speaking of or referring to the British Empire, we invariably mean the collective group, and not the individual part. By this you attach to every part its proper significance by naturally making it impossible for the whole to live as it is without the part—whether big or small. This is the fundamental creed in Imperial politics which gives Imperialism an additional force and vigour which can never be found in any other. By estimating a tiny land in the remotest corner of the earth as of particular value, you not only dignify that portion of land, but make its inhabitants glow with fervour. Whether co-partnership should be the keynote of the Empire, or a state of inter-dependency must form the basis of Imperial conception, they are mere details of a formula, and not the formula itself. To the parts of the Empire it is unimportant whether they form an equivalent part or otherwise, but it is important that they must form parts of the whole. It is unimportant whether you give them Home Rule or not, but it is important that you must honestly endeavour to devote the same attention and energy for the development and progress of one part as you would to any other. Imperial treatment must be the one characteristic feature of Imperial administration. It is the function of a developed State to develop other States that lag behind it in improvement, not only in the interest of the unimproved, but in its own interest. When one State sets upon this function, as it should, and annexes and conquers territories in execution of this task, that State alone deserves the name of an Imperial State.

BLUNDERS OF THE EAST.

In the *Rajput Herald* for August "Asiaticus" finds the origin of the Asiatic revival not in the influence of the West but in its own immanent development:—

In Asia the chief generating influence that was the leaven of progress came from within the continent, and not from without. Centuries and ages of meditation and thought, years of hard and arduous struggle, have produced a dynamic force which in its ultimate fury emitted its volcanic power on the continent at large. This force, this dynamo, and this volcano is the awakening of the consciousness of the Asiatic.

The writer urges that the over-enthusiastic regenerators of modern Asia do not recognise that Asia moves only on account of the awakening of the average Asiatic. This oversight was the cause of the calamitous failure in Persia:—

The failure not only plunged the whole country into disaster, but also made even the remote conception of Persian revival an utter impossibility. Those who started the revolution, those who engineered it, are mighty intellects and really great men who can proudly take their places with their Western comrades. They were clever, sincere, intellectual, and, above all, highly patriotic men imbued with zeal and ardour of the highest order, and determined at all hazards to change the destiny of their land of birth. They were deeply moved by the suffering and sorrow of their countrymen

But they did not realise that they were called on to regenerate the land by the awakened consciousness of the average Persian. They considered the people of Persia to be quite below their own level. This tragic failure of the Persian revolution is a great setback to similar movements in Asia. What was lacking was the awakening of the Persian consciousness. It had not behind it the moral acquiescence of every individual on whom it acts. This is the initial blunder which the leaders of new movements in Asia often commit. The writer might have added: and not in Asia alone.

PLEA FOR FIRE INQUESTS.

MR. HENRY W. CARTER contributes to the *Empire Review* a plea for compulsory fire inquests. The City of London has had compulsory fire inquests since 1888, with a notable diminution in the number of fires. The total premium receipts of British insurance offices for a recent year amounted to over 25½ millions:—

If, without pretending accuracy, one assumes the total premium income represents the collections from an average rate of four shillings per cent, one arrives at the prodigious total of £12,754,301,500 as the estimated insurable value of the property dealt with annually by the fifty-six British offices. The gross amount of property insured against fire in the administrative County of London alone was, by the latest return, estimated at £1,094,927,206; the total insurance premiums amounting to £2,737,318.

One pauses to think how much this huge total would be increased if, by a moderate reduction of rates, the non-insured and partially insured were included.

The advantages from extending the principle of compulsion from the City of London to the whole country are thus enumerated:—

Let us suppose ten years have elapsed since the proposed law came into force. During that period coroners in all parts of the country would have issued records of fires, segregating risks, causes, and best means of prevention. These records would have been compared, definite conclusions arrived at, and, when necessary, enforced by legislation. It would have been proved that certain methods of manufacture in certain industries were more susceptible to sudden conflagration and consequent dangers to life and property than other methods; it would have been agreed that certain old-fashioned precautions must be abandoned; that certain modes of lighting and heating are free from the objection inevitable to others, and that electric circuit and defective arrangements can be provided against. Buildings, materials, and exits would have been improved—prudence would have been aided by experience, and inevitable carelessness and accidents guarded against, as much as possible.

I fully anticipate that long before the expiration of the ten years a system of certificates will be in vogue and granted to occupiers of premises well provided with modern precautions and appliances. Insurance companies would readily make a reduction or concession in rates to the possessors of those certificates.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN.

CLAIMS OF LABOUR AND OF WOMEN.

In the September number of the *Crusade* Mrs. Sidney Webb writes on the Autumn Campaign of the National Committee for the Prevention of Destitution. In the course of her article she has some interesting remarks on the new demands of Labour as set forth by the recent strikes—demands which she likens to the claims made by woman suffragists and by subject races.

THE NEW ISSUE.

The manual-working wage-earners, she writes, are demanding better conditions of employment and also a larger share in the control of industry and of their own working lives. The strikes of the past year resemble the tumultuous upheaval of Labour under the Owenite and Chartist leaders of the past century. Though the attempted general strikes of 1833 and 1842 failed at the time, the demands made by the workers for a ten-hours' day for factory operatives and an extended franchise had in the end to be granted. Broadly speaking, the Minority Report was a plea for National Efficiency. The new demand of Labour, however, cuts clean across the issue of National Efficiency. Mrs. Webb places it among the same range of issues as the demand for Woman Suffrage, or the claim of a subject race to Parliamentary institutions and local autonomy. In the main the new demands amount to this:—

A passionate revolt against the status of serfdom; a semi-conscious striving for the rise in personal dignity and public consideration which comes from personal independence; an insistent demand for participation in the rule which has to be exercised over the common work of production.

PARTICIPATION IN CONTROL.

But since independence and command over industry cannot, in the modern capitalist State, be exercised by each individual producer, the workers must of necessity be governed by common rules. To these common rules, by whomsoever made, all alike have to render obedience. The question therefore is how and by whom the common rules shall be made. What the wage-earners feel is that failure to participate in the making of these rules amounts to failure to be free. Mrs. Webb realises the difference of plane between the aspirations of National Efficiency and the demand for self-government. She explains how vividly this difference was brought before her and Mr. Webb in India. When they suggested further Government enterprise as a way of producing the additional

income required for education, the Hindoo Nationalists objected. "We do not want to increase the functions of a Government over which we have no control," they declared. Similarly at home there is a corresponding hesitation on the part of woman suffragists to accept legislation from a Parliament elected exclusively by men. Again, the manual workers might well ask why they should be expected to facilitate the increase of power of an industrial organisation over which they have no control.

FULL CONSCIOUSNESS OF CONSENT ESSENTIAL.

Speaking of the danger of hasty legislation, Mrs. Webb notes that Compulsory Arbitration has been rejected by the Trade Union Congresses, and she thinks it was wise to do so. If such legislation should be forced through Parliament we may find that those who are primarily concerned refuse to work it. An Act to prevent strikes, if unwisely drafted, might become an Act to promote a general strike. Referring to the Insurance Act, she points out that sickness is, after all, an exceptional incident in the lives of the bulk of the population, and that the question of the ultimate control of the medical service is insignificant compared with that of the control of industry. She writes:—

A continued state of friction between the present directors of industry and those who do the manual work; a refusal of the wage earners to accept the decisions of Courts of Arbitration to which they have never agreed; and a denial of the employers of all consultation with the Trade Unions, might easily lead to a state of anarchy which would not only imperil our national wealth, but might also result in a radical alteration in the balance of power between different classes of the community—in political reaction or in revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb propose to concentrate their working energy on the problem of how to combine, in the Control of Industry, National Efficiency with that full "consciousness of consent," which is Democracy.

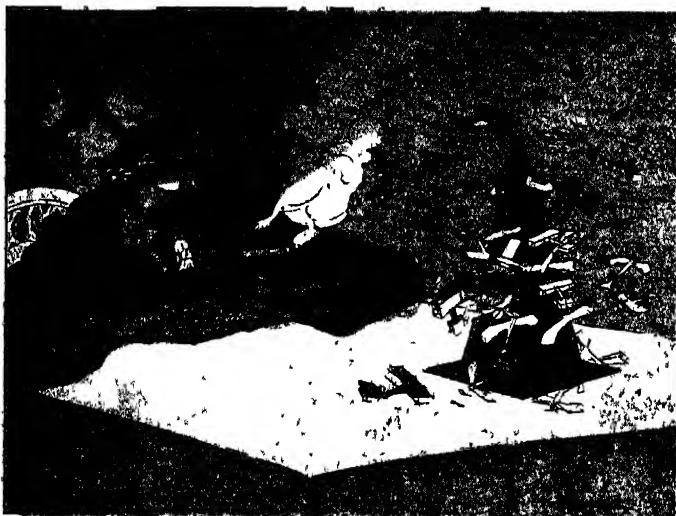
"ENGLAND'S STORY IN PORTRAIT AND PICTURE" running through the *Windsor* reaches in the October number the reign of George III. The portraits given are of George III. and his Queen, of Captain Cook, the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt the younger, Wellington, Nelson, Napoleon. There are pictures of the Coronation of George III., the Battle of Bunker's Hill, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, the death of Chatham, the settlement of Sidney, the raising of the British flag at the Cape of Good Hope, the naval battles of Camperdown, the Nile, Trafalgar, and Dogger Bank; as also of the death of Nelson and the Battle of Waterloo.

WOMEN CONQUERORS OF THE AIR.

In the September number of *Lectures pour Tous*, M. Armand Rio records the impressions of some of the Airwomen of To-day.

A Professor of Science at Vienna said, not long ago, that women were in many ways better fitted than men for aviation. Their bodies are lighter, and they bear high altitudes better because their lungs require less oxygen. They resist with extreme sensibility rises in temperature and caprices of the wind, and they possess intuition in a marvellous degree. Add to this their intrepidity and their passion for anything

allowed to bless her machine, and at the same time he presented her with a little medal of St. Christopher. Mdle. Marie Marvingt was the first woman to obtain a certificate for piloting a monoplane. She made for herself a record by remaining in the air the best part of an hour in a glacial wind. No other "sport," she says, offers in the same degree so much sense of effort, or energy spent in a useful cause; it is the best school imaginable for endurance and courage. She does not know fear. Her ambition is to become a military pilot, and she is now preparing for it. The late Miss Quimby distinguished herself by crossing the Channel from Dover to Calais. The death-roll, alas! already includes several women.



[Lk]

[Berlin]

A Good Summer.

DEATH "Soon I shall have a hundred in my flying trap."

new, and one has enough to explain their enthusiasm. Just four years ago the first baptism of air was given to a woman, and immediately a number of others followed. But the rôle of mere passenger did not suffice for feminine ambition. Women's great dream was to acquire the certificate of pilot. Madame de Laroche is said to have been the first woman to obtain it, but now from all quarters of the horizon have come a number of rivals, and there is not a meeting in which women do not take part.

Mdlle. Hélène Dutrieu has made many flights with her Farman biplane. Her most cherished experience was her great success in August, 1910, when she ascended from Blankenberghe, and succeeded in doubling the belfry of Bruges. On one occasion, when she was about to fly at Argentan, an old village curé begged to be

ceedingly happy. The Empress had anything but an easy rôle to play. For the first time in Japanese history the consort of the Emperor emerged from the seclusion of the Palace to the place usage assigns to her in the West; and it is agreed, on all hands, that she performed the duties assigned to her with an earnestness and sympathy which won her the hearts of all her subjects. She is greatly interested in the Red Cross organisation. The raising of the status of women in Japan owes much to her, and she has always had the cause of women's education at heart.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF JAPAN.

THE *Japan Magazine*, in its September issue, has a note on the Empress Dowager of Japan.

As a young monarch, the Emperor Mutsuhito, in 1869, asked Princess Haruko to be his wife and to share the light of the Throne and the destiny of the Empire, and for over forty years they have grown old together, beloved of the people and the symbol of the Japanese family. Her love of art and literature, and her enlightened views of life, accorded well with the Emperor and her exalted position. Their wedded life is stated to have been ex-

ceedingly happy. The Empress had anything but an easy rôle to play. For the first time in Japanese history the consort of the Emperor emerged from the seclusion of the Palace to the place usage assigns to her in the West; and it is agreed, on all hands, that she performed the duties assigned to her with an earnestness and sympathy which won her the hearts of all her subjects. She is greatly interested in the Red Cross organisation. The raising of the status of women in Japan owes much to her, and she has always had the cause of women's education at heart.

In the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* Sir Roper Lethbridge laments that India has been lost sight of in the discussions on our withdrawal from the Sugar Convention.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN.

THE *Treasury* for October has an article, by Vera C. Collum, on the Japanese Schoolgirl of To-day.

At all schools ethics is one of the subjects taught. This teaching may be elementary very often, but it is based upon the Imperial Rescript of 1890, which, among other things, exhorts the subjects to be filial to their parents and affectionate to their brothers and sisters, and as husbands and wives to be harmonious, and as friends to be true. Addressed to men and women alike, it is a great advance on the teaching of Kaibara, the seventeenth-century moralist, who laid down that the great life-long duty of a woman is obedience, and that a woman should look on her husband as if he were heaven itself. Such is the stupidity of her character that it is incumbent on her in every particular to distrust herself—so he argued.

THE SECRET OF JAPANESE PATRIOTISM.

In Japan, says the writer, it is a confirmed habit of thought to consider the generations to come after, even as it is the tradition to worship those who have gone before. That is the potent secret of Japanese patriotism. The next generation of schoolgirls will hold in their hands the destiny of the nation, the writer asserts. After the "Japanese Restoration" there was a sort of wild scramble to assimilate as many Western ideas as possible. One of these new ideas was the higher education of women, and, swallowed whole, it naturally produced acute symptoms. Mistakes were made, but progress too, and the fruit of those early years is now ripening. The mothers of the present generation have decided for a large measure of emancipation and higher education, coupled with better domestic training. The schoolgirls of to-day are to be fitted to be the mothers of the women of the next generation, as well as comrades and helpmeets, housekeepers, and mothers of men.

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONS.

Some interesting education statistics are given. The girls who attend school form 96 per cent. Primary schools for boys and girls number 27,125, and the teachers 122,038. There are 133 higher girls' schools, with 2,011 teachers, and one girls' higher normal school for the training of teachers. There is also one women's university. Girls and boys are pretty evenly divided in Japan. Nearly 6,000,000 children attend primary schools, so that about half that number will be girls. But in the girls' higher schools there are only 40,000 pupils, against nearly three times that figure in similar schools for boys. Under 500 students attend

the girls' normal school, and about the same number take the course at the women's university. As to the subjects taught in the girls' schools, they are reading, writing, history, drill, music, singing, cooking, dressmaking, etc. Having finished their education, it is interesting to learn about the professions carried on by women. The total number of working women is 486,000. Of these 426,000 are engaged in factories, for over 50 per cent. of the labour employed in Japanese factories is female. The professional and business women are the remaining 60,000. In the former class are, according to the statistics quoted, 34,000 teachers, but it is not stated where they were trained; also 16,000 nurses. The business women include 244 railway servants, 793 savings bank employees, 1,300 telephone girls, and 314 employees in the Bank of Japan. The writer points out that only about 50,000 out of over 2,000,000 schoolgirls are thus engaged in pursuits open to women of higher education; but probably early marriage prevents the girls obtaining the full benefits of their education.

A MANY-SIDED LADY.

To the *Empire Review* for September Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., contributes an appreciation of the late Lady Lindsay. Her poetic gifts, he says, entitle her to a lasting place among the poets of our day:—

Her last work was called "Poems of Life and Death." Requests for republication in volumes of selected verse came from several quarters, among them being one from the late Mr. Stend, asking permission to include some of her work in his *Library of Parnassus Poets*, a request which bears striking testimony to the popularity of her writings. In most cases the desired permission was readily given, but with one or two exceptions it was her invariable practice to retain the copyright in her own hands.

Before resolving to devote her literary talents to poetry Lady Lindsay wrote some charming short stories, which appeared in various magazines, and were afterwards collected together in book-form and published under the title of "A Philosopher's Window."

Not only so, but "as a painter in water-colours Lady Lindsay reached a high level, her flower pieces and copies of old masters (in water-colours) being quite excellent." Mr. Charles Hallé says of her: "She holds a distinguished place in music and painting." She was an ideal hostess. She delighted in the restful surroundings of the country, and would spend hours watching and studying the habits of birds. Swallows were her particular favourites. She had a splendid courage and a high sense of duty. Her religious convictions were clear and strong, emphatically of the type known as evangelical.

RUSSIAN WOMEN AND FREEDOM.

In the October issue of the *Englishwoman*, there is an able article, by L. P. Rastorgoueff, on the Legal Rights of Russian Women.

LEGAL POSITION RAISED.

In the seventeenth century all who observed Russian life at that time are agreed that women continued to be treated with great cruelty, both in the higher and in the lower classes. In the time of Peter the Great, however, a gradual change in their position became perceptible, and the writer asks women not to forget how much they owe to "the noble barbarian" who insisted on introducing them into social life and who raised them legally by abolishing forced marriages. In the eighteenth century five women, including Catherine the Great, ruled over Russia—not without influence on the status of women generally. No great practical results were obtained by the women's movement in the nineteenth century, yet the inner work of women's emancipation was going on, and at the beginning of the present century we have the spectacle of women hand-in-hand with men in the great struggle for liberty and progress, which culminated in the revolution of 1906. From that time the women's movement has assumed a political character. The Women's Union was formed in 1905 with the object of obtaining for women equality of political rights with men. The first and second Dumas were dissolved without carrying any Electoral Reform measure, and in the third, the "obedient" Duma, the question of Woman Suffrage was never raised at all.

MEN AND WOMEN STANDING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

Notwithstanding the backward state of Russian law as a whole, the present legal position of Russian women compares well with women in other European States. An outline is given of the marriage laws, and it is shown that while women, as regards personal position in the family and in respect of property, are left by law nearly the equal of men, the law has used all its weight to deprive both men and women of political rights. In the long struggle for these rights the woman has participated shoulder to shoulder with the man. The writer concludes:—

In the old days of serfdom twenty-five per cent. of the cases of rebellion against the overlord were women; in the outbreaks of mutiny which occasionally took place among the serfs, not only were women frequently the instigators, but they sometimes led the rebels against

the bayonets of the soldiery. After one of these revolts, suppressed by the military, no fewer than twenty-nine women were punished by flogging, and not one of them begged for mercy.

The same heroic spirit animated the women who took part in the revolutionary movement of more recent times. The thousands of unknown women and girls who are dragging out their lives in exile—all these are examples of the indomitable spirit which inspires the women of Russia. When the time comes that the combined efforts of Russian men and women will win the struggle against the present political reaction, women will most certainly receive their share in the fruits of victory.

MATHEMATICS FOR WOMEN.

THE *Englishwoman* for September contains an article by Professor H. A. Strong on the education of women.

What is needed for women at the present day, he writes, is a training which will cause them to see the reasons of the different conclusions which they are so quick at drawing. He admits that women's intuitions are commonly correct, but he would, nevertheless, like women to be taught to think, and to think logically and clearly. It is a mistake for them to imagine they are unable to learn mathematics and logic. He has met with girls who have quite a remarkable power of solving mathematical problems, and has invariably found that they showed marked capacity in managing their own business and in understanding the business of other people. Girls should become competent mathematicians, and should study logic, if they would vie with the women of France, who are found indispensable in most business houses. The Frenchwoman, he continues, makes a point of understanding the business of her employer or of her husband. Business careers, however, can only be open to women by the co-operation of men, but Professor Strong thinks that when men find that there are many women who can aid them in their life-work, these services will be eagerly accepted. The greater influence of women in France, he says, is due to their greater capacity, resulting from more practical training.

The Professor is opposed to a crowded curriculum for girls. While appreciating the advantages to be derived from a study of the classics and of languages, he would drop some of these to make room for more mathematics and logic. His anxiety being to secure efficiency for the future generation of women who have to earn their own livelihood, he appeals to parents and to the authorities of girls' schools to see to it that the pupils are not taught too many subjects at once, but rather few, and these thoroughly.

THE SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

CO-OPERATIVE houses are the solution of Mr. D. W. Brunt for the servant problem, and in *Woman at Home* for October he describes brightly the advantages of those at Letchworth. The Letchworth scheme in its entirety embraces the erection in quadrangular form of thirty-two houses built on each side of large central administrative buildings, and forming the quadrangle. The houses are of three types: B consists of a sitting-room, 16 ft. by 12 ft.; a bedroom, 12 ft. by 10 ft.; the bathroom, pantry, etc. C has the same sized sitting-room, but two bedrooms, 13 ft. by 12 ft., with bathroom and pantry. D's sitting-room is 19 ft. by 12 ft., and has three bedrooms. The administrative building has a large and beautifully lighted dining-hall (33 ft. by 20 ft.), kitchen, tea, reading and smoking rooms, a garage for bicycles, etc., together with ample living and sleeping accommodation for the manageress and staff, and to this building each house has access by means of a covered way. Here the meals are prepared by a qualified cook and assistants, and are served in the common rooms, or, for a small extra charge, in the private houses. Each house is effectively heated from one central source, but fireplaces are provided in all the rooms for ventilation, or to enable all who may wish to have open fires. . . . The rents, considering all the conveniences and services involved, are very reasonable; they include rates, taxes, water, heating, maintenance of garden, window cleaning, services of manageress and staff in the central buildings, with use of the common rooms; and the tariff is also fixed at very low rates. Telephones connect each house with the administrative building. Thus, whilst the principles of co-operation are applied to the problems of housekeeping, the fullest privacy of individual and home life is assured.

THE GREYLADIES.

IN an article in the *Treasury* for September on Susanna Wordsworth, the Rev. C. S. Woodward gives an account of the college of women workers known as Greyladies.

MISS WORDSWORTH'S RULE.

It was in 1893, we learn, that Dr. Yeatman Bigg, the present Bishop of Worcester, then Bishop Suffragan of Southwark, founded the college in South London. Its aim was to provide a body of ladies, living a common life,

who should carry on diocesan work in the parishes of South London. The site chosen was Blackheath Hill, and work was begun under the leadership of Miss Yeatman, sister of the Bishop. In 1900 Miss Susanna Wordsworth became Head of the institution, and continued her rule till 1911. The daughter, sister, and niece of great bishops, Miss Wordsworth, says the writer, performed a work not so well known as theirs perhaps, but of scarcely less value than theirs. At Lincoln she had been engaged in innumerable good works, but up to the time of the invitation of the Bishop of Southwark to come to Blackheath and see the work being done by the Greyladies, with a view to undertaking the Headship of the college, she knew nothing of the institution beyond its name.

INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY.

No one could have been more peculiarly fitted for the special task before her than Miss Wordsworth. Her duty was to discover and develop to the full the personality of each Greylady. Believing in the educational value of responsibility, she made everyone feel the privilege of undertaking some office in the house, and she took care not to interfere when once the office had been given. In 1905 Dartmouth House was purchased; an additional wing was added to it, and the college, whose membership had grown so rapidly that six houses were needed for its accommodation, moved into the new premises. South London (like many another diocese) needs neither brilliance of preaching nor wealth of organisation so much as the quiet influence of personality, writes Mr. Woodward, and herein lay the great strength of Miss Wordsworth. "By the inspiration of her own personality, by the quiet example of humility and self-denial, by her steadfastness of purpose and absolute devotion to duty, she stimulated and developed all that was best in those over whom she ruled." Thus from the college there went forth into the various parishes "a quiet force of personal influence which has changed many lives and homes." Miss Wordsworth died in January of the present year.

"THE river was the principal 'street,' and was always crowded with boats; on great occasions sometimes ten thousand were seen there together. The fare charged was sixpence per mile for two oars." So writes Mr. C. E. Stewart in the *Nineteenth Century* of London in 1851. Will the motor-boat help to give back the Thames to Londoners?

WIVES WHO WORK WITH THEIR HUSBANDS.

RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA sketches in *Woman at Home* the activities of several famous wives and their husbands. Mrs. Ayrtton, Lady Huggins, and Madame Curie, together with their husbands, were discoverers in the realms of science. The bulk of the article is, however, devoted to co-workers in the field of literature. Mr. and Mrs. Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, and Mr. and Mrs. Leighton will be familiar, through their work, to the novel reader. Mr. and Mrs. Askew had only had one story each published before their marriage. They went on working along their own individual lines for about a year:—

Mr Askew was doing a lot of writing for *Household Words*, which was then under the proprietorship of Mr. Hall Caine, and naturally Mrs Askew took a great deal of interest in it. About a year after they had been married it occurred to them that it would be pleasant to work together, since their tastes were so strikingly similar. They began with short stories, in which they have been as successful as they have been prolific, and contributed practically a new story every week to *Household Words*. A little later they thought they would try their hands at serial stories. The first one they did was accepted and was published in the *Evening News* under the title of "Gilded London." So great was its success that they received orders for a second.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Askew dream the plots on which many of their stories are founded:—

One of these was "The Baxter Family." So marked is this gift that when they want a plot for a new story it is no unusual thing for Mrs Askew to say to herself on going to bed "You will wake up to-morrow with your plot," and she does. It must, however, be told immediately, or it would be forgotten. These plots are always rapidly written down, and it has happened over and over again that the plot for a long serial has been practically set down in one sitting.

LABOUR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Writing in the October number of the *Englishwoman* on the By-Elections and Woman Suffrage, Mr. Philip Snowden claims that the Liberals have lost, and know they have lost, two seats lately on this question of Woman Suffrage—Crewe and Midlothian.

True, the policy of supporting Labour has not succeeded in securing the return of any of the Labour candidates supported, but the active association of the woman suffragists with one of the candidates in the contest has had the effect of raising the Woman Suffrage question to one of the main issues of the campaign. Not only has the Labour candidate thus been compelled to give prominence to the question in his speeches, but the rival Liberal candidate, and, indeed, the Liberal and Unionist Parties, could not help paying some attention to it, because the

interest of the electors has been aroused. At these two elections the Labour candidates promised and announced that they would vote against the Reform Bill unless women were included, and were therefore forced to justify their policy to the electorate. In these and other elections Mr. Snowden says the meetings of the women suffragists were far and away the largest and most successful in the campaign, and he asserts that both at Crewe and in Midlothian the defeat of the Liberal was due to their efforts. Moreover, the effect of the women's work was recognised by the other two parties. It is known in the Liberal Whip's office, and adds Mr. Snowden, it will deter Liberal members from voting against the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Reform Bill. The policy of supporting Labour leaves the Labour Party in Parliament no option but to refuse to have the Reform Bill unless the Bill gives votes to women. This, at any rate, is the policy decided on at the Labour Party's Conference and at its by-elections.

THE YEAR'S HARVEST OF FURS.

In *Harper's* for October Mr. F. E. Schoonover gives a vivid account of his visit to the depot of the Hudson's Bay Company on Long Lake, when the Indian chief brought the furs which he and his tribe of five hundred had taken during the season. The chief came at the head of a stately procession of canoes. When they had come into the house the Indians sat down before the Factor —

The Factor now enacts the prelude to a dramatic play that proceeds almost without words. To each of the hunters he hands a plug of cheap, black tobacco and a package of sulphur matches—all a gift from the great trading company. Immediately pipes are filled with the sticky tobacco cut from the plug. Nothing is said while the pipe of welcome is smoked. It is a very serious matter, the smoking of a pipeful of that tobacco. It requires constant attention and the entire bundle of matches. Finally the chief knocks his pipe free from ashes and puts it carefully away. Then he cuts the caribou thongs from one of the bark covered bales, and spreads upon the counter a pile of raw furs—his own personal hunt, made since New Year's Day. The Factor begins at the top of the chief's pile and first counts two hundred and fifty musk rats. He thrusts his hand in each pelt, judges of the value, and gives the amount to the bookkeeper, who sits close by. Each pelt in the catch is examined carefully and passed to the outpost Factor, who piles them on the counter.

The chief then, as is befitting his station, trades in the pelts of all who made the hunt with him.

The trading is done. The light-hearted trappers depart with their cheap finery. With the passing of the last the Factor closes the door and turns the key. In the quiet of the late afternoon the pelts of furs—some of them worth more than their weight in gold—are carried to the store-room above. There, under the shingled roof and the adz-marked rafters, are skins upon skins, great piles of them that mount shoulder high into the dimly lighted attic.

ARMS AND THE MEN.

• HUGE ARMIES.

A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS OR OF STRENGTH?

A WRITER on the Armies of France and Germany in the September issue of *Lectures* *Tous* entitles his article "Does the Strength of Armies Consist in Numbers?"

WHAT GERMANY'S NEW LAW MEANS.

He shows how Germany added 11,000 men to her Army last year, making 610,000 soldiers in round numbers, and explains that a further effort is now to be made, so that the Army may count 653,000 soldiers and 30,000 officers. There are to be two new corps, numbered 24 and 25, one for the Russian frontier, with headquarters at Allenstein, and the other for the French frontier, with headquarters at Sarreburg or Mulhouse. In addition, there is the enormous increase of the fleet. Such great things naturally mean corresponding expenditure, and herein lies the first difficulty. In 1889 the German War Budget amounted to something like twenty-eight millions sterling; in 1902 it had attained to thirty-four millions; and now in 1912 it is to exceed forty millions. In other words, one-fourth of the total Budget will be absorbed by military expenditure. In addition to the financial difficulty, there are others scarcely less serious. The larger the Army the more the barracks which will be required, and these are not built in a day. There must also

more officers, and already the number is insufficient. The military career for some reason is not so much sought after as it used to be. With the multiplication of soldiers more war materials—guns, munitions, provisions, horses, wagons, railways, etc.—must all be supplied.

FATE OF XERXES.

Is there any general living who would dare to boast that he could mobilise such formidable legions as Germany proposes to establish? Three hundred resolute Spartans under Leonidas sufficed to bring Xerxes and his immense army to a stand at Thermopylæ, while the small Athenian squadron exterminated the Persian fleet of 1,200 ships; and just a century ago we had the example of Napoleon. There must be some limit to the number of effectives, even though the battlefields of the future may be more extensive than those of the past. For political, social, and economic reasons the wars of the future will of necessity be short, so that if dense armies are massed behind the battlefield they will seldom be called upon to intervene, and then only in small detachments.

WHY FRANCE LOST IN 1870.

The teaching of history is that in war mere numbers have never been the essential factor of success. Much more important is the character of the soldier—the moral force of the commander and his men. France would have been

victorious forty-two years ago, notwithstanding her numerical inferiority, had she had at the head an energetic and resolute man, the writer

A MILITARY LEAGUE IN FRANCE.

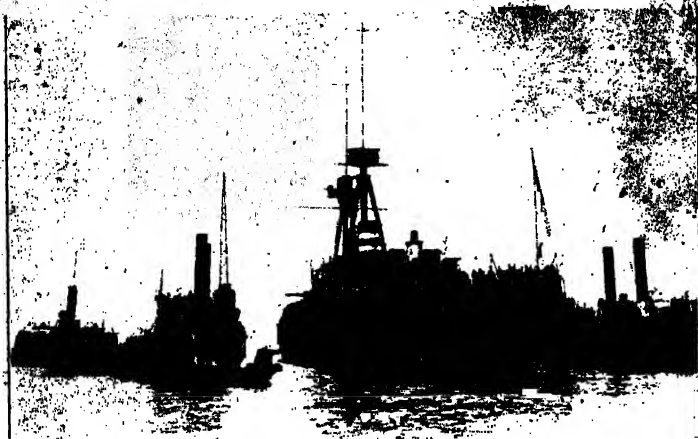
On a declaration of war France could mobilise twenty corps, and, counting that of Algeria, twenty-one. Her African military resources are not yet fully exploited, but the writer says that with her white and black armies the forces which she could bring into the field are quite equal, so far as numbers go, to the German. But a serious obstacle is the cost of developing the black army. Private initiative in the form of a Military League in France, similar to that of Germany, is suggested to meet the expenditure. Finally, the military question is a moral as well as a material one. It is necessary to awaken in the Army and in the people sentiments of ardour and generous faith which make nations invincible. The writer counsels France not to be unduly alarmed at the German

asserts. It was the weakness of the French commander which permitted German strategy to succeed.

ATTENTION! — DANGER!

At the present time the real danger to France is the great increase of German forces to be stationed on the French frontier. The point about the new German military law which merits attention is the progressive and intensive reinforcement of the troops. Provided with everything they could possibly need, and ever growing in number, solidity and cohesion, a telegram would suffice to set them in motion. Under the French military system a much longer time would be required to mobilise the troops. Should the Germans, with their attacking force always ready, ever be able to break through the French cover, and invade French territory before the French troops could be mobilised, France would be lost. For her national safety France should therefore see to it that she has a solid cover, and should not hesitate to make any sacrifice to secure it.

increase of effectives. Napoleon won twenty battles when his army was numerically inferior to that of the enemy, but he



Illustrations Bureau.]

The "St. Vincent," Dreadnought Battleship, entering the Floating Dock at Sheerness.



Illustrations Bureau.]

Dreadnought Docked on the New Floating Dock.

H.M.S. "Vincent," the 19,250 Battleship, was docked on the New Floating Dock on the Medway, where she will be refitted. The Dock, which cost over a quarter of a million, is 680 ft. in length.

had two things on his side, one at least, of which is lacking in France now—the genius of war and soldiers who did not fear death.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* publishes, in the shape of a series of notes of lectures delivered at the Special Camp of Instruction, Albany, the complete scheme of Australian national defence.

In introducing the lectures the Minister for Defence, Senator G. F. Pearce, said:—

Australia, all will admit, is a country worth having. Yet it is the only continent owned by one people, and has never been stained by bloodshed in war. . . . Australians are a peaceful business people who do not want war; but can we get others to think the same? There are nations not decadent who have defeated some of the so-called Great Powers of the world. History teaches that every country that becomes a conqueror grows land-hungry and ambitious, and so Australia must prepare. . . . Having decided this, we must have the best system of defence, the best training it is possible to get. Our army of defence must not be simply the aggregation of an armed mob, but men fit to stand up against any troops that may come along. As regards the cost of the scheme, this system of national insurance is but a mere bagatelle compared with the loss that would be caused by an aggressive cruiser coming to these shores. And, further, the horrors of war cannot be counted in pounds, shillings, and pence. If we are going to have a defence scheme worth having, we must have the best, and be prepared to pay for it.

The average cost per annum per adult soldier in training in organised units, under Senator Pearce's proposals, now being carried out, is £17. The note on the proposed organisation states:—

The population of Australia in 1911 is about 4½ millions, of whom there are, on the basis of the last census,

188,000 males of 14 years and under 18 years, and
295,000 males of 18 years and under 25 years.

Many of these will be found in districts too thinly populated to admit of training without excessive expenditure, or living at too great a distance from the several training places. A large number also will be found medically unfit for training.

Upon the figures at present available, it is estimated that we shall have in training, when the scheme is in full operation,

100,000 Senior Cadets, and
112,000 Citizen Soldiers.

An army is organised by considering the numbers available, the length of service laid down by law, and the proportion of the various arms required.

The proposed organisation for Australia, varying only a little from that of Lord Kitchener, as found necessary on closer examination of the numbers available, includes

93 Battalions of Infantry,
28 Regiments of Light Horse,
56 Batteries of Field Artillery,

and a due proportion of Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, troops for forts, and other services.

By far the largest part of any army is Infantry, and the territorial organisation of Australia is therefore based upon the Infantry units.

"THE DOGS OF WAR."

In the *London* for October, under the above title, Fred T. Jane commences a series of articles which are to tell the plain truth about our Navy. The one before us, "In Sight of Mutiny," is specially disquieting. Speaking of the Spithead gathering in July, he says:—

Spread out, the ships might have reached the moon. A bit more spread out—to Mars. But when the great fleet weighed anchor, in every ship there was at least one man—in many ships more than one—who wondered whether when the order came the fleet would refuse duty, and what would happen then?

Mr. Jane reiterates with all the force of his long and first-hand study of the subject the urgent need to maintain the "two keels to one" standard. Whatever else may or may not happen, whatever may or may not be, there is one great fact of modern naval warfare, and that is that there can be no "muddling through." Modern naval warfare is too deadly. Disaster cannot be retrieved. It is a physical impossibility to construct a warship inside a certain period. There is a definite limit to the number of men who can be put to work on her. More important still, however, is the fact that nothing on earth can accelerate the time that a gun or an armour-plate, to be efficient, takes to cool. The utmost that can be done is to speed up the men who put things together, and that is the most trivial item of the whole job. The human element hardly enters. The crux of the matter is a chemical one. The next great war will presumably only last well inside a year. The utmost acceleration, which human ingenuity can accomplish in producing warships is probably at the outside a 1 per cent. advance at the best. The laws of physics are beyond the wildest efforts of human desire. We can only make war with what we have in hand. The question for the man in the street is not the statistical arithmetic of a problem of which he cannot possibly grasp the full technicalities; it is the far simpler question of whether he will stake his existence on the views of those who demonstrate that a modicum will suffice, or on those who demand a fuller sufficiency. His existence is the stake. There is no place in war for "also ran."

It may interest our readers to know, that, like the Canine Defence League, the Animals' Hospital, Knightsbridge, continues its humane work for sick and stray animals. Motor ambulances are now being used, and are available at any time free of charge to those unable to pay, not only for the transit, but for the treatment of their animals.

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON
PROFESSOR SCHÄFER.

In the *Contemporary Review* for October Sir Oliver Lodge treats of life and Professor Schäfer. He insists that science inevitably proceeds by the method of abstraction.

POTENTIALLY LIVING MATTER.

The business of a biologist is to study the phenomena exhibited by matter under the influence of life, not to know what matter is or what life is:—

A farmer moves a seed into the ground, or an egg into an incubator; and a living thing results, which might not otherwise have appeared. In other words, life of a certain kind has been thereby enabled to interact with a particular portion of matter, and to display itself amid material surroundings. So likewise if life makes use of a certain molecular arrangement called protoplasm, it may be able to make equal use of it by whatever means such compound is prepared; in which case potentially living matter will become alive. Biologists will not agree with this mode of expression; but I claim that it is the manifestation of life, in association with matter, that is studied by them; it is not life itself.

NATURE OF LIFE STILL NOT KNOWN.

Sir Oliver Lodge is not in the slightest degree afraid of potentially living matter becoming alive. He says:—

Let us assume, for the present, that a positive result in so-called spontaneous generation will some day be attainable, and that a low form of life may come into being under observation; and let us consider what it will really mean when such a thing happens. All that the experimenter will have done will have been to place certain things together—to submit, for instance, chemical compounds to certain influences. If life results, it will be because of the properties of those materials, and of the laws of interaction of life and matter, just as truly as when a seed is put into the ground, or an egg into an incubator. It will be a step beyond that, truly, but it will be a step not of a wholly dissimilar kind. The nature of life will not be more known than before; any more than the nature of magnetism is known to a child who succeeds in evoking it in a piece of steel.

Life that has originated previously in ways unknown may now be brought under human observation in a laboratory:—

We shall then begin to examine the properties of living matter under very favourable conditions; and discoveries may be expected. But all that humanity will have done will have been to place materials together and watch the result.

WARNING TO THE THEOLOGIAN.

Sir Oliver concludes by advising theologians not to base their argument for the direct action of the Deity on the failure to put together materials which will result in living matter:—

Antecedent life can certainly prepare a suitable habitat, but perhaps a life-receiving preparation may be produced in other, at present unknown, ways. In an early stage of civilisation it may have been supposed

that flame only proceeded from antecedent flame, but the tinder-box and the lucifer-match were invented nevertheless. Theologians have probably learnt by this time that their central tenets should not be founded, even partially, upon ascension, or upon negations of any kind; lest the placid progress of positive knowledge should once more undermine their position, and another discovery have to be scouted with alarmed and violent anathemas.

MARVELS OF TELEPATHY.

In the *North American Review* Mr. John D. Quackenbos, M.D., asks: Is telepathy, or psychic transmission, a fact or a delusion?

HUMAN MARCONI RECEIVERS.

He argues that it is a fact. He says:—

Telepathic conveyance is the only explanation of accurate information given to a friend of the writer's more than forty years ago, by a Chinaman, concerning the loss of one of his ships eight hundred miles away, afterwards verified to the letter as to time, place, and detail. When asked how he knew of the disaster, the Chinese percipient said that when he desired news he went into a certain dark room in Canton and sat down. If there was any important action occurring, it was communicated to his mind by agents stationed at distant points.

The twelve-year-old son of Dr. F. N. Brett, lately Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Boston, was gifted with X-ray vision, so that when hypnotised by his father he could "look right into and through the human body," seeing the internal organs as readily as one would see objects through a window. In dozens of instances this boy located tumours, foreign bodies, bullets in gun-shot wounds, valvular lesions, and so forth. But Leon Brett was always approximated to the patient. It was X-ray vision at short range.

X-ray vision at long range was afforded by a woman who, under hypnotism, described a patient five miles away, diagnosing his disease correctly and sometimes better than the surgeon.

NEW PHRASES FOR AN OLD FACT.

The writer concludes with this forecast:—

Are we on the eve of discovering a much more marvellous application of psychic force which will develop in a man a spiritual consciousness, make him superior to all science as at present interpreted, effect that adjustment with natural law which will banish disease and unlock the door to millennial perfection? Let a selected number of persons be empowered to intercept and utilise for purposes of communication the vibrations radiating from personalities they wish to communicate with, and impressions for uplift and general betterment might be given without the objective knowledge or consent. A few thousand well-wishers might in this way bring about a world-wide moral revolution. And, further, the same ill-understood psychic force which, when applied by a limited number of specially gifted individuals, has tipped tables and moved pianos, may possibly, when developed, move houses as well, and literally cast the mountain into the sea.

An ancient way of describing this anticipated process was "the prayer of faith."

"OUR GENTLEMEN'S SCHOOLS."

MR. A. C. BENSON, in the *English Review* for October, launches a formidable indictment against the training given in our public schools. He does not speak as an outsider. He taught classics as a public schoolmaster for nearly twenty years; he has taught literature and English for nearly ten at the University. He is not an opponent of classics for the right boys. All boys whose profession is going to involve the use of words are bound to have some acquaintance with both Latin and Greek, but these are taught in far too cumbrous and elaborate a way.

"TOO MUCH GRAMMAR AND IDIOM."

"There is much too much grammar and idiom taught, and composition in these dead languages is for almost all a melancholy waste of time" :—

The claim made for Latin and Greek is that a boy becomes familiar with Greek ideas and Roman views of life; but, as a matter of fact, he does neither, because they are only taught incidentally and fortuitously. Just as a boy could get more insight into Jewish thought by reading the Old Testament in English than by writing Hebrew verse, so much of what is now done in Greek and Latin by daily snippets of Sophocles and Livy could be done freely and easily by translations.

The catastrophic breakdown of the classics as a vehicle of general education is due to this: that other subjects have been forced in, and that while they have made it impossible for classics to be taught thoroughly, the classics still prevent other subjects from being taught thoroughly; so we get an elementary dilettanteism all along the line.

The only cure for this dull congestion is frankly to have more alternatives and higher standards; and we must provide that classics, if they are to be retained at all, should be taught reasonably and directly, exactly as one would teach any other language, if one wanted a boy to arrive at any mastery of its literature.

Culture in England is not valued, but suspected. But

Of all absurd delusions the delusion that culture can be won by the grammatical and philological study of Latin and Greek is the absurdest.

THE INDISPENSABLE MINIMUM.

Mr. Benson's criticism is by no means lacking in constructive qualities. He says :—

The public schools ought to keep in sight a hard and solid core of utilitarian education. They ought to see that every boy who leaves a public school writes a good legible hand, can spell satisfactorily, can express himself clearly in English, can read French easily and write simple French correctly, can calculate in arithmetic rapidly and accurately, and has a general outline knowledge of European history, modern geography, and popular science. A boy who had these accomplishments would be in a position to earn his living, and it would not require anything like all the working hours for the eight or nine years of school life to give him this range of efficiency. I am not saying that the duty of public schools ends there; but it certainly begins there; and

yet the above list of simple requirements is hardly ever attained at all. What is to be deplored is that boys leave the public schools so entirely and contentedly ignorant of the conditions and problems of the modern world.

The average boy of classical education at school and university has, if he enters a commercial career, to learn French and arithmetic, and actually go back to doing copies.

PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN NOT TRAINED TO THINK.

In the university there is an almost cynical neglect of the interests of pass men. Mr. Benson's own experience is that men who have been through the public schools come up to the university without the least training in thought. "They cannot arrange a subject, they cannot express themselves in English." They are not wanting in intellectual curiosity. Mr. Benson's conclusion is that the intellectual faculties have often been simply in abeyance at the public schools. The public schools produce an excellent type of character, wholesome and manly, clean-minded, but not prudish, unaffected, straightforward, sincere, with fine self-possession, sense of duty, generous subordination; but there has been a deplorable waste of energies :—

Boys speak of their masters with respect, of their school with pride, but of their work, constantly and publicly, with contempt and dislike.

CHARACTER GOOD, INTELLECT INFERIOR.

On the other side Mr. Benson frankly admits that in the Appointments Board at Cambridge he finds a rapidly increasing demand on the part of employers for men of the ordinary public school type. These they do not want trained in commercial accomplishments, preferring to teach them those in their own way. What they want is general intelligence and that unique power of dealing with other people without either pretension or servility which the public school undeniably produces. Mr. Benson also quotes statistics from Oxford to prove that the public schools and universities do not produce a crop of wastrels and loafers. Out of 155 men admitted to Wadham College only 22 are described as "uncertain" or "unsettled," at present, and these are chiefly Colonials who have been lost sight of :—

The Englishman is supremely competent to establish excellent relations with his colleagues and inferiors, and to do his work in a trustworthy and mechanical way. Where he fails is in his lack of origination, of grasp, of seeing possibilities.

It is not lack of character, but solely our intellectual inferiority, which has enabled Germans and Americans to beat us in world competition.

"A SHAM, A DELUSION, AND A FRAUD."

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

IN the article entitled "In My Study," which Canon Deane has written for the *Treasury* for ten years now, there are some pertinent remarks about Education in the October number.

PONDERING THE PROBLEM IN SOLITUDE.

Sitting on the shore of a Highland loch in a remote corner of Scotland, where there is no railway within twenty miles and where letters are delivered in the most fitful fashion, he has pondered over this important question. The casual postman had brought him various Education Reports, abounding with statistics, tables, estimates. Altogether our Education system costs us many millions a year, and the result is, he says, a ghastly failure. The authorities publish reams of figures, conferences discuss what Tommy and Mary shall be taught and how they shall be taught it, and new subjects are constantly being added to the syllabus. The test of education, he goes on to say, is its lasting effect upon those who leave school; and the true way of discovering what our expenditure and organisation have done for Tommy and Mary is to examine them, say, when they are twenty-three.

WHAT WE GET FOR OUR MONEY.

The theory of any education worthy the name is that it trains character, makes intelligent citizens, and prepares for earning a livelihood. At twenty-three Tommy may be a healthy and excellent young man, or he may be a wastrel. If the latter, the educational system is largely to blame, says Canon Deane; but if the former, how much of it is due to his early schooling? If he has learnt discipline and *esprit de corps*, it is probably due as much to the Scouts or membership of some other organisation. He is supposed to be a capable citizen and probably he has a vote. To learn the actual reasons guiding him in using the vote is a bewildering experience. At the age of thirteen he probably had a fair knowledge of English history. At twenty-three he has forgotten everything. Finally, his schooling has probably helped him little in the earning of good wages. Look at the collective product of our huge expenditure—for instance, the crowd pouring through the gates to witness a football match. Are we getting value for our money?

The fault of the system is obvious enough. Just when a boy is beginning to learn he leaves school, whereas he ought to remain till he is nineteen. Instead, Tommy, if he is a rustic, does odd jobs about a farm; if he lives in a

town, he runs errands. Mary is generally sent out to do domestic work far beyond her physical strength. The whole system is unsound and bad, and the money spent is almost wasted. Somehow or other the State, if it would train good citizens, ought to make school attendance compulsory to the age of nineteen. It is the business of the State to overcome the economic and other difficulties.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

THE cause of education owes much to religion, and without the abiding influence of spiritual aspiration education is mostly a matter of dust and bones. The problem is never an easy one for the administrator, and in India there is no more thorny question than what should constitute the ideal university, wherein the modern man may acquire efficiency in the things of this world without closing his heart to the potent influences of the past. The subject is dealt with in the broadest spirit of toleration in *East and West*, by Rai Bahadur Lala Baj Nath, who writes under the title, "The Influence of Indian Universities in the East." The present condition of things is aptly summarised:—

The universities are merely examining bodies, composed of a certain number of educationalists and others, and concerning themselves chiefly with testing the progress of learning through examinations. Being more or less Government institutions, with their policy of non-interference in religious matters, they cannot be expected to teach the principles of any particular religion. Their text books both in literature and philosophy may and do provide for the teaching of morality, and in some cases the broad principles of religion also. But beyond this they cannot go. And the result is that, although the Indian mind has been much broadened by their education, and the standard of both public and private morality amongst Indians has become as high as that of any other civilised people, the religious ideal is not yet what it ought to be. The man of education may be a good and estimable man in both public and private life, but he is not as a rule imbued with any deep feeling of religion. The great majority of our men of education are ignorant of those noble ideals of life which were the heritage of our sages of the past.

To correct this a movement has been set on foot to secure the establishment of universities in which the old religious and moral ideals will have their place, but it is exceedingly difficult to put "new wine into old bottles," and all experiments up to the present have, to a large extent, spelled failure.

"ABOVE the principal martial geniuses of the world, Nelson stands out as the only one who led entirely by love instead of ruling through fear." So says Capt. M. Kerr, writing on the Spirit of Nelson in the *Nineteenth Century*.

ABOUT MEN OF LETTERS.

THE MISTAKES OF INGERSOLL.

In the *Forum* for September Mr. E. M. Chapman writes a very temperate review of Robert G. Ingersoll, theologian. He pronounces Ingersoll too much the creature of a half-century which made more discoveries in the realm of natural science than it could digest. His influence was largely that of a rhetorician rather than of a leader and inspirer of men. He was a half-hearted and inconsistent evolutionist, only partly true to the very philosophy which he professed. He had no passion for the past. He fell a willing victim to the promoters of the remarkable mechanistic boom which prevailed about the middle of the nineteenth century. "He was so sure that physics and chemistry accounted for everything that he seemed prepared to excommunicate from the congregation of intelligent men all who did not assent to a physico-chemical theory of the universe, with the men and women in it." He judged the past by its worst rather than by its best. He measured religion by its accidents rather than by its essence. He was totally oblivious to the side of Christian teaching which insists that there is a place in every man's life for reverence and the spirit of teachableness, "an equal call for him to stand upon his feet, a free man, confident in his ability to go forward along paths of service and progress." Ingersoll thus fails to exert lasting influence because he denied the element of purpose in life, and men will not suffer their lives to be put to intellectual confusion in this way.

THE GRIMM CENTENARY.

ONE of the centenaries of the present year is that of the publication of the collection of fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm. In the month of May it was just a hundred years since the first appearance of this classic of children's literature. The *Deutsche Rundschau* for May commemorated the event by a short article, and in the *Book Monthly* of September Julia Chesson tells once more the origin of the famous collection.

We learn how the brothers travelled about the country, taking down from the lips of peasants and women the tales which had been current from generation to generation, with a view to making an authentic record of them as a contribution to the history of mythology, the natural poetry of the people. The first 85 stories appeared in 1812; three years later 70 more tales were ready; and in 1837 the edition dedicated to Bettina von Arnim con-

tained 168 tales, to which were added nine children's legends of Swiss origin. The tales were not slow to win wide popularity, for they appealed to grown-ups as well as to children. Soon translations of them appeared in various European languages, notably in Danish, French, and English, and to-day the "Household Tales" belong not to Germany alone, but to the whole civilised world.

ARNOLD BENNETT.

THE subject of Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe's interview in *London* is the popular novelist of the Five Towns, who lives at Fontainebleau. Arnold Bennett, we are informed, has reduced the profession of literature to a scientifically-conducted business. "He studied 'lines' and 'openings' exactly like a pushing young commercial traveller. He got up early, and sat down to breakfast at eight sharp. He decided what he would do long before he did it. No waiting for 'inspiration.' No dreamy idleness. No false starts. After breakfast, settle down to work; write so much a day."

The interviewer recalls a conversation with the famous author in the days of his apprenticeship. "In a Soho restaurant, where even the cigarettes we smoked were French, he told me one night what he meant to do. He would invent sensation stories—fantasies, he called them—to make money, and also because they amused him. He would compile also a manual for authors. He knew this was wanted. He was constantly asked by literary aspirants for advice through the columns of his paper. His business instinct saw a good opening here. Then, turn and turn about with shilling shockers, he would write novels about the life of the people in the Potteries. Not the work-people who, with magic fingers, make pots upon the wheel, and bake them, and paint them, and glaze them, and send them forth all over the world, to be eaten off and drunk out of and washed in. No; these he did not know, and his art is, before everything else, an art of close intimacy. The middle class he did know, not only how they lived, but what they thought. He would take the men and women of one district, a district which most of us think of as grey, monotonous, depressing, and would show that life had its vivid moments, its ecstasies, its humours, there as everywhere else. What Zola did for Paris, Thomas Hardy for Wessex, Trollope for Barchester, Jane Austen for the comfortable classes—rural England during the early nineteenth century—Arnold Bennett resolved to do for the Five Towns."

ART AND MUSIC.

MUSIC AND PAINTING IN ASSOCIATION.

THE *Windsor Magazine* for September has an article, by Mr. Austin Chester, on Music in Picture.

PICTURES INSPIRED BY MUSIC.

According to Pater, all art constantly aspires towards the condition of music, and if that is true, adds Mr. Chester, the painter's art may well be at its highest when it is treating of musical matter. How many beautiful pictures would have been lost to the world had there not been close association between music and painting! Some depend entirely on music for their inspiration—for instance, Terburg's "The Guitar Lesson." Much of the beauty of Lippo Lippi's "Adoration of the Magi" is due to the mounted heralds blowing trumpets. One of Lord Leighton's important pictures is "The Triumph of Music," and his "Orpheus and Eurydice" also owes its inspiration to music. A fine work by Watts is "Hope"—a symbolic figure sitting on a globe with a broken lyre in her hand, from which she strives to get all the music possible out of the one remaining string. In "The Music-Master" Jan Steen has introduced the harpsichord, an instrument which Sir William Quiller Orchardson has also used with decorative effect.

BIBLICAL SCENES.

The alliance between music and painting was probably brought about by the instrumentality of religion, and we can no more, says the writer, exclude religion from art without art's suffering than we can sever painting from music. The three, he finds, are inseparable. In the many pictures of Old Testament scenes artists have rightly introduced the trumpet in processions and at feasts. In her triumphal song Miriam took a timbrel in her hand and the women followed her with timbrels and dances. Mr. William Gale is a painter of "The Song of Miriam," and many artists have given us pictures of David playing before Saul. Another picture inspired by the Bible narrative is Mr. Arthur Hacker's "By the Rivers of Babylon," and the same subject has been treated by Mr. William Etty.

MODERN SUBJECTS.

Among modern subjects may be cited "Andante Espressivo," by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, and "The Violinist," by Mr. John Pettie. In Albert Moore's "The Quartette" one of the instruments represented is the viol, a modified form of lute, but the performers are all playing on modern stringed instruments.

Harps and organs, ancient and modern, appear in many pictures. Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Harmony," in which an organ figure, is one of the subjects reproduced in the article. Among the pictures of the modern piano may be mentioned "The Moonlight Sonata," by Ernest Oppler, Sir W. Q. Orchardson's "Her Mother's Voice," and many others, not forgetting Whistler's famous picture. Then there are the pictures of Shakespeare's songs, which are to be dealt with in a future article. Altogether, the subject is a vast one, including as it does representations of all musical instruments, ancient and modern, separately or in groups, pictures of fanciful instruments, dancing and singing with musical accompaniment, pictures of angels, who are mostly represented playing on musical instruments, etc., etc., besides the many pictures in which composers and musicians appear.

THE DELLA ROBBIA FAMILY.

CONTINUING his interesting study of the art of the Della Robbia family in the September number of the *Architectural Review*, Mr. J. Edgcumbe Staley deals with Andrea and Giovanni, nephew and grand-nephew of Luca Della Robbia.

Andrea Della Robbia (1435-1525) was the eldest son of Luca's elder brother Marco. He served a long apprenticeship with his uncle, learning his uncle's methods and not a few of his secrets. His works, says the writer, show how he grafted upon his uncle's simple and devotional manner the attributes of exuberant life and passion. The keynote of his work is human sympathy. Andrea was no mere imitator of his uncle, but constantly struck out new lines. A distinctive feature of his work is the halo, which Luca used sparingly. His patron saint being St. Francis of Assisi, it was fitting he should display his finest talents in the saint's honour. His best things, therefore, are to be seen upon the Sasso della Verna, the scene of the saint's reception of the stigmata. His masterpiece, "The Crucifixion," is the altarpiece in the Chapel of the Stigmata at La Verna. Of his detached compositions the statue of St. Francis is stated to be the most appealing. The work was executed in Andrea's studio at Florence, and was then carried piece by piece up the mountain fastnesses. Of his seven sons, Giovanni alone remained under the parental roof, and carried on the work of his father. His earliest reliefs were "Nativities." He excelled in plastic portraiture. Two of his brothers also carried on the Della Robbia art.

A PROUD MUSICAL RECORD.

THE *Monthly Musical Record*, in its September number, states that it was born in January, 1871, and that the August issue was No. 500.* It is a proud record for a paper devoted entirely to music, and it is attributed, in part, to the increasing interest taken by lovers of music in matters concerning the art, and to the fact that the magazine has kept pace with the times. For many years after the magazine was founded there was continued opposition to Wagner's music in England, but Professor Prout, the first editor of the *Record*, and Professor Niecks, still a contributor, were among the first to recognise the importance of the new art. Schumann, too, met with much opposition, but the *Record* fought on behalf of this prominent champion of the romantic school. Later on the same thing happened with Brahms, and again the *Record* espoused the cause of a composer whose fame is now assured. From the beginning the *Record* has also encouraged British composers and British music. Besides the notices of new works, new books, concerts, etc., the magazine publishes technical and historical articles, and an excellent feature is the foreign correspondence, which chronicles the leading musical events of Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and America.

HARROW SCHOOL-SONGS.

Of what use is it that every boy who goes to Harrow learns some fifty songs, written in praise of himself and his surroundings? asks "G. E. W.," who contributes an article on Harrow School-Songs to the October number of the *Arena*.

AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS.

If the school-songs do nothing else they at least, replies the writer, inspire a boy with a pride in his school, and in after life keep alive memories "of the great days in the distance enchanted. The Harrow songs, he says, are unrivalled, both in quality and in quantity. Besides her National Anthem, "Forty Years On," Harrow has fifty-five other songs of high merit and known by heart by every boy long before he leaves school. The Harrow Song-Book contains the songs of eleven writers and three composers. The first and largest part gives the songs with music by John Farmer, composed between 1863 and 1885; the second those by Eaton Fanning between 1885 and 1901; and the third the compositions of Dr. Percy Buck since 1901. These composers have been the music instructors at Harrow since 1864. The most names of the authors has been Mr. Bowen ("E. B."), whose contributions number

twenty-nine. Other contributors include E. W. Howson, C. J. Maltby, the Rev. James Robertson, etc.

"FORTY YEARS ON."

The last and most famous of the Harrow songs is "Forty Years On," the combined work of Mr. Bowen and John Farmer. Written in 1872, it is now almost a national possession, for it is known in many another school in Britain. The third verse is the Old Boys' verse, and at terminal concerts they sing alone of "the great days in the distance enchanted." The first and the last verses run:—

Forty years on, when afar and asunder,
Parted are those who are singing to day,
When you look back, and forgetfully wonder
What you were like in your work and your play;
Then, it may be, there will often come o'er you
Glimpses of notes, like the catch of a song—
Visions of boyhood shall float them before you,
Echoes of dreamland shall bear them along

Forty years on, growing older and older,
Shorter in wind, as in memory long,
Feeble of foot, and rheumatic of shoulder,
What will it help you that once you were strong?
God give us brises to guard or beleaguer,
Games to play out, whether earnest or fun,
Fights for the fearless and goals for the eager,
Twenty and thirty and forty years on!

ABUSE OF THE PROGRAMME.

THE second number of the *Music Review* (12, Noel Street, Soho), a quarterly edited by Mr. R. Stuart Welch, opens with an article on "Music and the Programme."

The writer, Mr. John Henderson, points out the present tendency towards realism in musical expression. The public demands a story, and the composer, working for a living, endeavours to please the public. What does the music represent? What is it about? Such questions are constantly asked, and must, it seems, be as often answered before an audience can appreciate fine music. No musician will despise the help obtained from an analytical explanation of the structure of a work, but we ought to rid ourselves of the habit of affixing labels to musical compositions. Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata and Tchaikowsky's "Pathetic" Symphony are cited as instances. Programme writers are exhorted to have a care lest the music of the future be hampered by their endeavours in the present. Those who educate the public are asked to remember that the greatest music is what we call absolute music. They should use their words rather to teach that such music must be its own explanation, and that to attempt to find a hidden plot is to attempt to discover the scent of the rose by tearing away the petals.

RHYTHMICAL MUSICAL GYMNASTICS.

IN the current number of the *German Arena*, the first part of a new volume, there is a short article on the new Jaques-Dalcroze Training School for Rhythmical Gymnastics at Hellerau, near Dresden. There is also an article on the same subject in the *Musical Times* for September.

THE DALCROZE SCHOOL.

One writer describes the school, with its festival buildings, as the Bayreuth of Dancing, but it is not, and does not profess to be, a school of dancing. Designed by Herr Heinrich Tessinow, with the assistance of Herr Alexander von Salzmann, the painter, the festival hall, in its clear, simple proportions, does not pretend to be anything but an enclosed space. The lighting of the stage and the auditorium has been most ingeniously arranged, producing a result of ideal simplicity. It is an evenly distributed, not directly visible, and absolutely shadeless light, which can be increased and decreased at will. The border between the stage and the audience is occupied by the space for an orchestra of sixty performers. There is no stage curtain.

INTERESTING RESULTS.

Rhythmically regulated movement, says M. Jaques-Dalcroze, is in itself an element of joy. At the end of June the school held its first annual festival, and gave interesting demonstrations of rhythmical gymnastics in simple and highly applied forms. After simple exercises, graceful dances, and march-like movements, the students proceeded to give interpretations of emotions, such as joy, brightness, pain, sadness, etc., but the climax was reached by movements associated with the performance of a Prelude by Bach, a three-part fugue, which was beautifully represented by twelve girls and six youths. Bach's Invention in G minor and the Prelude and Fugue E minor by Mendelssohn were also represented. Magnificent also seems to have been the musical and plastic presentment of the first part of Act II. of Glück's "Orfeo," with its choruses and dances of the Furies. M. Jaques-Dalcroze, who had himself composed several items, was the recipient of enthusiastic ovations as the importance of his idea and work for the musical education of the individual was demonstrated; for the exercises are intended largely as a preliminary to the study of music, being designed to impart the instinct of time and measure and the sense of rhythm.

In connection with the recent Festival an in-

teresting handbook was published, describing the buildings and setting forth the aims of the institution. A hostel for students is part of the scheme. M. Emile Jaques-Dalcroze is a well-known Swiss composer, and at the time of his invention of the system he was a professor at the Geneva Conservatoire. It was a great disappointment that he did not come to England in the spring, as was anticipated, to give demonstrations of his interesting method.

THE WAR SONG.

THE *October Pall Mall* contains a finely illustrated paper on war-songs and their singers. T. H. Manners-Howe, the author, says the war-song, or battle-hymn, whatever the form of its expression, is essentially sentiment in its most dynamic form, and we should be as foolish to ignore its importance as to refuse to recognise one of the laws of nature. A British general officer has told how, during the Franco-German War, he heard the whole of the German infantry, when lying under the fire of the French batteries, burst forth into that most pathetic of war-songs, "Der gute Kamarad." It sustained them under the most arduous test to which infantry can be put, and carried them on to eventual success. In spite of the attempt of the Naval and Military Musical Union, the popularising of a better class of song among our fighting men has proved a failure. Tommy and Jack are hymn singers. The author draws a vivid picture of Sunday evening service on a battleship one stormy night:—

As the strong voices of the seamen were lifted in the familiar strains of the old hymn,

"Hark, hark, my soul, angelic songs are swelling

O'er earth's green fields and ocean's wave-beat shore," it was not the ship's harmonium which proved the real accompaniment. There was a mightier music abroad in the deep diapason of the elements, in the roar of the gale, and the backward surge of the great seas as they vainly pounded the steel sides of the warship. And through this Atlantic accompaniment of winds and waves the men sang on, as though stimulated to competing heartiness.

"Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing,

The voice of Jesus sounds o'er land and sea."

As the great ship drove onwards through the gathering shadows of that Sunday evening there were many for whom the familiar poetry of the words in this strange and dramatic setting were invested with an unwonted meaning and reality.

MR. GLADSTONE used to tell how an English lady, a friend of his, chartering a cab for the day in Dublin, said to the driver, "You won't mind if I take you for the day?" "Is it me mind, me lady?" was his gallant reply. "Sure, I wouldn't mind if ye tuk me for life!"—Mrs. E. Lyttelton in the *Nineteenth Century*.

JULES MASSENET.

THERE are two appreciations of Jules Massenet, the French operatic composer, who died a few weeks ago, in the magazines for September.

SPOILT BY SUCCESS.

M. Calvocoressi, who writes in the *Musical Times*, says that the career of Massenet, who was born in 1842, may be described as an almost uninterrupted series of successes. His first ambitious work, however, was an absolute failure. This was an *opéra-comique* entitled "Don César de Bazan" (1872). Other failures there were, but they seem to have passed unperceived under the favour of his radiant triumphs. Among the more memorable successes, "Manon," "Werther," and "Thaïs" are named. Altogether, Massenet has composed twenty-four operatic works, incidental music for several plays, pianoforte pieces, songs, choral works, oratorios, and some church music. According to the French critic, the author of this article, Massenet's chief idiosyncrasy was an overwhelming desire to court success. Consequently, when he found his music proved effective and became popular, he carefully avoided changing his manner, and finally sank into sheer mannerism. The marvel is that so gifted a musician should have succeeded so well in throwing away his gifts. Success seems to have spoiled him. The earnest ideals, the thirst for progress, remained unknown to him. He wrote for his time, and his time repaid his labours well. His "Don Quichotte" (1910) was heard at the London Opera House in the spring of the present year.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

Writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. A. Beaumont gives us a picture of Massenet's early struggles. As the composer himself said, he began his artistic career with great enthusiasm, but soon discovered that it was not sufficient to have won the Grand Prix de Rome. Success was slow in coming, but in spite of apparent failure he continued to compose, and, as he says, he had no more reason to be ashamed of his inspirations than of having played the kettledrum at the Théâtre Lyrique in his early days, and of having played that very instrument in the orchestra on the night of the first production of Gounod's "Faust." The opera "Manon" (1884) was a tremendous success. It was followed in 1885 by "Le Cid," in which Jean and Edouard de Reszke made their débuts. The most famous vocalists have interpreted his works. Besides the brothers de

Reszke, Pauline Viardot, Emma Nevada, Sybil Sanderson, Emma Calvé, Mary Garden, Lasalle, Van Dyck, and many others may be named. Massenet never attended the first performance of any of his works.

WHISTLER AND HIS ART.

A WRITER in the *Connoisseur* for September draws attention to the exhibition of Whistler's works at the Tate Gallery.

SYMPHONIES IN WHITE

Any one of the examples of Whistler's art shown would, he says, be a welcome addition to the permanent collection, for Whistler is most inadequately represented in the Gallery. Among the works included in the exhibition is the picture "At the Piano" (1859), which the *Athenæum* stigmatised as being marked by "a recklessly bold manner and sketchiness of the wildest and roughest kind." Judged by the standard of to-day, the writer says it is highly finished. But it is not Whistler's greatest picture, though no other example, perhaps, suggests so completely the range of his powers. Another picture is that known as "The Little White Girl" (Symphony in White, No. 2), painted in 1864. As a merely technical achievement this picture, we are told, can hold its own with any of the permanent works in the Tate Gallery. A third picture, "The Two Little White Girls" (Symphony in White, No. 3), is dated 1867. It is said to be less spontaneous than the picture previously named, but the draperies are described as marvels of soft purity.

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTERPIECE."

The portrait of Miss Alexander (1872) makes up a quartette of pictures which are "the way-marks of the artist's progress." This last picture is considered the most exquisite bloom of Whistler's art. Not only is it perfect in its way, it is the most perfect picture of its kind in the world. Nominally a portrait, actually it is a superb piece of harmonic decoration, a patterned arrangement of line and colour, of which Miss Alexander's figure forms the principal portion. In this sense it is, in the writer's opinion, the world's greatest masterpiece. If the picture ever comes into the market, he thinks it should be secured for the nation at almost any cost. Indeed, he goes so far as to say one would rather have it than half-a-dozen canvases for which large sums have been paid.

THE MUSIC OF CHINA

AN article on the "Chinese and Their Music," by A. Corbett-Smith, appears in the September issue of the *Musical Times*.

In accord with Chinese traditions, the first authentic record of the existence of Chinese music is an account of its destruction. We learn that the Emperor Tsin Chi Hwangti (about 200 B.C.) decreed that Chinese history should begin with his own reign, and that he caused all previous historical and other literature to be destroyed. Thus perished the ancient music of China. Nevertheless the writer thinks it is safe to assert that music, singing, and dancing were in constant demand for ritual and festival in China from the earliest times. In more modern times, however, the practice of music has fallen into disrepute, and the strenuous efforts which have been made to revive it have met with small measure of success. Yet poetry and music are indissolubly united in the Chinese mind even to-day. Confucius, some 2,500 years ago, made a journey through the Empire, collecting and writing down national songs, and his collection is one of the treasures of Chinese literature. All the ballads are in rhyme. Three stanzas of a poem are quoted, but the writer is unable to trace any music to it.

PIONEERS IN "PROGRAMME" MUSIC.

At the present time the practice of music in China is considered rather contemptible than otherwise. It plays an important part in festivals and at funerals, but the professional musicians belong to the lowest class of society. The incidental music used in the drama is of particular interest, though it is stated to be more maligned by foreigners than any other form of the art. In the domestic drama an orchestra of flutes, strings, drums, and gongs is used; in martial and historical drama a similar orchestra is used, but without the woodwind. The character of the music and the changes of tempo, etc., enable the audience to tell what action to expect on the stage. It is thus possible to foresee whether the general and his army are going to be victorious or not, or whether the village Romeo will be happily united to the maiden of his choice. Thus the Chinese, it is pointed out, were the pioneers in "programme" music. Chinese music, as it still exists, remains, like the Chinese mind and character, incomprehensible to the foreigner. The orchestra plays almost entirely in unison, but, as the instruments are not constructed with exact precision, the result is generally discordant in character. The social reform which is now spreading in China is at last beginning to

extend to music also, and a few months ago the writer was present at a concert given by Chinese lady students, the programme of which was almost entirely Western. Even gramophones and piano-players have found their way into China.

PLUMBAGOS.

WHAT are plumbagos? In the September issue of the *Connoisseur* Mr. Weymer Mills explains that they are miniatures in lead pencil, a style of portraiture which, it is now being conceded, had its great masters.

The great plumbago period dates from the commencement of the Commonwealth to the accession of Queen Anne, reaching its zenith during the early years of the reign of Charles II. David Loggan and William Faithorne were the first of the seventeenth century plumbago artists. Loggan was to the lead pencil what Van Dyck was to the brush, while Faithorne's portraits, asserts Mr. Mills, are more like shadows of Lely. One of the finest Loggans in existence is a portrait of Cardinal Mazarin, done in 1659. Paton was another great plumbago artist of this period; Bellamy did Cromwell in 1659; Thomas Forster's "Duke and Duchess of Marlborough" reposes at the South Kensington Museum; and Bernard Lewis (the second) portrayed Bonnie Prince Charlie and Peg Woffington. In Georgian days we find Zincke, the Richardsons, and others. Many of these artists were also engravers. A portrait of Nathaniel Lee, by Faithorne, is estimated as worth its weight in precious stones. Later portraits include one of Washington Irving, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and one of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself.

IO TRIUMPHE!

BLISS CARMAN contributes an inspiring song, "Triumphalis," to the *Atlantic Monthly*, from which we quote the first and last stanzas:—

Soul, art thou sad again,
With the old sadness?
Thou shalt be glad again
With a new gladness,
When April sun and rain
Mount to the teeming brain
With the earth madness.

Thou shalt grow strong again,
Confident, tender,—
Battle with wrong again,
Be truth's defender,—
Of the immortal train
Born to attempt, attain,
Never parting.

SPORT AND HUMOUR.

GAME-PLAYING IN CHURCH.

MR. G. R. S. MEAD, the editor of *The Quest*, contributes a notable article on "Ceremonial Game-playing and Dancing in Mediæval Churches." To modern minds, any mixture of realism and religion is undesirable, but our forebears were very human and more imaginative than the present sedate generation—hence their adoption of many picturesque observances which, unfortunately, are now things of the past. One of the best known ecclesiastical games is that of Pelota, which is thus described:—

The canon who had been most recently received stood ready, holding his ball (*pelotte*) in front of his chest, in the nave of St. Stephen's, about one or two of the clock in the afternoon. He then presented it formally to the dean, or to the senior dignitary present, who put what is termed the poke of his amice over his head in order to manipulate the ball with greater ease. When the dean had ceremoniously taken over the ball, he supported it, as the canon had done, on his breast with his left arm. And thereupon he immediately caught hold of one of the canons by the hand and began a dance, which was followed by the dancing of the other canons in a circle or in another mode. Then the sequence "Praises to the Paschal Victim" was chanted, accompanied by the organ, in order to make the singing more regular and more in time with the dance-movement. The organ was within hearing of the actors or executants, as they played their parts at a place in the nave where, prior to 1690, was to be seen a kind of labyrinth, in the form of several interlaced circles, as is still the case in the cathedral of Sens. But the finest part of the proceedings was the "circulation" of the ball, that is to say the passing of it from the leader of the company to the several players, and re-passing of it back by them to the president, who was probably in the middle of the ring clad in all his distinctive vestments and ornaments.

Mr. Mead also describes at length the ritual of "The Whipping of Alleluia," "The Pericula of Naples," etc., and gives many references and authorities which tend to show that these cases were by no means isolated or due to peculiar or local conditions.

Many investigators hold that these ceremonies were in a large measure survivals of old folk customs and adaptations from pre-Christian religions, but Mr. Mead thinks that these games "should have their heredity traced to a tradition within the Church, and that, too, from early times." The probabilities are strongly in favour of the former theory, although altered to meet the exigencies of primitive Christian ritual.

THE SPORTSMAN AS PRESERVER.

The sportsman has been terribly maligned, and many who have repeated the "let's kill something" anecdote, as representing the ideal

of the English shooting-man, should, by way of repentance, read "The Debt of the Naturalist to the Sportsman" in this month's *Baily's Magazine*. The writer does not trouble to defend the particular pains and penalties inflicted on the lesser creature, but views the hunter as the presiding genius to whom nature herself is somewhat indebted. Thus fish, rats, and frogs would have a poor time were it not for the kindly interference of the sportsman; and as for birds, well, these simply couldn't exist without the fostering care of the man with the gun. We give the author's argument for what it is worth:—

There is no doubt that the occurrence of some rare birds in the Midland counties is to be attributed to the hold which foxhunting has on the country.

There are fewer gamekeepers and gardeners here than elsewhere, the coverts are kept for the foxes, and in the spring-time while the vixen is laying up her cubs the birds are nesting in undisturbed quiet in the thick hedges and trees of the fox coverts.

Then where foxes are other vermin, stoats, rats, and weasels are kept in check, and these are terrible foes to the nestlings. Altogether the fox is a most useful friend to the naturalist. A really well-managed fox covert is the best of sanctuaries for wild life.

The general conclusion we must come to is that sport in general is one of the best allies the naturalist has, and could we imagine an England without sport, we might have a land as birdless and songless as Italy and parts of France are to-day.

THE ORIGIN OF BILLIARDS.

IN *Windsor* for October, Frederic Adye describes the evolution and progress of the game of billiards. He says, though probably not so old as chess, billiards is certainly a game of great antiquity. Its derivation is said to be from *bal* and *yard*, a stick. It is in no way akin to cricket, but certainly to croquet. An old print of 1710 represents a game of billiards with the ball being driven through arches standing on the bed of the table. Carr and Kentfield appear to have been the earliest claimants of championship honours. The first-named flourished about 1825. Carr achieved his reputation by means of the side twist. The magic of this was attributed to the chalk that he used, and he made quite a good thing by grinding up some fine chalk and retailing it in pill-boxes at 2s. 6d. a-piece. Kentfield lived until 1873, and remained champion unbeaten till his star paled before that of John Roberts, the elder. Kentfield made great use of the spot stroke. His highest all-round break was 196. The improvement in amateur play is said to have been great. Once there was but one amateur in the entire country credited with a 100 break. Now double

that number has more than once been achieved in the amateur championship.

Mr. Melbourne Inman, champion of English billiards, contributes his say on the modern game. He says we have reached such a high state of efficiency at the present time, that to him the future seems to rest with the individual player himself, his precision of striking, and consistency of form, *plus* the various scoring systems. The first place in scientific billiards, he says, was taken by a French officer, one of the survivors of Napoleon's Grande Armée, Capitaine Mingaud. While in captivity in Paris he conceived the idea of dispensing with the mace and using the leather-tipped stick now known as a cue. The father of modern billiards is John Roberts. He lifted the billiard table from amongst unpleasant surroundings and showed it to be the medium of scientific recreation.

REMINISCENCES OF A COLONIAL JUDGE.

In the September number of the *Canadian Magazine* Mr. D. W. Prowse gives the reminiscences of a garrulous old man, of "dear, delightful days of Arcadian simplicity, when port wine was a shilling a bottle, and we had no debt." His has been an unusually varied career. As a young fellow he was a lawyer, estate agent, representative of a great English fire insurance office, and member of the Legislature. Later in life his multitude of offices were worthy of Gilbertian comic opera. He was district judge, police magistrate, chairman of Quarter Sessions, chairman of the Board of Health, and inspector, with full control of the police. One morning he found himself admiral of the Bait Squadron and called upon to take command and fight the French fishermen. When nominated for judge in 1865 he had two opponents. Unfortunately for themselves, these individuals were overcome by lavish hospitality, and at the moment when the nominations had to be handed in found themselves on the steamer one hundred miles to leeward of the district. From his rich store of anecdotes regarding wrecking, robbery, and forgery, I select the following, which tells how a cross-hackling judge was forced to laugh by an Irish inspector's wit. A man had been caught setting fire to his house. It was a clear case of arson. At the trial the judge cross-examined the inspector very severely:—

"You arrested the prisoner?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Was he very much frightened?"

"Terribly scared, my lord."

"You searched the prisoner—what did you find, sir?"

"I found, my lord, the 'Key of Heaven' (a Catholic prayer-book) in one pocket and his insurance policy in the other. He was prepared for both worlds, my lord."

MISSIONARIES AS MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

THE arrest of a number of Christians, charged with conspiring against the life of the Governor-General of Korea, is still "wropt in mystery." The *Oriental Review* contains an article by Bishop Harris, in which he says the kindest things about everyone concerned, and especially eulogises the paternal toleration of the Japanese Government in all matters of religion, and the missionaries work hand-in-hand with the authorities. He says:—

The naming of so many leading missionaries in Korea as being implicated in the conspiracy against the life of the Governor-General is not to be taken in the sense that the Government is seeking to discredit them. After the conclusion of the trial, I am confident that it will appear that the authorities have not for a moment regarded the missionaries as being connected with this scheme of murder, but as pursuing a directly opposite course.

To arrest and imprison one's friends is certainly Gilbertian, but we hope with the good Bishop that the incident will end happily for everyone concerned.

"BULLS IN THE AIR."

MRS. E. LYTTELTON, describing in the *Nineteenth Century* the humours of Irish servants, turns in a drove of Irish "bulls." She says:—

I believe it is commonly supposed that no Irish man or woman ever opens his mouth without letting fall some pearl of price in the shape of a "bull" or other unconscious witticism. This is perhaps a slight exaggeration, but one does now and again come across a genuine specimen. I once had the good fortune to overhear one myself. Two working men were walking close behind me in Stephen's Green, and one said to the other, "I never seen sich times! What wid the cowlid, an' what wid wan thing an' another, there's people dyin' now that niver died befover." Bulls are certainly in the very air one breathes in Ireland, and that among all classes. A friend once explained to me how that "my mother was the only one of my aunts who was ever married." She could see nothing amiss with the sentence, and was decidedly annoyed at the smiles which greeted it. (But, after all, as a "bull" was it any worse than Milton's "fairest of her daughters Eve," or the remark of Thucydides that the Peloponnesian War was the greatest of those that had gone before?) My husband was one day trying to find a place in the electric tramway from Portrush to the golf course, but was told by the conductor, "Sure, there's no seats here, barrin' ye'd stand."

The Reviews Reviewed.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Legge's article on the late King, the first of fifteen papers on very diverse subjects, which makes the *Fortnightly* excellent reading. Mr. Arthur A. Baumann writes on "The Opportunity of the Unionists"; we are glad to find one at least who can clear his own mind of cant. He says straightly:—

It is no use deceiving ourselves about the Midlothian election. Self-deception has been the bane of the Conservative party. The victory of Major Hope was not certainly a triumph for Tariff Reform. The successful candidate must be accepted as the best witness on the cause of his own success. Major Hope has declared that he did not win on Tariff Reform; though he does not dwell, naturally, on the fact that he explicitly assured the electors that Tariff Reform was *not* the issue. Neither was the election an emphatic condemnation of the Home Rule Bill, for the increase in the Unionist vote was very small, a little over 5 per cent. The election was an unmistakable protest against the Insurance Act.

"Politicus" is moved to discuss "The Unionist Land Policy" in an entirely partisan spirit, for he must know the value of such statements as these:—

Striving to tax the landlords out of their land, merely in order to gain votes in the towns, the Liberal politicians are taxing the British farmers out of their farms and homes, driving many of them across the ocean, and increasing the general flight from the country. Liberal policy, which during sixty years has done all the injury it could to our agriculture, threatens to make its ruin irretrievable.

Mr. Perceval Landon contributes an interesting survey of the affairs of "Tibet, China, and India," and Mr. Charles Boyd writes encouragingly on "The New Day in Rhodesia."

In contrast to these affairs of men we are introduced anew in "The Insects' Homes" to the miniature world discovered by Fabre. The reviewer is Maurice Maeterlinck, who writes charmingly of the heroes, monsters, and intellectuals of the insect world. Here is an absorbing picture of Lilliputian nuptials:—

All said, the marriage customs are dreadful, and, contrary to what happens in every other world, here it is the female of the pair that stands for strength and intelligence and also for cruelty, and tyranny, which appear to be their inevitable consequence. Almost every wedding ends in the violent and immediate death of the husband. Often the bride begins by eating a certain number of suitors. The archetype of these fantastic unions could be supplied by the Languedocian Scorpions, who, as we know, carry lobster-claws and a long tail supplied with a sting the prick of which is extremely dangerous. They have a pastime to the festival in the shape of a sentimental stroll, claw in claw; then, motionless, with fingers stiff gripped, they contemplate each other blissfully, interminably, and the odd night pairs over their ecstasy, while they remain face to face, petrified with admiration.

Next, the foreheads come together and touch; the mouths—if we can give the name of mouth to the monstrous orifice that opens between the claws—are joined in a sort of kiss; after which the union is accomplished, the male is transfixed with a mortal sting and the terrible spouse crunches and gobbles him up with gusto.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE feature of the month's chronicle is that the editor has arrived at the conclusion that the German Emperor really wants peace, and at Baltic Port has recognised the value of the Triple Entente for the maintenance of the balance of power. The Triple Alliance is, indeed, Mr. Maxde recognises, grateful to the Triple Entente for saving them from the fire-eaters at Berlin and their head, the German Crown Prince. This from the *National*, in place of the usual panic-screach, is quite refreshing.

Mr. W. R. Lawson tells the story of the Marconi Company from his point of view. The company, he says, was about to die a natural death, when it secured as managing director in 1909 Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, brother of Sir Rufus Isaacs and now Cabinet Minister. Then the company made an advantageous bargain with the Post Office. Again this year a much more advantageous arrangement has been made for the company with the Postmaster-General. The result has been success for the company at the expense of the taxpayer and the public. A committee of inquiry is proposed, and the writer looks forward to its examination of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General—who "have figured more or less in this suspicious episode."

Mr. Borden's opportunity, according to "Imperialist," is to insist as a condition of Canada's helping the British Navy, "without a supplementary British programme, no Canadian programme."

Mr. Maurice Low says that there is no hope of the Senate ratifying an appeal to The Hague on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He reports that there has been little evidence of rancour towards Great Britain in the American Press. The old days of twisting the lion's tail have gone.

Mr. E. B. Mitford adjures Liberalism to renounce its un-Imperial, if not anti-Imperial, tendency, and to embrace Imperialism, otherwise it will be crushed between the Imperialism it affects to despise and the Socialism which it dreads.

Mr. W. J. Courthope declares that the House of Commons has usurped all the attributes of

sovereignty, so that the Cabinet and not the monarchy is now the despot and the Ministers composing the Cabinet are irresponsible. But, as the Crown and not the House of Commons is the centre of the Empire, the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility must receive a new interpretation.

Mrs. Frederic Harrison, after repeating some outworn arguments against woman suffrage, suggests that there should be constructed a sort of standing committee of women known for their efficiency as inspectors, examiners, etc., with some dozen other women chosen from outside, to act as a bureau of information to receive complaints and collect evidence and serve as a purely honorary body of a consultative character on questions which concern women and children.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE October number contains a wide range of interest and variety.

Mr. Herbert Samuel writes on Federal Government, and hopes that such elements of federalism as may suit the case will be brought in to correct the present over-centralisation of the government of the United Kingdom and under-centralisation of the government of the Empire.

A FREE ANGLO-AMERICAN CANAL.

Of the Panama difficulty Mr. J. Ellis Barker obligingly suggests the solution. Great Britain should guarantee the position of the United States at Panama, and the United States need no longer fear the canal being attacked. The Panama Canal should be freed from dues in the same way in which the Danish Sound dues were abolished. The extension of the Panama tolls should be secured by the payment of a lump sum, capitalising the average income to be derived from the canal. In this Great Britain might take the initiative.

THE COMING DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA.

Dr. Dillon prophesies the dismemberment of China within the next twelve, or even six, months. He says:—

Inner and Outer Mongolia have severed their connection with China. Tibet has followed their example. Russia finds a document which proves Mongolia's right to secede. Great Britain refuses to recognise the world's "youngest and greatest Republic" unless the Republic formally undertakes to respect the virtual independence of Tibet. St. Petersburg and Tokio accord to the Mongolian rebels the rights of belligerents. The Tsar's Government sends military instructors to Mongolia and tells China that she may not exercise a vestige of real sovereignty over that rebellious people. And the three "friendly" Powers are now turning the 1,546,000 square miles of China proper into a vast *Pale of Settlement* in

which 380 millions are to be cooped up henceforth, forbidden to settle not only abroad but even on the 2,744,000 square miles beyond the Wall which the Republic has just proclaimed "integral parts of China."

ARE THE IRISH UNFIT FOR HOME RULE?

Mr. S. de Vere, writing from Limerick on the social aspects of Home Rule, declares that the Irishman, individually and collectively, is his own worst enemy. He illustrates this position by himself blackening the Celtic nature for its contempt of law and order, its mistrust of fellow-countrymen, dishonesty and corruption. Ireland, therefore, is unfit for Home Rule.

HOW TO END ANGOLA SLAVERY.

Mr. William Cadbury and Mr. E. D. Morel suggest that this country, as guarantor of the Portuguese African domain, should despatch a special commission to Angola and the Islands to investigate the deplorable conditions of the slave traffic prevailing there. If it should be found that Portugal cannot govern her vast dependencies in West Africa humanely, we should do everything to forward the transfer by friendly agreement of such territories or parts of them to other Powers who will administer them rightly.

TO HELP THE WOMAN BEHIND THE PURDĀ.

Captain Charles Rolleston pleads for the extension of the system of lady advocates to protect women behind the purdā in India from being wrongfully deprived of their property, and also for the Government encouragement of lady doctors to save them from the brutalities and worse of their present treatment in sickness.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Rev. A. H. T. Clarke, writing on the conflict of religion and science, calmly announces that the study of the geological record has killed evolution. S. M. Mitra undertakes to prove the presence of Christianity in Hinduism by finding parallels to the Beatitudes and to the Ten Commandments in the ancient scriptures of India. Mr. Sydney Brooks shows how the New York police and magistracy are under the control of the politicians, who have organised in their service the criminals and desperadoes imported from all parts of the world. Mrs. Hall reproduces the notes of an interview with Napoleon at St. Helena in 1817, in which Captain Hall learned from the illustrious captive that his father, who was at school with him at Brienne, was the first Englishman he ever saw. Mr. C. E. Stewart reproduces in facsimile a most interesting statement of accounts by a visitor to London in the year 1651. With that as clue the writer gives a very vivid picture of the capital in long-gone times.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary* for October is a good all-round number. Several articles have been separately noticed.

DR. DILLON ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Dillon thinks that M. Sazonoff's visit will be largely concerned with the Persian problem, and suggests that Sad-ud-Dowleh might be the strong man which both Powers would find it wise to appoint. He deals faithfully with the scandal of "the Yankee Panama," and says if the Panama Canal Act remains on the statute book of the United States, international covenants with Washington will have lost all binding force. It will shake all faith in arbitration and treaties, and will make one feel that huge armaments are the only trustworthy guarantees of territorial integrity and of peace. Morocco he describes as a heavy drag on France, who mistakenly conceived it as another Algiers. To reduce to order tribe after tribe piecemeal will involve a huge army of occupation. Italy, Dr. Dillon thinks, will certainly renew her membership of the Triple Alliance.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR OF THE ANTI-HOMERULLER

Mr. Ashton Hilliers describes Ireland on the eve of Home Rule. He does not spare the ludicrous inconsistencies of the Irish opponents to Home Rule. He says —

There you have them—the relics, the leavings of what was once a dominant aristocracy, decrepit now, bankrupt in statesmanship and brains, rummy by its bigotry and want of foresight. So lovel, that it is going (so it says) to rise in arms against its king and his laws (such of them as it doesn't like), so divorced from the facts of its environment that it keeps on relating the same old incompatible contradictions, assuring you in the same breath that the country is seething with sedition, yet absolutely peaceful—armed to the teeth, yet thinking of nothing save the newly found prosperity—abhorring the very words "Home Rule," yet awaiting, finger on trigger, the opportunity to shoot—crimeless, yet always day in, day out, committing ineffective attempts to murder. Oh, my brothers, wheresoever light and leading may be, they are certainly not with you! But let no man say that the comic Irishman is extinct.

The fact is obvious that with comparatively unimportant exceptions, Ireland, outside Belfast and the Protestant districts adjacent is practically free from crimes of violence. This can be verified by reference to the charges of the judges on circuit.

BAD BUSINESS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. G. P. Collins calls attention to what he conceives to be the bad management of the trading departments of the State, notably the telegraph service, which is being worked at an annual loss of over a million. He reckons that the sum paid by the telephone company as royalties for the right to trade in telephone

business should go direct to the Exchequer, and not be entered to the credit of the State telephone service. So readjusted, the account shows an annual loss of £340,286. Even allowing the royalties of the telephone company to be reckoned in the telephone account, the department shows no profit. He presses for an economy in management that will resist the pressure of interests and of the popular desire for cheapness.

WHAT THE TARIFF COSTS AMERICA.

Mrs. Ashton Jonson wages ruthless war from American experience against Protection as a panacea for Labour unrest. One manufacturer she quotes as showing that the tariff compelled the American people to pay six millions a year for shoes more than they otherwise would. Further, Protection is being demanded by shoe manufacturers. English samples were shown by them as costing 5s. 6d., impossible of duplication in America under 9s. 6d. Cashmere hose, which in London would cost 3s., could not be bought under 8s. or 10s. The American consumer pays just about double what his English cousin does. She quotes Miss Tarbell to show the pernicious effects of the Tariff League, which is perfectly organised to bring the influence of almost unlimited wealth to bear in the support of the protected interests. "Nothing but a revolution can bring about a reversal of the tariff policy."

OTHER ARTICLES

H. A. L. Fisher gives a vivid sketch of Corsica and its Napoleonic reminiscences. He remarks that the French Government have put up no tablet to mark any of the homes or houses of the great Napoleon, though he is held in adoring memory by the Corsican people. Professor Sundry thinks that the prospects of Christian reunion in 1912 have been advanced, not merely by the positive negotiations so far approved by the Established Church and the United Free Church of Scotland, but also by the milder temper with which Welsh Disestablishment has been discussed. Rev. E. C. E. Owen laments the defective teaching in the modern side of English public schools. Rev. W. C. Stewart contributes an appreciation of I. A. Hearn.

MR. MAURICE LOW quotes in the *National* a salutary remark from the *New York Sun*—"The Monroe Doctrine is but painted lightning unless behind it and every application, amplification, amendment and corollary of it stand the Army and Navy of the United States, the whole power of the United States, and behind that the substantial majority of American public opinion."

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THE most striking papers in the October number—a native of Fiji's plea for Christian polytheism, and H. V. Arkell's account of the regeneration of the Catholic Church in France as a result of Disestablishment—have been separately noticed.

Mr. F. I. Paradise illustrates the exuberant optimism of the American by acclaiming Mr. Roosevelt's new departure as the unrolling of the splendour of God, and as the initiation of a new era of industrial and social justice achieved through the genuine rule of the people. He sees signs of the coming renaissance of religious faith on a national scale.

Mr. A. J. F. Blair pleads for the higher Socialism, which would, without violent changes, so transform the social atmosphere and awaken the social conscience that a millionaire will come to feel as much ashamed of himself as a man who has been warned off the Turf. "When it becomes as disreputable to be a millionaire as to be known to have robbed a bank, the main attraction of immense wealth will have disappeared."

Mr. L. P. Jacks shows that under democracy the area of authority is being steadily expanded, and asks whether the people are being trained for the corresponding habit of obedience.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell finds the essence of religion in the quality of infinity, and wishes to preserve three elements in Christianity—namely, worship, acquiescence, and love, but declares that it is not necessary that the object of worship should exist as long as one wishes it to exist!

Mr. Edwin Bevan, writing on the Gnostic Redeemer, says that no real parallel has been found to the belief of the Divine One "taking upon Himself for love of man the form of a servant."

Mr. J. W. Scott impeaches the doctrine of Bergson as destructive of the notion of personality, and so leading to pessimism.

Professor Lobstein endeavours to estimate the worth of Tyrrell to the Protestant consciousness.

Mr. T. R. Glover recalls the dæmon environment of the primitive Christians, and observes that it was broken down not by philosophy and science but by the ideas and personality of Jesus of Nazareth.

M. J. Landa discusses the future of Judaism in England, and says that the majority of the would-be reformers are indifferentists. They will probably drift away from Judaism. The others will remain within the orthodox fold and observe just so much of the ancient faith as suits them.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

De Gids contains several contributions concerning Anna Louisa Geertruida Bosboom-Toussaint, the celebrated authoress, the centenary of whose birth was duly observed on September 16. From these contributions, and from another in *De Tijdspiegel*, we learn that she was a noble woman who ever worked for the advancement of the Dutch people. Her romances might interest English people; she has dealt with Leicester and Queen Elizabeth, Lady Margaret Douglas, and others. This review also publishes an article on the report of a Commission enquiring into the matter of the revision of the Dutch Constitution, with a view to certain electoral changes. These include Proportional Representation, Manhood Suffrage, and Female Suffrage.

"Army and School" is the title of the opening contribution to *De Tijdspiegel*. It is generally conceded that physical and mental training should go hand in hand; it is also agreed that the country should be in a position to defend itself from foreign aggression. Therefore some kind of military training would be good from all points of view, for it develops the physique, it teaches the art of national defence, and it inculcates discipline and obedience, also the knowledge how to command. There is a philosophic article on free will, in which the writer contends that the will is free, and gives definitions of terms.

In *Elsevier*, the illustrated article on Venetian glass work is exceedingly interesting; the text is instructive and the pictures show some excellent specimens of the art, including old vases that delight the eye. Filigree work, according to Venetian tradition, was discovered in 1540, and seven years later an edict was promulgated that forbade the glass workers to make the process known to outsiders.

Vragen des Tijds also deals with the question of boys doing military exercises in order to prepare them for the time when they, as young men, will take up military duties in earnest, and in order to give them a liking for the same. The article contains much information on the general subject of young men and the Army, and the writer reminds us that in olden times (notably in the British Navy) lads of twelve and thirteen were not infrequently employed on active service. The long school vacations afford splendid opportunities.

In another contribution, Anna Polak writes forcibly about the position of women in the labour market and the hostility of certain politicians to any enlargement of the feminine sphere of activity.

THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

CERVANTES occupies so important a place in Spanish literature that one expects to find essays on "Don Quixote" tolerably often in the periodicals. *La Lectura* opens with a lecture on that chapter of the masterpiece which concerns the meeting with the galley slaves, in the course of which many explanations of words and customs are given. The slaves are chained together, each with a ring round his neck, securely padlocked; that was a common sight, and the writer quotes from an old official document concerning prisoners as an illustration. Other explanations and references are equally entertaining. The second contribution to this issue will command more attention from the non-Spanish reader; it is an account of a journey to Tihuanacu, in Bolivia, and a description of the ruins to be seen there. The writer tells us how he journeyed to Tihuanacu via Huyana, Potosi and Illampu, near Lake Titicaca, and he dwells on the glorious landscape. Tihuanacu may be called the tomb of the race of Aymara. There is a church or temple, with two granite figures in the doorway; the lineaments of these effigies seem as if moulded rather than produced by incisions. Of the great Palace of Kalasasaya there remain some stones and pillars, but one's curiosity is aroused by the huge blocks of lava used in the construction of part of the edifice. How were they brought to this place?

Nuestro Tiempo has a long article on the laws relating to the disposal of family property in various provinces, showing the methods of division among descendants and ascendants. It might form a good subject for discussion in a political debating society. There is an appreciation of Henri Poincaré, the French scientist, and an essay on "Rousseau and His Influence." According to this essay, the influence of the great Frenchman can be traced in many celebrated men—Kant and Huxley among others.

The concluding instalment of the essay on "The Science of Customs" appears in *Ciudad de Dios*. In how far custom affects one's ideas of right and wrong it is difficult to determine, says the author; before we can make a science of such a matter we must be able to state definitely what are the exact factors, just as the astronomer and the naturalist do. A long contribution follows concerning the four celebrated portraits of Philip II. to be seen in the Escorial, the construction of which was due to that monarch. The writer observes at the outset that he does not propose to deal with the portraits not in the Escorial, for the simple reason that he has not seen them. He con-

trives to give some very interesting details of the monarch who sent the Invincible Armada to our shores and of his counterfeit presentments.

The story of Beatrice of Aragon, who became Queen of Hungary, is continued in the current issue of *España Moderna*. From the many incidents here recorded, the following is one of the most striking: In 1475 she wrote to the Pope concerning the canonisation of a priest named Bonaventura, dead long prior to that date; she urged that this honour should be done because he was so saintly and because a miracle had happened in connection with his mortal remains. His body had long since become dust, except the tongue with which he had preached the Gospel so earnestly; that member had remained intact, without the slightest trace of decay. Sr. J. Perez de Guzman deals with the Educative Methods of Latin and British Civilisations, showing how the Neo-Latin peoples have differentiated from the old Romans and how the Anglo-Saxons have improved from the almost savage state of their ancestors and acquired virtues similar to those of the Romans. In the course of his remarks he speaks of living; among the Latin peoples a falsehood uttered by a lad provokes a smile at his smartness, whereas the result of being found out in a lie would mean a severe chastigation for a British boy.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

THE *North American Review* for September presents a wide variety of topics and writers. Four of the articles have been separately mentioned.

William Elliot Griffiths contributes a very glowing panegyric of Mutsuhito the Great, whose character he maintains is revealed in his poetry.

Miss Edith Wyatt finds in Mr. W. D. Howells a national contribution. "Whatever else he may say, Howells tells the tale of the speculative soul of America." Rev. P. S. Moxon sketches Turgenieff the man.

Mr. Arthur Benington contributes interesting illustrations, grotesque and serious, of the way in which Shakespeare and other great writers have been translated.

Mr. Charles Johnston warns the American farmer against the true inwardness of Socialism.

Mr. John Burroughs indulges in a reverie upon "the phantoms behind us," the long procession of different forms of life through which life has evolved into man.

PSYCHICAL REVIEWS.

THE *Theosophist* for September does not contain much new matter. Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Investigations into the Super-Physical" is concluded, as also are the articles on "The Coming Christ," by a group of American students. Alba concludes his paper on "Education and Spiritual Culture," and explains how the religious consciousness should be awakened. He maintains that the first step towards this is by developing a perception of the beautiful and the faculty to conceive beauty under all its forms. Aesthetic, ethical, and religious problems must be linked together that they may by common effort evolve the religious consciousness. Educational work should not be carried on in the midst of cities and in the foul atmosphere of dusty streets. "The school ought to stand in the wood, amid flowers, having the blue sky over it . . . By turning our backs on Nature, we deaden the receptive faculties in ourselves and in our children." Most interesting is the writer's account of the colour-sound method employed by Mrs. Ownkowsky, the Russian violinist, in teaching children. A. Rangasvami Aiyar tells of the work, progress, and expansion of the Theosophical Society under the title of "The Old Order Changeth." Marguerite Pollard writes on the Bahai movement and theosophy.

The *Theosophical Chronicle* for September contains many very good articles. "J. N." shows by copious quotations from the writings of the ancient bards and Druids how the teachings of Druidism and theosophy have much in common. In "Thoughts on the Law of Cycles" E. A. Cory explains how in our lives we are constantly influenced by cycles of feeling and thinking—it is thus our so-called *habits* are formed. The writer says "that the knowledge of the working of cyclic law, and the law of the formation of habits, as we may call it, would be of infinite help to us in the curing of habits, in the checking of bad habits, and in the making of new habits." Captain Samuel Turner gives some interesting extracts from a semi-official report of an official visit to the Leshoo Lama in the year 1775. The Leshoo Lama was at the time eighteen months old, but, although unable to speak a word, conducted himself with "astonishing dignity and decorum." Herbert Coryn, M.D., M.R.C.S., writes on "Cerebral Localisation," which theory, he says, is finding greater and greater difficulty in maintaining life, and is rapidly giving way to the new conception "that much or all the brain is involved in every function, but that some particular parts are the connecting places with the outer world."

Two articles are of special interest in the *Theosophical Path* this month, and both deal with the same subject, "Man," and his development, which must come from within, from himself, from his higher self. "The phenomenal universe comes and goes, yet man, the eternal, remains. Stripped of all his accessories . . . he stands just what he has made himself, no more and no less. . . . One thing alone, of all those which he fancies he ever has or ever can possess, is his—that indefinable yet comprehensive thing, his character." "Man feels, dimly, at present, that the race is approaching a crisis, that his only hope of safety is to ally himself to the Higher Self—the God within, to boldly re-assume his creative functions, bring order out of chaos, or be swept to destruction." These two quotations are from Gertrude van Pelt's article, "The Upbuilding of Real Life," and "The World Problem," by H. Alexander Russell. Among other articles are "Wesleyan Minister and the Higher Self," by H. T. Edge; "Mysteries of Sound," by a Student; and an article on the "Late Emperor of Japan," by Kenneth Morris.

The *Occult Review* contains an account of a curious medical superstition of the Middle Ages, relating to the Powder of Sympathy, which was used as a cure for wounds. The powder was not applied to the wound, but to any article that might have the blood from the wound upon it. Miss Mabel Collins contributes another chapter of her book, "The Transparent Jewel." Irene E. Toye Warner writes a most interesting paper on "The Religion of Ancient India."

THE FORUM.

ONE or two papers have been separately noticed. Mr. Allen Kline indulges in a historic survey to prove that the rise of a new Party is inevitable. To succeed, it must be based on two conceptions: the Government shall be the servants of the people and be vested with sufficient power to discharge this service. Mr. E. E. Miller describes certain factors in the re-making of country life. Thanks to improved farming, the farmer is going to get more out of his dealings with the soil. He will get more out of his dealings with men. He will not rest content with a basis of business that gives less than 50 per cent. of the consumer's money to the producer. A third factor is the farmer's increasing desire for a better standard of living. Mr. Albert Hardy reviews the progress of the movement for cremation. Benjamin de Casseres says of Pierre Loti, as of Lafcadio Hearn, that he phantomises the universe. He is the Prospero of impressionism. His books are an aromatic hashish.

Some Books of the Month.

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE." *

Mlle. de PRATZ has had the felicity of writing a book which all will agree to praise. For once let us start with the outside. The cover is dark red, with a design in gold copied from a beautiful ancient book cover. It is like a Frenchwoman to desire that her inmost thought should have an adequate outside garment. The internal idea is a noble one, and especially grateful to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, for that which we have been trying to do for years by means of the Scholars' International Correspondence and the exchange of homes Mlle. de Pratz is doing on a wider basis. Whereas English people generally used to decline acquaintance with "foreigners," preferring to fight them, now the desire to be friends is gaining ground. But how can you be friends with people of whom you know only their outward appearance? Mlle. de Pratz sets out to show her countrymen and women from the inside. This she is peculiarly qualified to do. A Frenchwoman to the fingertips, with no alien blood, she was educated in England and obtained her diploma in an old-established London college for women. All who read her brilliantly written book will realise her command of English and her knowledge of England. During her years of study here her holidays were always spent in France, and later she became Professor of Literature in a Paris Lycée and General Inspectrice of Public Charities. Add to this the fact that her social position is a high one, and it will be readily seen that her advantages for seeing both English and French points of view are exceptional.

Mlle. de Pratz rightly says that of all countries in the world France is the most difficult to know, largely owing to a temperament essentially their own. For instance:—

The head of a French family will not admit an outsider of any kind into his circle unless he knows everything about that outsider, even if the stranger be of his own race and nationality.

Of course, this originated in the strict seclusion from the outside world of the *jeune fille* which was once so rigorously maintained. Another reason why the French are so often misunderstood by us is that they wear their vices on the outside, blatantly, flagrantly, whilst we conceal ours, and thus they appear worse than they are.

* *France from Within*. By Claire de Pratz. (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d. net.)

Then, too, we form our estimate mainly from Parisians, and Paris is the intellect not the heart of France. Comparing France and England, Mlle. de Pratz says:—

The essential racial differences between the French and English lie in the fact that the French are absorbing and assimilative, while the English are aggressively and wilfully non-adaptable. The French believe that they have much to learn from other nations. The English are inclined to believe that they have nothing to learn from anybody. But as nations, as individuals, always possess the qualities of their defects, this non-adaptability of the Englishman constitutes his very strength, and makes his race the dominant race when brought into conflict with more barbarous peoples. That is why he is so excellent a coloniser among inferior communities. But when in contact with other civilised nations, he can learn nothing from them. He carries his own habits and customs and personal idiosyncrasies wherever he goes, and considers them infallibly superior—because they are English—to the habits, customs, and idiosyncrasies of the inhabitants of the country in which he has decided to live,

thus explaining many of the inconvenient misunderstandings which it is her object to clear away.

These quotations, however, give very little idea of the gay brightness of style and broad outlook of this desirable book, and tell nothing of the attractive illustrations, verbal and pictorial. Of Frenchwomen Mlle. de Pratz says:—

The type of woman who knows little or nothing concerning her husband's business affairs and who is content to receive a weekly wage from her husband to cover the household expenses and her own does not exist in France. The French wife is not only her husband's confidante, but is essentially a co-worker and partner, sharing all his interests both in business and private affairs. She prefers to work if she has no dowry, rather than to live upon her husband's generosity. She will not allow him to support the entire expenses of the household, for she has a fine spirit, and insists upon her own economical independence, whether it comes from her own private income or whether it be the wage of her own efforts. Yet in a Paris kitchen nothing is ever lost or wasted, and everything is subjected to the scrutinising eye of the mistress of the house, who knows to a nicety the resources of her gardemanger.

But the book itself must be read, for there is in it not one word that can be neglected; whether she is talking about education and the stress laid on that as beyond mere instruction; the chapter on match-making, which Mlle. de Pratz obviously approves of; the inside view of a French Lycée, with a delightful story which I have no space to quote; the Paris Salon; or the final chapter on that bane of Paris life—*La Conciergerie*.

THE GREATEST LIBERTY MAN HAS EVER TAKEN WITH NATURE.*

As a boy Mr. Bryce pored over the books of old travellers in the Andes, such as Humboldt, and the accounts of the primitive American people as given in Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," so that when the opportunity of a four months' journey presented itself it was eagerly grasped. One result is a record of the first impressions of a man pre-eminently accurate in essential information, and with a judgment, based upon keen observation and international knowledge, tempered with the tact which belongs to the great Ambassador. The story opens with his railway journey across the isthmus of Panama and a description of the Canal works, "that greatest liberty man has ever taken with Nature." About half way through he saw the hill of Balboa, from the top of which, he was told, both oceans could be seen if the weather were propitious. In picturesque language he describes the approach to Colon, the Atlantic town, and Panama on the Pacific. In no measured fashion Mr. Bryce describes the care the United States Government has taken for the health of the people working in that region, formerly so pestiferous. The houses, he says,

are each of them surrounded on every floor by a fine wire netting which, while freely admitting the air, excludes winged insects. All the hospitals have been netted so carefully that no insect can enter to carry out infection from a patient. Every path and every yard is scrupulously clean and neat. Not a puddle of water is left where mosquitoes can breed, for every slope and bottom has been carefully drained. Even on the grass slopes that surround the villas at Ancon there are little tile drains laid to carry off the rain.

And his comment is that to have made one of the pest-houses of the world as healthy as Boston or London is an achievement of which the American medical staff, and their country for them, may well be proud. From Panama Mr. Bryce travelled to Peru, which is no longer an Eldorado, for its chief riches have gone either to fire-eating adventurers or have become the portion of a rival government. Contrasting old and later Peru, he says:

The break between the old Peru of the Incas and the newer Peru was as complete as it was sudden. The earlier had passed on nothing to the later, because the spirit of the race was too hopelessly broken to enable it to give anything. There remains only the submissiveness of a downtrodden peasantry, and its pathetic fidelity

to its primitive superstitions. Some old evils passed away, some new evils appeared. Human sacrifices ended and the burning of heretics began.

Of Arequipa, three days from Lima, he writes: "It was an oasis like Tadmora in the wilderness," and he tells a delightful love story of the old Colonial days.

Unfortunately, space prevents a longer description of the impressions taken in the further journey down to the Straits of Magellan. This last is, perhaps, the most memorable portion of the book, as it concerns a part of the world and a part of our possessions so little known. The Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil, all receive notice, but not until nearing his journey's end does Mr. Bryce indulge in comment, commercial or political. He queries: "May not territories be developed too quickly? Might it not have been better for the United States if their growth had been slower, if their public lands had not been so hastily disposed of, if in their eagerness to obtain the labour they needed they had not drawn in a multitude of ignorant immigrants from central and southern Europe? With so long a life in prospect as men of science grant to our planet, why should we seek to open all the mines and cut down all the forests and leave nothing in the exploitation of natural resources to succeeding generations?"

Of the Monroe Doctrine he says:

So long as there was any fear of an attempt of the European Powers to overthrow Republican Government in any of the American States, the protection promised was welcome, and the United States felt a corresponding interest in their clients. "But circumstances alter cases," the South American Republics say, "and since there are no longer rain clouds coming up from the East, why should a friend, however well-intentioned, insist on holding an umbrella over us? We are quite able to do that for ourselves if necessary."

Neither does Mr. Bryce find much evidence of solidarity of interest amongst the South American peoples, and certainly race-consciousness is not so patent and potent as in North America. He does not give a very favourable report of the young Englishmen who emigrate as compared with the Germans.

"They care less for their work," so my informants declared, "and they do it less thoroughly. Their interests at school in England have lain chiefly in playing or in reading about cricket and football, not in any pursuit needing mental exertion; and here, where cricket and football are not to be had, they become listless and will not, like the young Germans, spend their time in mastering the language and the business conditions of the country." What truth there is in this I had no means of testing, but Valparaiso is not the only foreign port in which one hears such things said.

—a truth which it is a pity the young men in question do not take more to heart.

* *South America: Observations and Impressions.* By James Bryce. (Macmillan. 8s. 6d. net.)

FOUR STUDIES OF WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

IN *Mrs. Ames** the man and woman are illegally attracted chiefly because they are idle. In *The Three Anarchists*† Janet and George are tempted because she is unmated, though married. Both are young and mutually attractive. In *The Irresistible Mrs. Ferrers*‡ the wife passionately loves her husband, who has married her without affection in order to have an heir. In *Lamorna*§ the difficulties are chiefly temperamental.

Mr. Benson gives us in *Mrs. Ames* some clever character-sketches, drawn from the *clite* of Risborough, which, like Cheltenham, is the special resort of retired Army people, solicitors, etc. Mrs. Ames is the social leader, a woman with any amount of common sense, plucky, and dominant with the power which knowledge of one's own resources and carelessness about the opinion of other people give. Her husband is good-hearted and happy-go-lucky, and though ten years younger than his wife, this has been a matter of no moment until the period when our introduction to them takes place. And her cousin, Mrs. Evans, for sheer lack of interest in life, gets into mischief and makes love to Major Ames. None of the characters has ideal aims, and the descriptions of the luncheon parties, the "catty" gossip, and provincial outlook are drawn to the life.

No one of Mrs. Rawson's readers will be surprised to find that her "three anarchists" are the divine ones of Love, Birth, and Death, those who, Mr. Masterman says, are "always disturbing to any satisfied civilisation." Her heroine, Janet Boldre, the offspring of passionate love, was left stranded, a day-old babe, on the tender mercies of a foreign municipality. At three years old a Hammersmith orphanage took charge of her. At fourteen Janet was sent out to service. At length she came to anchor with a happy-go-lucky but moral and sober family, and shared their poverty, acting as "help," governess, nurse, and companion in the household of a retired quartermaster, until chance did her a good turn and a Pekingese puppy introduced her to a lady who took her into her house and gave her a chance of education. Mrs. Lemon's next proceeding wrought the trouble of

Janet's life. A kinsman of her benefactress came to stay in the house. He was a widower and wanted a second wife; Janet, he saw, would do admirably. He was not a grand wooer, but Janet had never come in contact with lovers, and Mrs. Lemon played upon her love for children. Janet could give children to the House of Boldre, of which she, her kinsman, and his son were the last descendants. Too late the girl realised her mistake. George was unlovable in every sense and unestimable. He made a home for her after a year or two of uncomfortable lodgings, but brought into it the ghosts of all his former evil doings. Amongst others, his neglected son came by chance into the same neighbourhood. Youth turned to youth, causing bitter sorrow, the exile of the son and the death of the father resulting. Sorrow developed Janet's character, she grew fast mentally and was becoming ready for the motherhood for which she had always craved. To her a second time came the three anarchists: death carried away her husband, the birth of her little son followed rapidly, and love came later, rich, full and overflowing. Mrs. Rawson's novel is not a smooth, regularly told story, it demands thought and bears re-reading—in fact, its value does not lie on the surface, but must be sought for.

Arabella Kenealy's is a powerful and remarkably interesting psychological story. The observer in chief is Christopher Malet, a distinguished author, who, having been compelled to divorce his wife, accepts the invitation of his nephew, a doctor, to come and pay him a visit in the quiet of his country home. Study of character is the passion of Malet's life, and soon after his introduction to his hostess he realises that, though thin and plain, even ugly at times, she has attractive power; but it is the attraction of the snake type—cold, quick, lithe, and subtle. She is likely to be a woman of surprises, though to the ordinary onlooker she is simply a cheerful wife, loving her husband and ruling him. But Carry Corry is but a subordinate character, though under the stress of sudden temptation she justifies Malet's estimate of her. The interest of the story centres round Lady Lygon and Mrs. Ferrers, the rivals for the love of Monica Lygon's husband. Miss Kenealy is prodigal of colour in her presentation of Mrs. Ferrers, yet curiously this lady is not so real as Lady Lygon, probably because the latter is more truly a woman; her strength lay in self-expression, that of Mrs. Ferrers in self-expression.

Malet was present at a gathering to which Mrs. Ferrers had been invited.

He saw not a beautiful woman merely, but a unique and enthralling personality, the sort of woman who makes history and unmakes civilisations. In that

* *Mrs. Ames*. By E. F. Benson. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

† *The Three Anarchists*. By Maud Stepney Rawson. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

‡ *The Irresistible Mrs. Ferrers*. By Arabella Kenealy. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

§ *Lamorna*. By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. (Methuen. 6s.)

moment all the other men and women in the room became mere walkers-on, pegs on to form a background for the real actors in the Lygon drama—he and she and Mrs. Ferrers. And as Lygon had gone down in his esteem when he had supposed him victim to the seductive, now he went up in his esteem when he saw the quality of his conqueror.

The trio stood out in relief from all the frivollers about them, showing both in brain and body as being upon a higher evolutionary level, with their battle of life to be fought upon the higher ground of their finer and further evolved humanity.

Lady Lygon, who before her rival's entry had seemed a trifle indeterminate perhaps, now, with the coming of her rival, took up her position in the foreground of the drama.

Malet, all vigilance, saw by the instant of profound gravity which supplanted the smiles he had been lavishing upon the Duchess, and by the momentary blazing of his eyes as they met those of Mrs. Ferrers, that Lygon was no common philanderer, but was, on the contrary, one capable of an unswerving fidelity to his true mate. And at once the drama became of vital and absorbing interest.

For of these two women, both so beautiful and clever, and yet so different, which was the man's true mate—his wedded wife or that other?

It would not be fair to give here the result of the duel between the two fair women, but it can be seen that the story is of absorbing interest.

Lamorna is on a different plane, though, like Mr. Benson, Mrs. Sidgwick has chosen her people from the rank and file of the upper middle class. There is no need to emphasise the straightforward directness of her method of telling the story, the clearness of her characterisation, or the charm with which she keeps the reader's attention fixed from beginning to end—that goes without saying. The problem in this case is so difficult that the reader feels to the quick the agony it must have caused *Lamorna*. She, a clever, sensible girl, has become a sort of guardian to a cousin a few years younger, but idle, desultory, and wayward. Pansy is engaged to a fine young fellow, who has had to go to South America. Meantime, on the Continent, she meets a fascinating man, a woman-hunter, whose wife, loving him in spite of all, bears with his infidelities. The inexperienced Pansy, whose craving is to have even only one "glorious hour," falls into Colonel Auray's clutches and runs away with him, returning after a day or two with opened eyes and desperate fear. Is *Lamorna* to tell the true lover when he returns? The moral of the story is that young girls should be told by their mothers or those acting in place of a mother about the realities of life; ignorance on this point does not often conduce to bliss.

A NOVEL OF THE ALPS.*

MR. OXENHAM has forsaken the Channel Islands, but only to show us that he can deal equally well with a glacier country.

* *The Quest of the Golden Rose*. By John Oxenham. (Methuen.)

Maurice Helme, the great oculist, meets in Switzerland a daughter of one of the guides, who is almost the counterpart of the beloved wife he had lost but a few months after their wedding. Roslein was in her early teens when he met her first, but the attraction he felt for her drew him to her mountain home year after year.

A scoundrelly young man, part guide, part smuggler, guesses that Helme loves Roslein, and vainly seeks to kill him. One of the most thrilling incidents in the book is that in which this young man, whilst acting as guide to Helme, either by accident or of intent drops him down a crevasse:—

For a second the rope as it tightened held him suspended, then it gave—cut through, he thought afterwards, by a knife-edge of ice—and he slid down, down, mazed beyond thought, and with only a vast dull wonder in his mind that he was still alive.

It was the snow that came in with him that saved him. He was in a kind of flume in the ice which ran downwards at an angle of seventy degrees. The sides were like polished glass. . . . At first he was too bewildered to notice anything. . . . Then as he slipped downwards he saw below him the wonderful pale blue green illumination of the glacier ice—growing not in intensity, for in no sense was it intense, but always of the thinnest and rarest imaginable, but growing in quality and visibility. He had been in crevasses, and ice caves without number, but never had he seen anything to equal this. There the glacier light was always more or less mingled with the light of the day or the sun. But here was the ice light all pervasive in its transparent luminosity. It was like thin blue-green sunshine. . . . Helme struggled on; the air was fresh and sweet and cold. . . . He climbed and fell, he sprawled and stumbled. He slid and rolled down smooth, dark inclines and landed at the bottom in icy pools, bruised and bewildered. But the fact that he was constantly falling made him hopeful that he was getting down hill.

And so Helme progressed with pain and bruises until he came to one hideous place where the glacier had cracked right across and the gap was ten feet in width, he judged. But he crossed it, and hour after hour he wormed his way amongst monstrous shapes and nightmare fancies, fighting on, because to give up was to die.

A characteristic touch is the way in which, when recovering after his perilous adventure, Helme examines his hands with care, fearful lest those delicate instruments of his onerous work had been damaged in his struggle for life. There are many other interesting characters in this pleasant novel, which will certainly enhance Mr. Oxenham's reputation.

WHEN PLATO WAS A YOUTH.*

MR. STACPOOLE, as always, throws a glamour over his readers—gifting us with new vision

* *The Street of the Flute-Player*. By H. De Vere Stacpoole. (John Murray. 6s.)

so that we can see life through the eyes of a Greek fisher-boy in the time when Plato was a youth. We touch the quay of the great harbour of the Piræus, see the dawn coming, the blue of the sea and the purple of the far-off hills of Attica, just as the spear-top of Athena, which crowns the Acropolis, gives the sign of the rise of the sun and the dazzle and splendour of the coming day. We hear the sound of oars in rollocks as the giant war-trireme passes, we go up the wonderful wall-lined road which leads straight to Athens, join the throng in the morning market of the great city, hear the last new byword, watch the chaffering of buyer and seller, and see and hear the philosophers and aristocrats who deliver their wisdom or sparkle with humorous jesting. We taste the red mullet, the olives and the honey of Hymettus, rub garments with Socrates, and listen to a barber quoting Euripides.

The story itself, with every tragedy which can follow on the trail of Love, takes but a few days, yet ends with the death of hero and heroine.

OF THE OLD SCHOOL.*

It would be a task worth doing, for those who have leisure, to take the interesting "remembrances," of which we have several published this month, and collate the various references to old times, irrespective of personalities. Sir Alfred Turner has seen things with the eye of a soldier, so he remembers best the floggings and brutalities of earlier days, whether the schoolboy or the soldier were the recipient.

Sir Alfred's schoolday reminiscences are very pleasant, but the great value of his book lies in the story of his connection with Gordon and Egypt, and in the many years he spent in Ireland under Lord Spencer's administration; the result of what he saw then convincing him that the Irish are right in demanding Home Rule of some kind.

The Keynote, by Alphonse de Châteaubriant (Hodder and Stoughton). "Monsieur des Lourdines," which gained the Prix de Goncourt, awarded annually for the greatest piece of French imaginative writing of the year, has been translated into English by Lady Theodora Davidson under the above title. In its delicate and careful characterisation and absence of plot it is akin to Flaubert's "Un cœur simple," and the reader is held spellbound until he closes the book with a sigh, hardly able to realise that

Monsieur and Madame des Lourdines, and Anthime, their only son, never existed save in the fertile brain of the gifted artist who created them.

WEDMORE'S MEMORIES.*

Of making books there is no end, yet who would wish to make an end of such delightful "memories" as this month's publishing has brought us? Links with the past such as these are a joy to those who have left their youth behind them, and a valuable source of information for those who have not, like Sir F. Wedmore, had the chance of seeing Kate Terry, Ellen Terry, and Mrs. Kendal act together in a burlesque; listened to Charles Dickens whilst he read "The Chimes"; or talked with "l'oncle Sarcy." Sarcy it was who said to Sir Frederick, "Dites donc! Chez vous en Angleterre, vous n'avez pas de Théâtre, n'est ce pas?" but who, coming to England, found that we had Irving.

But it is not only the stage about which we get such happy glimpses. Sir Frederick heard Liddon, Boyd Carpenter, Stopford Brooke, Wilberforce, Jowett, Ward Beecher, and many another great preacher, and tells us here how their words struck him.

It was not a preacher, however, but Sir James Knowles who told him the story of Queen Victoria and Lady Southampton, who, by reason of age, long-proved devotion, and reciprocated friendship, was privileged to talk of many things, and who one day said to Her Majesty:—

"Do not you think, ma'am, one of the satisfactions of the Future State will be, not only our reunion with those whom we have loved on Earth, but our opportunities of seeing face to face so many of the noble figures of the Past—of other lands and times? Bible times, for instance. Abraham will be there, ma'am; Isaac too, and Jacob. Think of what they will be like! And the sweet singer of Israel. He, too. Yes, ma'am. King David we shall see." And, after a moment's silence, with perfect dignity and decision, the great Queen made answer, "I will not meet David!"

'Twas SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

Yet another link with the past is *The Battle of Life of E. Keibel* (Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d. net), in which from his own seventy years' experience and that of his contemporaries he brings before us, as only a practised writer can do, pictures of the country in those far-off days when railways were not and turnpikes demanded toll from the wayfarer. Mr. Keibel's father was a Leicestershire vicar, and the boy, living in a county where schoolboys always had holi-

**Sixty Years of a Soldier's Life*. By Sir Alfred Turner. (Methuen. 12s. 6d. net.)

**Memories of Frederick Wedmore*. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.)

days when a meet was to take place within a mile or two of the village, was a sportsman from his youth. He learned early to handle a gun and knew every bird's note and every nest for miles around; in those days people were fewer and birds were more numerous. Our author, being intelligent and full of spirits, has plenty of mischief to recount, as well as a sober description of the Merchant Taylors' School of those days, Exeter in particular, and college life in general. The Vicar died, and the family had to leave Kilby, a deadly sorrow to a youth who so loved his home. Then came reverse of circumstances: one room in London and a bitter struggle, made the worse perhaps by a temperament totally unsuited for town life, for Kebbel was a born countryman. It can well be imagined that there is a great charm in a book which couples such remembrances with pen-pictures of the famous people encountered in a life which began when William IV. was king.

The Two Rivers, by Ernest E. Briggs (John Long. 6s.). This may be a first novel, but in any case Mr. Briggs tells a pleasant, sentimental, old-world story well. As it is sentimental, he has wisely placed his actors in the latter half of the nineteenth century (the twentieth-century girl would hardly behave as his Margaret does). Oddly enough, he gives a really modern step-

mother, who is very imperfect, yet helps her husband and stepchildren. The author is not quite logical, for in describing two rivers he gives the characteristics of a woman as being beautiful, secretive, silent, with hidden, tortuous ways, whilst the manly qualities are openness, impetuosity, impatience, chafing at obstacles, disdaining all meannesses; yet his Margaret is certainly neither secretive nor tortuous, nor do all his men answer to his characterisation. A book which for many will have a peculiar charm.

Haunting Shadows, by M. F. Hutchinson (Methuen. 6s.). We have presented here a feast of thrills for those who enjoy the ingenuity which, burrowing patiently day after day, brings to light the actors in a mysterious crime. A murder is committed during a London fog. A young visitor on her way to a neighbouring house, nervous and frightened by the terrifying transit, sees her cab door fly open, and through the gloom a face appears and instantly disappears. Soon after the scared girl sees the portrait of the son of the house, and recognises his as the face of the man who is presumably the murderer. Add anarchists, a detective, two or three charming people, some mysterious folk, and an anonymous letter-writer, and it will be seen that there is plenty of scope for tense suspense.

BOOKS IN BRIEF.

FICTION.

My Love and I. By Martin Redfield. (Constable. 6s.)

The scene of the story is laid in the United States. The writing is clever and the description of the various characters, who are of the Bohemian order, most fascinating. The troubler of the company is a girl with "ivory face and tiny waist," and the more one reads of her the better one realises that the tragedy behind lies in the fact that she has a tiny soul also. The trouble comes when the man who has married her finds a real woman with a soul as big as his own. They rise to the situation and conquer themselves, and in the end find peace at least, if not happiness.

The Turnstile. By A. E. W. Mason. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

This is certainly one of the most interesting novels of the month and will have a lasting reputation. Mr. Mason is apparently giving the fruits of his own experience as a parliamentarian. The story begins with a terrific earthquake, supposed to be in Valparaiso. Cynthia Daventry comes to England in deadly fear of the man she supposes to be her father, and the fear thus engendered lasts her lifetime, although she marries happily and finds much pleasure in life; but the essential value of the book is the

relation of experiences of her husband, who has given up the sea in order to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. The satirical description of the "cheapest club in London" is truthfully pungent, and the development of character in Harry Raines pathetic as well as interesting and true to life.

Things as They Are. By Mrs. E. K. Williamson. John Long. 6s.)

A modern romantic novel. The heroine is supposed to be the daughter of a plumber, but turns out to be the child of an earl.

Captain Hawks. By Oswald Kendall. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

Marvellous adventures in the Arctic Ocean in search of a treasure ship. A very amusing cockney sailor provides the fun.

A Slice of Life. By Robert Halifax. (Constable. 6s.)

The story has to do with the dwellers of Roper's Row, in the neighbourhood of the London Docks. Mr. Donno is one of those people who are quaint to read about, but most difficult to live with. He, his granddaughter, and the curate are the chief characters.

Countess Daphne. By "Rita." (Stanley Paul. 2s. net.)

A pathetic story of two Italian musicians which is told by their respective violins, an Amati and a Stradivarius.

Devoted Sparkes. By W. Pett Ridge. (Methuen. 6s.)

A delicious account of a regular little cockney servant, who is the personification of courage, tact, and rapid thinking. Turned out of her home by a stepmother she by chance sees a lady who is called "Miss G." By another chance she manages to enter her service, and from time to time successfully engineers great benefits for her mistress. Her one ideal has been to become a sort of maid-companion and humble friend to Miss G., but her selfishness does not obtain this reward. Hetty Sparkes has brought about a happy marriage for her mistress, without her knowing who planned that the adorer should come at the right minute; and so it happens that Miss G., when saying good-bye to all the maids, leaves Hetty with this remark: "I am sure, I am perfectly certain I know your face quite well. It is Emily, isn't it? Good-bye. Good-bye, everybody!" Only a Mr. Pett Ridge could treat such an original theme in a manner so bright that even Hetty's disappointment is not depressing.

Darneley Place. By Richard Bagot. (Methuen. 6s.)

Marion Crawford's sympathy with and vivid picturing of Italian places and people would be a greater loss to us if Mr. Bagot were not ready to supply that loss. This is the fifth or sixth novel in which the characters are chiefly noble, some of them being old friends. A young noble, Giovanni Rossano, is told by an artist friend that a visit to Walden will be greatly to his advantage, as it is one of the finest specimens extant of the old-fashioned English country village. There he is brought into contact with an extraordinary recluse named Darneley, who invites him to a house which has hitherto been closed to visitors like a besieged town, and when he returns to Italy he bears with him an invitation to visit him again. Rossano's mother is a great landowner in Italy. She sends him as her agent to a distant property, close to which is living the "ward" of Mr. Darneley. Naturally she becomes the heroine of the story, which is not only delightful in itself, but is keenly interesting because of the psychic influence which is supposed to have brought them together, and for the insight into certain phases of Italian spiritism.

The Egrave Square Mystery. By Arthur W. Marchmont. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

In which three friends, one of whom is an M.P., are present at a supposed murder and make the fatal blunder of running away without telling the police. There is, of course, blackmail, and one of the three is accused of what really is a murder; the mystery being the difficulty of finding the perpetrator of this last crime. Of course there is a happy ending.

Her Majesty the Flapper. By A. E. James. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

A reprint of these amusing stories in book form.

A Star of the East. By Charles E. Pearce. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

An interesting story of the Mutiny by this clever writer ending in a tragedy.

The Lighted Way. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

An absorbing novel of adventure, introducing a City merchant and his wife; a Portuguese noble; and a delicate invalid who dreams fairy tales, and so keeps up the courage of a well-born young fellow who has fallen into adversity. There is one murder at least, and a certain amount of shooting. *The Lighted Way* is the river as seen from the top windows of a house on the Embankment.

Sisters-in-Chief. By Dorothy a'Beckett Terrell. (Cassell. 3s. 6d.)

The book was written in answer to a competition designed to secure fiction which would embody and appeal to the taste of the modern girl. It deserves not only the prize of £250 which was awarded, but to find a place on every shelf where young people are in evidence.

Dagobert's Children. By L. J. Beeston. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

A series of keenly interesting episodes of the Franco-German War, in which, needless to say, fighting and adventures bear a large part. The "children" are a band of twelve Franc-tireurs, several of them men with the highest ideals.

One of Marlborough's Captains. By Morice Gerard. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

The title shows the period of the story, which is written with the greatest vigour. The description in the opening chapter of the ambush in which Marlborough and Prince Eugene were almost taken, and the siege of the Castle of Hansau, with the rescue of its châtelaine, read like one of the stories of the fighting knights of mediæval times.

The Open Door. By Fred. M. White. (Ward, Lock. 6s.)

A capitally-written story of intrigue and adventure. The novel opens with the old picture of a poor girl substituting herself for the rich friend who has died. Naturally one expects of Mr. White an original way of presenting even that old statement that "Queen Anne is dead," and the reader will not be disappointed in him.

A Modern Arab. By Theodora Wilson Wilson. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

This takes us into Westmorland, where there lives a squire who acts like the king who desired Naboth's vineyard. The unfortunate farmer who is his victim, the sympathising doctor, the woman painter who upsets the apple-cart, and many another character are carefully described, but the novel rather suffers from the consequent prolixity.

TRAVEL, &c.

Lords and Ladies of the Italian Lakes. By Edgcumbe Staley (John Long. 12s. 6d. net.)

The author, who has sauntered much in the North Italian lakeland, has attempted here to revivify the ravishing scenes and lovely dwellings of the region, linking them with some of their most interesting

occupants. The manner is discursive, sometimes flippant, and the sort of *Tit-Bits* style reminds the reader of a visit to some beautiful sanctuary, where the guide who had to be followed hastened on rapidly with a breathless description which left but little impression. However, there is no time limit with a book in which, with the help of an index, one can dip here and there at one's own sweet will. The engravings are a great addition.

The Indian Scene. By J. A. Spender.
(Methuen. 3s. 6d. net.)

The editor of the *Westminster Gazette* went in his professional capacity to the 1911 Durbar, and has here recorded his impressions of a memorable visit. His story opens with all the verve and joyousness of a boy set free from school. He journeys on with the trained eye of the observant journalist, and records his observations with the open mind and sympathetic, temperate criticism which would be expected from Mr. Spender. The thoughts of such an "outsider" are worth careful attention; perhaps the gist of them may be gathered from this quotation:—

"To the traveller in India the surprising thing is not that there should be unrest, but that there should ever be any rest. When he realises the vast number of the inhabitants, their differences in race, creed, and language, the high degree of intelligence and the subtlety of mind with which large numbers of them are endowed, he wonders only how it is possible to find governing formulas for them all. He will see more beautiful faces in a morning's walk in an Indian bazaar than in any European city, and he will be charmed by the grace and courtesy of the common folk. . . . However this may be, one does get the impression in India that to rule these people permanently must be an intellectual and imaginative effort of a high order, for which no police, however vigilant, and no army however strong, can in the long run be a substitute."

Among the Congo Cannibals. By John H. Weeks. (Seeley Service. 16s. net.)

There is material for more than one romance in this unvarnished and unprejudiced account of the Boloki and other Congo tribes by a man who has lived thirty years in their midst. From the pictures one would judge the natives described to be healthy, clean-limbed, and fairly intelligent. The chapter on the language is interesting, the construction being alliterative; the folk-lore stories will also please the general reader. In short, there is a mine of information of every kind in these closely-packed pages.

15,000 Miles in a Ketch. By Captain R. du Baty. (Nelson. 2s. net.)

The attraction of this story of a French sailor, who crossed the Atlantic and sailed southwards to the Antarctic seas in a 25-ton boat, can well be imagined. Captain du Baty spent eighteen months on the almost unknown island of Kerguelen seal fishing, and finally landed in Melbourne, a brilliant feat of seamanship. There are plenty of funny incidents as well as bravely-borne suffering. Moreover, the journey was not undertaken in a spirit of bravado, but in the cause of science.

The Brenner Pass. By Constance Leigh Clare. (Century Press. 6s.)

This is largely a compilation from many German works, together with the experience gained by twenty visits to the Tyrol. It begins with an account of the importance of the Brenner as the lowest pass in the

Eastern Alps, and thus the natural link between the north and the south, and goes on to give a most interesting description of the many Tyrol valleys, well known and little known, also including many of the stories which have been traditional in those valleys. The Passeierthal, the place of Andreas Hofer's birth, gives occasion for the history of his times, perhaps the most momentous in the story of Tyrol. The book is charmingly illustrated by drawings and water-colours.

Things Seen in Palestine. By A. Goodrich-Freer. (Seeley and Co. 2s. net.)

A most delightful little volume, giving just the information most people would like to have and refuting many of the odd ideas we have of that country. For instance, it is said that probably there are not more than three score Turks in Jerusalem, that women have much freedom and are held in honour, etc. There are no fewer than 50 fine pictures.

Adventures in Southern Seas. By Richard Stead. (Seeley and Co. 5s.)

A series of descriptions of the inhabitants of the Southern Sea Islands, from Fiji to Madagascar, their wars, manners, customs, etc.

Through Dante's Land. By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. (John Long. 12s. 6d. net.)

A brightly written and interesting account of a delightful holiday spent in Italy. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and the four characters introduced, Sir Mark Revel and his young half-sister Persis, who went abroad to escape from the winter fogs and gloom of England, and the two Americans they met travelling in a *barroccino del lattaio*, or milkman's cart, give the book a living interest.

HUMOUR.

A Book of Famous Wits. By Walter Jerrold. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.)

The compiler of this capital collection says in his preface that Man "may be also described as an anecdote-loving animal." The good things given here for his delectation are a sort of anecdote-history of wits from the days of Elizabeth to Oscar Wilde. Of course, like champagne, jests once exposed to the air become somewhat flat, and like sweetmeats should not be swallowed in large quantities, but placed on the library bookshelf ready to hand when needed no one could find a better tonic for melancholy than Foote and Sheridan, Quin, Bacon, Dr. Fell, and the others of this company. Shakespeare wrote that a jest's prosperity lies in the ears of those who hear it, and he must be a dull fellow who cannot relish the answer of Quin to an offended man who exclaimed, "Mr. Quin, I understand, sir, you have been taking away my name." He was asked, "What have I said, sir?" "You, you called me a scoundrel!" "Well, sir, keep your name," answered the actor.

The Holiday Round. By A. A. Milne. (Methuen. 6s.)

London Lavender. By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen. 6s.)

These charming books, by contributors to *Punch*, are delightful for an occasional leisure half-hour. Though in the form of a novel, neither comes exactly under that description. Mr. Milne's sketches

are reprints from *Punch*, and have amusing discussions upon all sorts of subjects, one of the most characteristic being the making of a Christmas number in which the author and the editor sketch out, with various small fights, the compilation of the story. As they go off the editor complains that the author's story does not fit the pictures, and it is too late to get new ones done. The author states that he cannot work to order, and the two part, the editor making the remark that "It is rotten weather for August"! In "London Lavender" we have Mr. Lucas in his best form. "This piquant series of 'Miscellanies' related by Mr. Falconer, who is now settled with Naomi in a comfortable flat, are as racy or as obscure as were ever those related in 'Over Bemerton's.' Old acquaintances come forward, and new ones make their appearance, so that a list of them has to be given for fear the reader will go astray. The last comer is Lavender herself, the little daughter of Falconer and Naomi. Fun, sentiment, pathos, and information are given in turns, and we reach 'The End' with regret.

New Chronicles of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm. A Child's Journey with Dickens. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Hodder and Stoughton. 1s. each net.)

Kate Douglas Wiggin has two charming contributions to this month's publications, one being "New Chronicles of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which needs no recommendation. The other is a little booklet telling of the passion of love for Dickens which she had as a little child, and her meeting with him during his tour in America.

PSYCHOLOGY, &c.

Main Currents of Modern Thought: A Study of the Spiritual and Intellectual Movements of the Present Day. By Rudolf Eucken. Translated by Meyrick Booth, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Jena). (T. Fisher Unwin. 12s. 6d. net in Great Britain.)

This translation by Meyrick Booth of Professor Eucken's great work will be welcomed by all who revel in the depths of philosophic thought, or who study the religious idea as separate from dogma. His argument is that only the recognition of an independent spiritual life will remedy the incompleteness of the attempts at a synthesis of life, or remove their contradictions. The translator's and author's prefaces are an interesting prelude to the subjects discussed, such as Immanent Idealism, Religion, Naturalism, Socialism, Individualism, etc. Of old the Churches settled once and for all, and without doubt, the thoughts of men and women upon the spiritual life, but the coming of the scientific spirit, challenging the dogmas upon which the authority of the Churches was founded, has resulted in complete unsettlement in many minds. Professor Eucken thinks he has found the right solution for their problems.

Psychology: A New System. By Arthur Lynch, M.P. (Stephen Swift. 2 vols. 10s. 6d. each net.)

In these two important volumes the author claims to put forward a new system of psychology, based on the study of the fundamental processes of the human mind. Psychology he defines as being concerned with

the inward processes of the mind, as distinguished from external things and their external interactions, and, psychology being a science which should be made as exact as conditions permit, he seeks to discover something comparable to a law from which all developments of the subject may be in due order evolved. The enunciation and solution of the basic problem is the task which the author has set himself. Book I. contains the formulation of the fundamental—that is to say, the non-analysable processes, which Mr. Lynch postulates are twelve in number: (1) immediate presentation, (2) conception of unit, (3) memory, (4) association, (5) agreement, (6) generalisation, (7) feeling of effort, (8) impulse, (9) hedonic sense, (10) sense of negation, (11) conception of time, (12) conception of space. Book II. gives illustrations of the applications of the principles, and Book III. discusses the development of psychology in its historical aspects and in its future possibilities. The author states his positions with force and lucidity, and has sought to lighten, where possible, the austerity of his subject by drawing his illustrations from current positive science rather than from schematic forms.

Forces that Help. By Florence Northcroft. (Allenson. 1s. 6d. net.)

A pleasant series of talks for men and women, reminding the reader of the "little drops of water" idea. We learn, for instance, that Marconi was indebted to a Scotsman for the germ of his discovery; Moody, to a little unknown praying woman for a great outpouring of grace. The advice given is charmingly put and of value.

Thoughts are Things. By W. W. Atkinson. (Fowler. 1s. net.)

One of those invaluable little manuals, for which praise is superfluous, showing that within ourselves are to be found the most valuable of qualities and possessions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The German Emperor and the Peace of the World. By A. H. Fried, with a Preface by Norman Angell. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A most useful work on one of the most important topics by the holder of the Nobel Peace Prize. "At the present time," says Mr. Fried, "the Kaiser supports the theory, *si vis pacem para bellum*; he is opposed to war, but is of the opinion that peace can be maintained only by exerting to the full the defensive forces of the State. In a speech delivered at Bremen, in 1905, he said:—'When I came to the Throne I swore that, after the heroic times of my grandfather, bayonets and cannon would, so far as lay in my power, be put aside, but that these bayonets would be held sharp and these cannons ready, so that when cultivating our garden and extending our beautiful house, we should not be disturbed by envy and jealousy from outside.' Many times has the Emperor spoken of a 'Peace Alliance' as possible among civilised races; more than that, he has shown himself to be an advocate of the organisation of European States for the advancement of peace, no one nation being in a position of superiority, but each bound together by common interests and common actions. To this desire Mr. Angell and Mr. Fried bear witness, and their testimony should help to a better mutual understanding.

Secret Diplomacy. By George Eller. (Stephen Swift. 3s. 6d. net.)

The story of diplomacy from 1870 onward, with various reflections concerning the same, the conclusion being that the diplomatic negotiations of a democratic State should be honest, straightforward, dignified, equitable and human.

The Economic Outlook. By Edwin Cannan. (Fisher Unwin. 5s. net.)

Mr. Cannan thinks that the outlook is neither alarming nor dismal, that life will become more international, and that if we make up our minds to face the new ideas with stout hearts, cool heads, and unflinching good temper, even industrial disputes will be things of the past. A book which deserves careful consideration.

What Germany Wants. By W. N. Willis. (Stanley Paul. 2s. net.)

A Cassandra call to "stop the German blight." Mr. Willis is in deadly earnest, but sees only the fact that Germany is determined to have colonies, without being able to say how that can or ought to be prevented.

Secret Memoirs of the Regency. By Charles Pinot Duclos. (Greening. 5s. net.)

There is no need to describe this book, which has been translated from the French by Monsieur Jules Meras. Naturally it is more or less gossip about the Court life of the time, which was not generally of an elevating order.

Living Pleasures. By C. H. Betts. (James Clarke and Co. 2s. 6d. net.)

A series of essays on the value of friendship, the beauty of love, the delights of Nature study, the companionship of books, etc. The last chapter is on the consolation of Christianity.

History of Rome and the Popes in the Middle Ages. By Hartmann Grisar, S.J. (Kegan Paul. 15s. net.)

The third volume of this instructive book continues the account of the monastic life of the fifth century, giving interesting details of Roman ecclesiastical law, with notable rules as to celibacy and fasting; and of church monuments and decorations. The fine illustrations are taken from some present day photographs and various ancient sources.

English and Welsh Cathedrals. By T. D. Atkinson. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. net.)

A treasure for travellers and a *bonne bouche* for those who can never hope to see the beautiful buildings which with their traditions and surroundings are amongst our national treasures. Each cathedral is illustrated by a ground plan and a photograph, or by one of the beautiful water colour drawings of Mr. Walter Dexter.

Heroes of Science. By Ch. R. Gibson. (Seeley Service. 5s.)

As we have no personal details of many of the ancient scientists, Mr. Gibson has simply mentioned them shortly. In telling of Archimedes he gives in a foot note an explanation why the bath overflow gave him the clue to the solution of the problem Alexander had given him. This illustrates the careful way in which the heroes are treated. Amusing anecdotes are sown thickly in a book which is elevating as well as useful.

The Romance of Submarine Engineering. By Thomas Corbin. (Seeley Service. 5s.)

Tells how the work is done; just what the tools are like; with word pictures of the men who make the romance a practical affair. There is no dullness in these three hundred or more pages, and the illustrations supply the information words cannot give.

From a Pedagogue's Sketch Book. By F. R. G. Duckworth. (Fisher Unwin. 5s. net.)

An entertaining series of short sketches about boys, their parents, the authorities, and others, which seem to be taken literally from the sketch book of the pedagogue in question.

An Introduction to the Science of Peace. By Annie Besant. (Theosophist Office. 1s.)

Gives the gist of a book by Bhagavan Das in which Mrs. Besant tries to interest her readers. She tells us that the inner intellectual and spiritual peace is the only real and abiding cure for the prevailing condition of unrest.

How to Play Golf. By Harry Vardon. (Methuen. 5s. net.)

A summary by the famous golf champion of all the advances made in the Royal game during the last seven or eight years. The information and advice given make the volume indispensable to the neophyte, whilst the style renders it pleasant reading for the uninitiated.

Photography of To-day. By H. Chapman Jones. (Seeley Service. 5s. net.)

From beginning to end science and practice are described in the most fascinating fashion, from the opening chapter, which deals with the nature of light, to the last, which tells of the various applications of photography. Even a neophyte will be interested, for facts which only the advanced photographer knows are described so lucidly that the beginner can grasp the idea and the advanced will find something to learn, and will enjoy having their own knowledge so interestingly expounded.

My Own Times. By Lady Dorothy Nevill. (Methuen. 15s. net.)

Lady Dorothy Nevill's delightful "I remember" and her piquant, kindly sarcasm are too well known to need praise here. She does not deplore change or disparage the present, but rather believes that there has been real progress during her lifetime. At the same time, she does not ignore present-day evils, but gives wise advice as to how to improve the shining hour. "The keynote to success," she says, "is character. From the same materials one man builds palaces, another hovels; one warehouses, another villas. Bricks and mortar are mortar and bricks, until the architect can make them something else." The homilies are very scarce, however; the anecdotes so many, of such various people, celebrated, infamous, or average, that space forbids my enumeration of even a few.

Butterflies and Moths at Home and Abroad. By H. Ryeland Brown, M.A. (Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.)

A magnificent gift book for the beginner, in butterfly lore, supposing him to have some knowledge of the terms used; technicalities are dispensed with as much as possible, but some special words must be used, of course. Every care has been taken to simplify the explanations, and the plates are very fine.

What Our Readers Think.

Under this heading we propose to publish each month some of the most valuable of the thousands of letters which we receive on points arising out of the articles dealt with in our pages. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS is a magazine which cannot fail to make those who read it think, and think deeply. We feel that it will be of interest and assistance to other thinkers to lay before them the thoughts and ideas of others. Our space is necessarily limited, and therefore we cannot do more than select the few out of the many.

REMODELLING THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—The British Islands seem naturally to fall into groups of counties, in provinces:—

Nation	Province	Area in Square Miles	1911 Population	Members at 1/100,000 in the House of Commons
England	Wessex	10,384	3,237,440	33
	Essex	6,212	9,890,906	99
	Mercia	6,950	4,412,750	45
	Anglia	5,476	2,324,111	24
	East Anglia	7,570	2,088,607	21
	Deira, or York	9,030	6,043,341	61
	Lancaster	5,296	6,050,504	61
	Wales	7,370	2,027,610	21
	Lothian	4,461	848,251	9
	West Scotland	3,438	2,362,863	24
Scotland	Mid Scotland	10,046	1,165,736	12
	The Isles	11,800	402,671	6*
Ireland	Ulster	8,316	1,578,572	16
	Leinster	7,557	1,160,328	12
	Connaught	6,616	609,966	7
	Munster	9,273	1,033,085	11
	Average	8,112	2,827,360	
Manx	Man	220	50,542	6*
French	Channel Islands	73	95,841	6*
		Total	474	

* 6 the minimum number, 2 retiring annually

Wales is below the average, and in population the smallest of the English provinces.

Improvements in communication have made the modern parish the county and the borough, and the modern county the province. The stirrings of a wider outlook have been mistaken for "nationalism." Properly handled, "nationalism" in these islands should be an extinct political force within two generations. "Locality" has a far wider significance than it has ever had in our history. The Briton of to-day sneers at parish politics. Fifty years hence he will sneer at provincial politics.

Australia, New Zealand, and Finland are not examples, but warnings. Their problems are local, of a kind which would ordinarily be discussed by our provincial councils, for disposal by our National House. The countries named have no Imperial responsibilities. A hermaphrodite British House of Commons, men and women voting on equal terms for the same

candidates, is unthinkable. Separate candidates on issues sexually determinative, separate sections of parties, and at the top, separate Houses, with recognised sexual limitations on both sides, would be quite another matter.

Although proportionate voting in the Houses seems practical, the rights of minorities in provincial councils may require the principle of "one member one vote" in these bodies.

Our Constitution is out of date, and is now broken. Patriotism has thrown the machinery out of gear to bring the question of reform to an issue. Patriotic non-party Coalition can alone apply the necessary remedies.

Is it impossible to establish a written Constitution, unchangeable in its general outline and principles, yet sufficiently flexible to be always a living entity?—Yours, etc.,

E. A. W. PHILLIPS, M.Inst.C.E.

44, Sackville Gardens, Hove, Sussex.

THE BIRTH AND PROGRESS OF THE GOODS CLEARING HOUSE.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—In your last issue you published an admirable article criticising the existing methods of dealing with railway goods traffic. Within the last few weeks this matter has been discussed at considerable length in the British Press, and my scheme for a central goods clearing house has been canvassed as a solution of the difficulties attaching to the problem of transport.

It may be of interest to trace rapidly the chain of ideas which has led to the proposal to establish central goods clearing houses in all great centres of commerce, and to state briefly the principles of the proposed system and the character of the machinery destined to abolish existing arrangements.

Some twelve years ago I had occasion to visit the dépôt of one of the London carriers. I saw that chaos prevailed where order should have reigned, and was moved to begin to investigate the existing methods of handling goods traffic. I found that the decentralisation necessitated by

the present methods of sorting by hand and moving by hand-truck were radically uneconomic. A cart interchanging with a truck might be separated from it, not only by a train-length, but a train might be separated by several other trains from a line of carts waiting to receive the goods it contained. This plan, as shown in the September number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, is costly and uneconomic.

I saw that to transport cheaply means, in general terms, to transport quickly. Quick transport from place to place I saw, on examination, to be chiefly a matter of quick transfer from one vehicle to another. Quick transfer between vehicles involves two main requirements: the vehicles must be close together and not separated by miles, or even by many yards, and the means of transfer must be cranes using the three dimensions of space, and not hand-trucks, using only one, or one and a bit. Hence I found myself led to an argument which, though moving in a circle, is anything but vicious—viz., "to transport cheaply is to transport quickly." This requires concentration of traffic which machinery can alone render possible, and, in its turn, the concentration of traffic renders the goods clearing house economically sound by providing the conditions under which machinery pays for itself over and over again—viz., "busy-ness," or, in technical language, high-load-factor.

After much labour and thought on the part of myself and the engineering staff of the New Transport Co., a scheme has been evolved whereby this "hand-trucking" is entirely dispensed with, and the whole of the business coincident with the collection, despatch, and delivery of goods of all sorts has been reduced to a series of scientific, methodical, simple mechanical operations.

A scientific comparison leaves no doubt of the superior efficiency of mechanical power over hand-labour in the sorting of goods. The function of a goods porter is to exert power, partly muscular and partly mental. He can exert about one-tenth part of a horse-power continuously, for which he gets paid at least fourpence per hour. And the cost of hand-labour is at least forty pence—three shillings and fourpence—per horse-power hour, compared with one penny, or less, per horse-power hour for electrical energy.

The system has, of course, been worked out step by step. I started first by evolving a scheme in which goods porters and hand-trucks were used, but organising the traffic so that the men always proceeded in one direction. The sorting dépôt consisted in a number of "bays" bordering on a circular track. Along this track passed a procession of porters with their trucks,

all moving in one direction. Each man fell out of the procession when he reached the particular bay to which his load was consigned. Each bay represented a town, a district, or a route; thus at each bay there accumulated a load for delivery by van.

In this original scheme machinery was conspicuous by its absence, but order was substituted for chaos.

In the next development the bays were arranged round great slowly revolving turntables, on to which, or from off which, the porters could step, dragging their hand-trucks with them.

The next advance was the elimination of the porter altogether. The muscle-work was performed partly by the turn-table and partly by an apparatus termed a "vomitor." The function of the vomitor was to project a parcel from the bay on to the turn-table, and finally from the turn-table into the requisite bay at the completion of its journey. The brain-work of the goods porter was replaced by an electrical counting mechanism, which could be set to eject the parcel at the proper place.

When I explained the scheme of the vomitors to my friend Mr. Adrian Ross he made the characteristic and delightful suggestion that I should adopt as the motto of the clearing house, "Sick transit."

Since then the growth of the clearing house idea has progressed steadily from point to point. The muscles and brains of the electrical porter have been evolved by years of work, and as time has gone on the mechanism has taken simpler and simpler forms, each more reliable than the last. The cumbersome turn-tables have been replaced by gliding trains of steel trucks, each capable of magnetically sucking on to itself, or putting off from itself, trays bearing parcels and bales of 5 cwt. while in motion, and with perfect smoothness. So gentle is this action that it is possible to transfer a glass full of water from one of the bays to a carriage moving at two and a half miles per hour without spilling a drop.

In the last issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS you showed that the waste involved in the present method of handling goods waggons would sound the death-knell of British railways, were no remedy discovered. That the railway companies have awakened to the advantages of the system I advocate is evidenced by the interest they are now showing in my proposals. Those proposals are to be formally laid before representatives of all the railway companies of the United Kingdom, assembled at King's Hall, Leicester, on the 26th of the present month.

—Yours, etc., ALFRED WARWICK GATTIE.

NATIONAL UNION OF MASTERS
AND MATES.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—I am in favour of any union which honestly aims and endeavours to give "every-one who go down to the sea in ships a chance of life," and an adequate recompense for the risks taken by those who navigate such ships. In the REVIEW OF REVIEWS you say that "a special feature is to be made to secure the more adequate training of boys to become officers." In my humble opinion there is no lack of ship officers; you will find in most of our large liners fourth officers sailing with masters' certificates, besides hundreds on shore waiting for berths. The additional training of officers will only glut the market and play into, as well as relieve, the shipowners' hands. This is a shipowners' question, and I see no good reason why the above union should spend its energy in this direction; rather let them enforce on the Board of Trade and the travelling public to give "fixative of tenancy"—if this term is admissible—to all masters and mates who hold positions as such in all passenger steamers and in all other ships

say, above 1,000 tons register. In fact, where a certificate of competency is demanded, and a situation is secured, there should be some guarantee that one would not be discharged at a moment's notice and no reason given. The writer would like to see shipmasters and mates placed on the same footing as sanitary inspectors, town clerks, and no doubt others which you will know of. In the meantime, a Council (town or otherwise) can appoint, but cannot dismiss, a sanitary inspector without very strong reasons, and even then have to apply to the Local Government Board, when, as a rule, both sides are heard. Now, Sir, if this law applied to shipmasters and officers—and I see no good reason why it should not—see what safety it would give to the travelling public. A shipmaster would then use all due precaution for the safety of his passengers, crew, ship, and cargo, and at the same time using all due diligence to prosecute his voyage; and while doing so, would be independent of the owner's scowl because he lost a tide or two on account of his careful navigation. Many a voyage is now being completed at risks which are not worth the candle. The fact that twenty British and twelve foreign ships should be posted as "missing" for the first six months of 1912 should damp the present system, and is a strong argument in favour of putting us on the same footing as sanitary inspectors. This would do away with "blacklisting," or "blacklisting" would be done after a public inquiry. A ship's

officer who had the same fixity as a town clerk would not be afraid to give his real views and actual facts regarding defects in his ship, knowing that all defects would be put right without losing his berth or being blacklisted.—Yours, etc.,
MASTER MARINER.

FOR SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—The new regulations for "Safety of Life at Sea" on paper read much better than the old ones, but they will not be much use if they are not properly enforced. At the same time, I am rather disappointed; there are too many "modifications," "substitutions," "exemptions," "in the opinion," and "to the satisfaction of the B.O.T. surveyors." This means that the B.O.T. have hearkened well to their "master's voice," and their surveyors will do the same. The new rules put the number of lifeboats to be carried on the length of the ship instead of tonnage; this will mean that ships may be built larger by giving more "beam," which will be a good thing. I am glad that the cubic capacity is a very little increased, also that a child of one year will count as a "person"; no doubt shipowners will see to it that full fare is paid for the child.

The rules relating to home trade passenger steamers are bad, even from the point of view that they do not come into force till 1916. Again, in classes 6 to 9 buoyance is only provided for 50 to as low as 25 per cent. This is not much of an improvement on matters since September 3rd, 1879, when the *Princess Alice* was sunk by collision with the *Bywell Castle* in the River Thames, in smooth water and fine clear weather, when upwards of 600 lives were lost. I am sorry that my criticism of the new rules is inclined to be more caustic than eulogistic.

I am afraid that with the present personnel at the B.O.T. it will be impossible to make rules which will hinder another *Titanic* being driven through. I am afraid the United States of America and Germany will take the lead in "Safety of Life at Sea," with Britain a bad third. You will notice that the White Star Company are going to build an inside skin in the *Olympic* at the cost of £250,000. Is this not like "selling the pass," after the unsinkable cry?

Peg away at the B.O.T., for had it not been for your articles in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS these new rules would have been worse than they are. I question if there would be any new rules, and the *Olympic* would run till the day of her death with one very thin skin.—Yours, etc.,
C. C.

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING

VERY few subjects for discussion present themselves during the summer holidays, when the introduction of correspondents one to another slackens. The report upon the exchange of homes is not quite ready for publication, but year by year the number grows of those who avail themselves of this means of mutual knowledge. It is rather late to mention that *Modern Language Teaching* for July (Messrs. Black, 6d.) is an unusually interesting number for those who are not language teachers, but better late than never. It contains a most interesting account of the visit to Germany of some boys of King's College School, who were accompanied by Mr. Koch. The writer says, in an opening note, that at any time of life travelling may be recommended as an antidote to insular or Chauvinistic prejudices; as the best means of widening one's outlook on life; as a potent influence in fostering the feeling of the brotherhood of man, and as an important factor in the preservation of the world's peace. But, he continues, "the supercilious contempt of the average travelling English man and woman for the people of the country in which they are temporarily sojourning has become proverbial." So, by way of giving our youth a different impression, these visits have been arranged, and, according to the boys themselves, with no inadequate result. A second article, "The Children's Gathering at Winchester," at which gathering Miss Batchelor was present, records the meeting of the scattered pupils of the Parents' Educational Union, in order that they might make personal acquaintance with one another. Not the least interesting is the report taken from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of Dr. Sadler's article on England's debt to German education.

ESPFRANTO.

Dr. Zamenhof's speech at the Cracow Congress was listened to with absorbing interest. The first note was that of joy that after twenty-five years of incessant labour Esperanto was at length a real help to the world, but a few pathetic words crept in when speaking of the few survivors of the early days of struggle. They can be counted on the fingers, said he. Then came the usual few minutes of silence when all stood up in memory of those whom death has removed from our ranks. Afterwards the doctor went on to say that a language which had survived the attacks of enemies for twenty-five years, and which, though expanding as the man's language expands from that of the child, yet preserves its continuity so that the early literature is as understandable as the latest;

such a language needs no protector. Henceforward he begged that Esperantists would no longer call him Majstro; from this jubilee year he claimed the right to join the ranks, no longer would he come before them; in future, when able to attend Congresses, it would be as one amongst the others, for Esperanto must never be tied to any particular person. The rest of his "parolado" was on Congress matters.

It is curious to contrast such a speech, understood by an audience whose national tongues were forty, and who yet comprehended every word, with the report given in the *British Esperantist* of the Oriental Congress at Athens. The only Esperantist present was Professor Sorabji, of the Hindu College at Benares. Almost all countries sent representatives. Five languages were officially used, Greek, Italian, English, German and French. The opening was in Greek, of course, but only very few of the Congress members could understand. At another meeting the President spoke in Italian, a German Professor criticised in German, the opener responded in French, and the President's résumé was in English. Few indeed of the men present, learned men really, spoke ~~few~~ languages, and some knew but one.

Still another contrast is the experience of Mr. Parish, International Lecturer to the Californian Chambers of Commerce. Knowing but a few words of Russian, he has travelled by means of Esperanto 12,000 kilometres in that country, and lectured into the bargain. In spite of all this people often ask if Esperanto is making any way. They should ask that question of P.C. Alcock (City Police). He will tell them that Esperanto is beginning to be reckoned of value by the Force. In Spain and France it is officially taught to the police in many towns, and even in England its study is encouraged. In New York Esperanto has been acknowledged as a language in an odd way. A firm advertised their goods as "saniga." According to the regulation of the Patent Office, no such generally descriptive word, in any language, may be used as a trade mark, so, in spite of an appeal, the word was forbidden.

A book which every Esperantist should procure is the "Historio de la Lingvo Esperanto" (1s.), by Edmond Privat. First because the style is exquisite, as everyone would expect from him, and, secondly, because we, who live in these later days, need to keep in touch with the pioneers of the movement. A second book is promised, to carry on the story from 1900 to the present day, for this first part takes in only the earlier thirteen years, years of absorbing interest.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Agriculture, Land:

The Unionist Land Policy, by Politicus, "Fortnightly Rev," Oct.

Armies:

Our Military Position, by Reveille, "Oxford and Cambridge Rev," Oct.

The Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire, by Capt. C. W. Pasley, "United Service Mag," Oct.

The Military Character, by Col. Gruau, "Nouvelle Rev," Sept. 1.

Is there Strength in Numbers? "Lectures pour Tous," Sept.

The French and the German Army, by Gen Maitrot, "Correspondant," Sept. 25.

What is Thought of the French Army Abroad, by Commander Milhaud, "Grande Rev," Sept 10
France's Colonial Troops, by Lieut Col. Debon, "Questions Diplomatiques," Sept 1; and "Rev. de Paris," Sept. 15.

Awakening of the Military Spirit in the Australian Colonies, by A. de Tarlé, "La Revue," Sept 15
Universal Training in Australia, by Lieut. J. G. Legge, "Journal United Service Inst," Sept.

Ballooning, Aerial Navigation:

Maritime Aviation, by H. Daveluy, "Nouvelle Rev," Sept. 15.

Children in South Australia and Hungary, by Miss E. Sellers, "Contemporary Rev," Oct.

Crime and Prisons:

The Abolition of Capital Punishment, by A. F. Schuster, "Nineteenth Cent," Oct.

Eugenics:

The Eugenics Congress, by John Harris, "Westminster Rev," Oct.

Religion and Eugenics, by C. T. Ewart, Westminster Rev," Oct.

Friends and Foes of Eugenics, by Montague Crackanthorpe, "Fortnightly Rev," Oct

Finance:

The Trading Departments of the State, by G. P. Collins, "Contemporary Rev," Oct

Causes of the Rise of Prices, by J. A. Hobson, "Contemporary Rev," Oct.

Protection and Labour Unrest, by Mrs. A. Jonson, "Contemporary Rev," Oct.

The World Without Gold; Symposium edited by Jean Finot, "La Revue," Sept. 15.

Insurance, National:

Medical Benefit under the Insurance Act, by Dr C. Addison, "Contemporary Rev," Oct.

Sanitary Authorities and the Insurance Act, by B. G. Bannington, "Westminster Rev," Oct.

The Swiss Sickness and Insurance Law, by Dr. E. Savoy, "Mouvement Social," Sept.

Ireland:

Ireland on the Eve of Home Rule, by A. Hilliers, "Contemporary Rev," Oct.

Ireland and Home Rule, by Alice Stopford Green, "Rev. de Paris," Sept. 15.

Some Aspects of Home Rule, by Stephen de Vere, "Nineteenth Cent," Oct.

The "Wealthy Ulster" Fingert, by T. Galloway Rigg, "Westminster Rev," Oct.

Labour Problems:

The Minimum Wage, by J. Ramsay Macdonald, "Socialist Rev," Oct.

Lunacy:

The Life of a Colony of Lunatics in France, by Dr. A. Rodiet, "La Revue," Sept. 1.

Navies:

The Fleet at Home and Abroad, by Malta, "Oxford and Cambridge Rev," Oct.

The German and the English Fleet and the World-power of England, by Admiral Breusing, "Deutsche Rev," Sept.

Coast Fortresses and Naval Strategy, by Lieut. Col. W. R. W. James, "Journal United Service Inst," Sept.

The Franco-Russian Naval Convention, "Rev. de Paris," Sept 1

The Naval Effervescence in the Mediterranean, by Commander Davin, "Correspondant," Sept. 25.

Italy and the Mediterranean, by Tancredi Galimberti, "Deutsche Rev," Sept

Mr Borden's Opportunity, by Imperialist, "National Rev," Oct

Parliamentary, &c.:

The Political Prospect, by Sir E. T. Cook, "Contemporary Rev," Oct

Federal Government, by Herbert Samuel, "Nineteenth Cent," Oct

The Opportunity of the Unionists, by A. A. Baumann, "Fortnightly Rev," Oct.

The Fight for Power, by Shaw Desmond, "London Mag," Oct

Social Problems, Socialism, etc.:

The Crushing of the Middle Class, by F. E. Baily, "Pearson's Mag," Oct

Democracy and Discipline, by L. P. Jacks, "Hilbert Journal," Oct

Practical Socialism, by H. H. Lusk, "Forum," Sept.

Telegraphy:

The Government and the Marconi Company, by W. R. Lawson, "National Rev," Oct.

Women:

The By-Elections and Woman Suffrage, by Philip Snowden, "Englishwoman," Oct.

Woman Suffrage; Pause, by Mrs. Frederic Harrison, "National Rev," Oct.

Profession and Marriage, by Dr. Hope Bridges Adams Lehmann, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Sept. 12.

The Russian Woman and her Legal Rights, by L. P. Rastorgoueff, "Englishwoman," Oct.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Colonies, the Empire:

Liberalism and the Empire, by E. B. Mitford, "National Rev," Oct.

Imperialism in the Future, by A. Page, "Blackwood," Oct.

Foreign and International Affairs, Alliances, etc.:

Edward VII., the Kaiser, and the "Entente Cordiale," by Gérard Harry, "Grande Rev," Sept. 10.

Africa:

Tripoli; Italy, Turkey, etc.:

Froidevaux, H., on, "Questions Diplomatiques," Sept. 16.

Jettel, Freiherr von, on, "Deutsche Rev," Sept.

The Occupation of Marrakesh, by R. de Caix, "Questions Diplomatiques," Sept. 16.

The New Day in Rhodesia, by C. Boyd, "Fortnightly Rev," Oct.

The Slave Traffic in Angola and San Thomé, by W. A. Cadbury and E. D. Morel, "Nineteenth Cent," Oct.

The Germans and the African Negroes, by A. Tibal, "La Revue," Sept. 1.

Armenia:

The Armenians in Oriental Revolutions, by M. Warandian, "La Revue," Sept. 15.

Austria-Hungary:

Austria, Financial and Economic, by E. Hippeau, "Questions Diplomatiques," Sept. 1.

A Czech-German Entente, by H. Hantich, "Questions Diplomatiques," Sept. 1.

Balkan States:

Tripoli and the Balkans, by Freiherr von Jettel, "Deutsche Rev," Sept.

The Tour of M. Poincaré and the Initiative of Count Berchtold, by Commander de Thomasson, "Questions Diplomatiques," Sept. 1.

China:

A Political Letter from the Chinese Republic, by a German Resident, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Sept.

The Dismemberment of China, by Dr. E. J. Dillon, "Nineteenth Cent," Oct.

Tibet, China, India, by Perceval Landon, "Fortnightly Rev," Oct.

New China and Germany's Protectorate in the Far East, "Deutsche Rev," Sept.

France:

Electoral Reform, by T. F. Farman, "Blackwood," Oct.

Electoral Reform in the Senate, by G. Trouillot, "Grande Rev," Sept. 25.

Will there be an Economic Crisis? by H. Laporte, "Correspondant," Sept. 10.

The Problem of Dear Bread in France, "Lectures pour Tous," Sept.

The French Ports in the Pacific, by G. Numile, "Nouvelle Rev," Sept. 15.

Germany and Prussia:

Reform of Taxation in Germany and Prussia, by Herr Mrozek, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Sept.

Hindrances to German Foreign Policy, "Deutsche Rev," Sept.

Imperialism and Manchesterism, by Max Schippel, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Sept. 12.

Value of the German Colonies, by L. Quessel, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Sept. 12.

The Social Democratic Congress at Chemnitz, by Gustav Noske, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Sept. 12.

The Development of German Social Democracy, by W. Schröder, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Sept. 12.

Is there a Prussian Social Democracy? by Leo Arons, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Sept. 12.

The Maritime Development of Germany, by G. Blondel, "Nouvelle Rev," Sept. 1.

India:

The Foreign Policy of the Government of India, by Q. P., "Westminster Rev," Oct.

Tibet, China, India, by Perceval Landon, "Fortnightly Rev," Oct.

Italy:

Italy, Economic and Financial, by E. Payen, "Questions Diplomatiques," Sept. 16.

Socialism in Italy, by Raqueni, "Nouvelle Rev," Sept. 15.

Japan:

The Emperor Mutsuhito and his Reign, by Marquis de la Mazelière, "Revue des Deux Mondes," Sept. 15.

Panama Canal:

The Difficulty and its Solution, by J. Ellis Barker, "Nineteenth Cent," Oct.

Russia:

France and Russia, "Correspondant," Sept. 25.

Switzerland:

The Kaiser's Visit to Switzerland, by P. Girardin, "Questions Diplomatiques," Sept. 16.

Tibet:

Aspects of the Tibetan Problem, by A. Strong, "Contemporary Rev," Oct.

Tibet, China, India, by Perceval Landon, "Fortnightly Rev," Oct.

Turkey:

After the Deliverance, by Gen. Cherif Pasha, "La Revue," Sept. 1.

United States:

Party Principles and Industrial Development, by A. Kline, "Forum," Sept.

The New York Police, by Sydney Brooks, "Nineteenth Cent," Oct.

The Child—the new medico-educational monthly journal, edited by Dr. T. N. Kelynaek and published by Messrs. Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd.—is increasing in strength and favour. With the October issue it commences its third volume. The journal is devoted to all interests relating to Child Welfare, and it has the influential support of leading doctors and educationists. The contents of the current number clearly indicate that it is a periodical which will be of the highest service to all working for the betterment of child life.

Diary and Obituary for September.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH

- Sept 1. Memorial Service to the late General Booth at Congress Hall, Clapton, 4,000 people present
- 2 Opening of the Trade Union Congress at Newport, Mon., under the Presidency of Mr Will Thorne
- Opening of the Library Association Congress at Liverpool
- Storms and Cloudbursts in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, nearly 50 lives lost
- Wattle Day celebrated throughout the Commonwealth of Australia
- 3 Opening of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association Conference at Sheffield
- Salar ed Dowlah entered Kermanshah with 500 men
- £200,000 Blackmail demanded from Mr Rockefeller by the "Black Hand Gang"
- Accident to the Rome-Milan Express near Bologna, 40 passengers killed and injured
- Great Demonstration in Berlin to protest against the Food Taxes
4. Mr Sydney Buxton issued new rules for the protection of life at sea
- Opening of the 82nd Annual Meeting of the British Association at Dundee, under the Presidency of Professor Schäfer
- donation of £10,000 to the funds from Mr J. K. Caird
- Opening of Parliament Buildings at Edmonton, Alberta, by the Duke of Connaught
- The Kaiser attended Swiss Manœuvres near Zürich
- Mr Lloyd George addressed the Eisteddfod at Wrexham. Suffragists severely hurt by a hostile crowd
- Pit Disaster near Dover, 2 killed and 11 injured
- 6 Lieut Wyness Stuart and Capt Hamilton, of the Royal Flying Corps, killed in an aeroplane accident at Graveley, near Hitchin
- Starting from Houlgate the airman Garros attained a height of 16,405 feet
- Col Mangan, with a flying column of 4,000 men, entered Marrakesh, and rescued nine French prisoners
- Extension of the St Petersburg Treaty for another ten years announced by a Note presented by the Russian Minister in Peking to the Chinese Government
- 7 Memoranda of reforms in Administration and Discipline in the Navy issued by Mr Winston Churchill
- 8 Martial Law declared at Sevastopol, owing to the disaffection in the Russian Navy
- Four persons killed at Bray, in Haute-Saône, by a biplane which charged the crowd
- International Motor-Cycle Race at Le Mans, first three prizes taken by English firms
- Centenary Celebration of the Battle of Borodino in Russia
- 9 Preliminary Manœuvres begun in East Anglia
- New Comet discovered by Mr W. F. Gale, of New South Wales
- Fine flight by Vedrnes at Chicago; 105½ miles an hour
- 10 Lieut Hotchkiss and Lieut Bettington of the Royal Flying Corps, killed in a monoplane accident at Wolvercote, near Oxford
- The Times published its 40,000th number
- Opening of the Conference of the Boiler-makers' Society to discuss the Shipyard National Agreement
- Decision of the Berlin Municipality to press for the removal of restrictions in the meat trade
- Concentration of practically the whole of the French Navy in the Mediterranean definitely announced by the French Government
- Teachers' Unions in France required to dissolve; the greater number obeyed under protest
- Servian Cabinet resigned
- Internal machine exploded at Dolran Fair, Salsburgh; 30 killed and many injured
- 11 Close of the British Association Conference at Dundee
- Re-emergence of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who is now established in Paris
- French Army Manœuvres begun
- German Army Manœuvres begun
- Opening of the Eucharistic Congress in Vienna, 200,000 members attended
- Fatal Accident to airman Karamanlakis, who fell from his machine into the sea near Corinth
- Aviator Paul Peck killed at Chicago
- Jewish New Year celebrated throughout the world
- 12 Bronze Medals for life-saving presented to 11 men by King George at Balmoral
- Funeral of the late Emperor of Japan at Tokyo
- Suicide of Mrs. Jack Johnson
- 13 Intermittent of the body of the late Emperor of Japan on the Imperial Estate near Kyoto
- General Count Nogi and Countess Nogi committed suicide during the Funeral Ceremonies for the late Emperor of Japan in accordance with Samurai principles
- Battle on the Arizona Frontier between the Federal troops and the Revolutionists in Northern Mexico
- Return of Mr W. A. Redmond and Mr J. T. Donovan from Australasia with £30,000 for Home Rule
- General Rising in Albania reported
- 14 Serious Riot at a football match at Celtic Park, Belfast, over 100 people seriously injured
- Collision in the air between aviators at Chicago
- Mr Howard Gill killed
- Launch at Birkenhead of the Dreadnought Audacious
- The Austrian Dreadnought, Viribus Uisus put into commission
- 15 Close of the Eucharistic Congress at Vienna
- Opening of the German Socialist Congress at Chemnitz
- 16 Grand Army Manœuvres begun in East Anglia
- Loan to Turkey suggested
- Decision of the Turkish Council of Ministers to engage English advisers
- Curden Hall, a well known Cheshire mansion, destroyed by fire
- Belfast Shipyards protected by soldiers owing to the recent outbreak at Celtic Park, Belfast
- Opening of the Congress of the Confédération Générale at Havre
- Position in Tibet and Mongolia discussed at a secret meeting of the Chinese Council
- Typhoon near Ningpo, China, 50,000 people drowned
- 17 Railway Accident at Ditton Junction, 16 killed and about 40 injured
- Aviator Legagneux made record flight for height, reaching an altitude of 17,160 feet
- Several schoolboys injured in a fire on the Irish mail train running from Holyhead
- Irish Cattle Trade and the outbreak of foot and mouth disease discussed at a special meeting of the Council of Agriculture in Dublin
- Socialist Universal Suffrage demonstration at The Hague
- Hungarian Parliament opened, stormy proceedings
- Heavy fighting at Derna, the Italians repulsed the enemy with heavy losses, and won the second most important battle of the war
- Naval Manœuvres off Heligoland
- 18 Close of the Army Manœuvres in East Anglia
- Series of demonstrations against Home Rule begun in Ulster, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Mr Thomas Sinclair addressed a great meeting on Portora Hill, Enniskillen
- Riots in Belfast
- 18 Special Conference of Trade Unions held at the Memorial Hall, London, to consider the working of the Insurance Act
- Serious Rioting in Budapest; 200 people trampled under foot and 80 arrested
- Agreement between Serbia and Bulgaria, reported
- Funeral of Count and Countess Nogi in Tokyo
- Announcement made that China is borrowing 10 millions sterling from a London syndicate
- Secret sitting of the Council in Peking; the Ministers declared that they would accept the Russian conditions regarding Outer Mongolia, and were willing to negotiate with Great Britain on the basis of maintenance of the status quo in Tibet
- Anti Home Rule Demonstration at Enniskillen
- Duke of Connaught arrived at Vancouver
- 19 King George addressed the Conference of Generals engaged in the Manœuvres at Trinity College, Cambridge and some criticisms were made by Gen. Sir George French
- The terms of the Ulster Covenant against Home Rule officially announced by Sir Edward Carson
- Anti Home Rule Demonstration at Lichburn
- Conference of Local Authorities at Richmond to discuss the increased cost of maintaining the roads used for heavy motor traffic
- International Prison Commission Conference opened in Paris
- 20 The Army airships Gamma and Beta disabled, near Dover
- Report on recent accidents issued by Public Safety and Accidents Investigation Committee of the Royal Aero Club
- Serious Rioting in connection with the Ulster Demonstration reported from Londonderry
- Release of Mrs. Leigh, Suffragist prisoner in Dublin
- Military Alliance between Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro reported
- Debate at the Socialist Congress at Chemnitz on Imperialism
- M. Sazonoff arrived in London to confer with the British Government on Persia and the Near East
- 21 Mr Lloyd George opened the Institute presented by him to Llanystumdwy
- interruptions by Suffragists, who were brutally treated
- Mr H. J. D. Astley killed at the Balmoral Show Grounds, Belfast, owing to the collapse of his Blériot monoplane
- Opening of the Annual Meeting of the All-Ireland League in Cork
- Anti-Home Rule Demonstration held in Coleraine
- Lieut. Bergen and Lieut. Junghaus were killed near Freiburg owing to the collapse of their Albatross biplane
- Under the guise of Autumn Manœuvres, Turkish Troops were mobilised in great numbers near Adrianople
- 22 Great Ulster Demonstration in Derry
- Railway Accident at Merville, France, reported, 20 killed and several injured
- Terrible Typhoon Disaster in Japan; great loss of life and ruin of crops reported
- damage estimated at £4,000,000
- 23 4,000 Navvies at the Government Dockyard at Rosyth went on strike
- Meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council in the Old Town Hall, Belfast, to discuss the solemn covenant
- Opening of the 19th International Peace Congress at Geneva
- Servian War Supplies stopped at S-loboda and Uskub for political reasons by the Turkish Government
- 24 Opening of the 37th Provincial Meeting of the Law Society at Cardiff

Distribution of the *Forces of the Covenant* throughout Ulster begun.
 Great Ulster Demonstration at Drogheda.
 Strike of *Catalonian Railway Employees* begun at midnight.
 Important Meeting held in Calcutta to discuss Indian Railway Congestion.
 Execution of 350 soldiers concerned in the "Mutiny at Wuhan," reported from China.
 Chinese Loan completed in defiance of the *Sir Powers*, the Loan to be known as the 5 per cent Chinese Government Gold Loan of 1912, redeemable in 40 years, and the Salt Tax to be reserved as security.
 Important statement to the Delegates by the Emperor of Austria and Count Berchtold in Vienna on Austrian Policy in the Balkans.
 Release of the French soldier Rousset.
 Council Meeting of the Insurance Tax Resistors' Defence Association held in London.
 Opening of the Annual Conference of the Municipal Tramways Association held in London.
 Ulster Demonstration at Portadown.
 Serious Disturbance reported at a Socialist Meeting in Paris owing to the Anti-Military Speeches of M. Gustav Hervé.
 Lieut. Ragazzoni, an Italian Army airman, killed near Rome.
 Encounter reported between some Chinese troops and a body of Mongols near Yang-tung-tien, 300 Mongolians killed.
 First Illuminated Flying Meeting at Hendon.
 Opening of the National Conference of Friendly Societies at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Irish Peers' Pledge not to accept a seat in either House of the Irish Legislature, published at Belfast.
 Ulster Demonstrations in Ballyronney and Newtownards.
 M. Charles Volsin, airman, killed in a motor car accident at Belleville-sur-Saône.
 Capt. G. L. Bambaugh, airman, killed at North Manchester, Indiana.
 Discussion of the Insurance Act at the Conference of National Friendly Societies at Newcastle.
 National Strike of Doctors against the Insurance Act begun.
 Return of the Labour M.P.'s from their tour in Germany.
 Announcements made by the Admiralty authorising an increase in the number of Civil Companionships of the Bath for Naval Officers, and inaugurating a scheme for training Naval Officers from Petty Officers.
 Discovery of Wireless Sparkless Telegraphy by Julian Bethend, of Paris, announced.
 11,000 Textile Workers reported on strike at Lawrence, Mass.
 Sir David Burnett elected New Lord Mayor of London.
 Opening of the National Sunday School Convention at Sheffield.
 Ulster Day, the Ulster Convention signed.
 Private Meetings of Mr. Lloyd George with the Members of his Unofficial Land Tax Committee at Gadesby Hall reported.
 Sentences passed on 100 Koreans charged with Conspiracy.
 Declaration determining the New Frontiers of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons signed at Paris.
 The *Paris*, French battleship, launched.
 Fines imposed on two German Socialist Deputies for their action in the Prussian Diet in May.
 Close of the International Peace Congress at Geneva.
 Opening of the Church Congress at Middlesbrough.
 Great Anti-Homé Rule Demonstration at Liverpool.
 Joint Ultimatum from Servia and Bulgaria demanding autonomy for Macedonia received by Turkey.
 Mobilisation orders issued by the Bulgarian, Servian, and Greek Governments.

SPEECHES

pt. 2. Mr. Will Thorne, at Newport, Mon., on Socialism and Trade Unionism.

2. Mr. Will Thorne, at the Trade Union Congress, Newport, Mon., on Capitalism.
 The Kaiser, at Berlin, on Germany.
 3. Mr. Havelock Wilson, at the Trade Union Congress, on the Osborne Judgment.
 Sir J. Crichton-Browne, at the Congress of Sanitary Inspectors, Sheffield, on Sanitation and Eugenics.
 Mr. H. R. Tedder, at the Library Association Congress, Liverpool, on the place of Bibliography in Education.
 4. Prof. Schäffer, at the British Association Congress, Dundee, on the Origin of Life.
 5. Mr. Herbert Samuel, at the British Association, on Federal Government.
 Mr. Norman Angell, at the British Association, on "The Great Illusion."
 6. President Taft, at New London, Conn., on the Panama Canal Act.
 7. Lord Selborne, at Aylesford, on the Parliament Act.
 Admiral Broussard, at Erfurt, on the British Food Supply and its interception in time of war.
 Mr. Samuel Edy, at New York, on the British Nitrate Supply.
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Manville, Quebec, on Naval Policy.
 Mr. Roosevelt, at Hathaway, Montana, on Monarchy.
 9. Mr. Borden, at Ottawa, on Canada's Duty to the Empire.
 10. Sir Algernon Firth, at the Association of Chambers of Commerce Meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wages and Food Prices.
 11. Mr. Churchill, at Dundee, on the Insurance Act.
 12. Mr. Churchill, at Dundee, on a Federal System of Government for the United Kingdom.
 Sir Richard McBride, at Toronto, on the Navy and the Asiatic Danger.
 13. Mr. Walter Long, at Vancouver, on Home Rule for Ireland.
 Mr. Herbert Samuel, at West Hartlepool, on Three-cornered Elections.
 Sir George Reid, at Chicago, on the Coalition of the Anglo-Saxon Race.
 17. Mr. T. W. Russell, at the Dublin Council of Agriculture, on the Irish Cattle Trade.
 Mr. Alexander Ure, at Llantheglw, on Coming Land Legislation.
 President Taft, at Beverly, Mass., on Protection.
 Mr. Walter Long, at Toronto, on Reciprocity.
 Sir Edward Carson, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Mr. Thomas Stclair, at Portora Hill, Enniskillen, on Ulster's Right to Resist Home Rule.
 20. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith at Londonderry, on Home Rule.
 21. Mr. Lloyd George, at Llanystumdwy, Wales, on Fairness in Politics.
 Mr. Borden, at Montreal, on Naval Policy.
 Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith at Coleraine, on Treason and the Covenant.
 Mr. William O'Brien, at Cork, on Home Rule Prospects.
 23. Earl Roberts, at Norwich, on National Defence.
 Sir Edward Carson, at Londonderry, on the Ulster Covenant.
 Mr. Borden, at Toronto, on Imperial Unity.
 24. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, at Birmingham, on National Life and National Training.
 Mr. C. Leopold Samson, at Cardiff, on the Cost of Litigation.
 Lord Haldane, at Dunbar, on the Empire.
 25. The Hon. H. W. L. Lawson, in London, on Cable Rates.
 Mr. H. E. Blain, at West Ham, on the Future of the Tramways and Motor Omnibuses.
 26. Prince Alexander of Teck, at Latin-British Exhibition, on the Activity of Latin Nations.
 M. Paul Cambon, at Latin-British Exhibition, on an Artistic Union between the English People and the Latin Races.
 Mr. Walter Davies, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the Insurance Act and Friendly Societies.
 Lord Milner, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Imperial Politics.
 27. Sir E. Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith and the Marquis of Londonderry, at Belfast, on the Covenant.

30. Sir Edward Carson, at Liverpool, on the Covenant.
 Mrs. Flora Annie Steel at Oxford, on the Sex Equation in Indian problems.

BY-ELECTION

Sept. 10. To fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Master of Elibank to the peerage, a by-election took place in Midlothian Result.

Major Hope (U)	6,082
The Hon. A. Shaw (L)	5,989
Mr. R. Brown (Lab)	2,413

Unionist Majority 31

OBITUARY

Sept. 1. Dean Govett, of Gibraltar, 85.
 Mr. Samuel Coleridge Taylor, composer, 37.
 2. Bishop Graham, Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth, 78.
 3. Mr. J. McDonald Cameron, formerly M.P. for Wick Burghs, 65.
 Major G. F. Gratwicke, journalist, 62.
 Surgeon Major Kendall, Indian Mutiny veteran, 81.
 Dr. H. A. Morgan, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, 82.
 5. Mr. James Duncan Stuart Sim, late Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 63.
 6. Dr. J. H. Burchard, Chief Burgomaster of Hamburg, 60.
 Gen. Sir Charles Gough, V.C., 80.
 M. Frank Andrews, journalist.
 8. Sir Raymond West, Anglo-Indian jurist.
 9. Major Gen. Sir William Green, 89.
 Sir Robert Pulis, 84.
 10. Dr. R. E. Thompson, physician, 78.
 12. Major Gen. G. Elphinstone Friskne, Mutiny veteran, 71.
 Mr. J. M. Morrell, founder of the National Sunday League, 89.
 Dowager Lady Rosemore, 85.
 Father Matthew Russell, S.J.
 13. General Count Nogi, 63, and Countess Nogi.
 14. Sir John Henry Morris, Indian Civil Service, 84.
 15. Mr. John Leighton, artist, 90.
 16. Rev. B. T. Atlay, sometime Archbishop of Calcutta, 80.
 Lady Lockwood.
 17. Prof. Herman S. Wiebe, scientist.
 18. Alderman Sir Horatio David Davies, past Lord Mayor of London, 77.
 Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, 83.
 Sir James Thomson Ritchie, past Lord Mayor of London, 77.
 19. Mr. J. L. Hill, J.P., 72.
 20. Sir John Whitaker Ellis, past Lord Mayor of London, 84.
 21. Mr. J. H. Christie, of Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, 74.
 M. Léon Gandillot, dramatist, 50.
 22. Prince Louis Napoleon Murat, 61.
 Duke Francis Joseph of Bavaria, 24.
 23. Sir Francis Boyd Outram, 76.
 24. Lord Liangtsook, 75.
 The Infanta Maria Teresa of Spain, 30.
 Baron Marischall von Bieberstein, 69.
 Sir Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, Ont., 77.
 Lord Crofton, 77.
 25. Miss Louisa Twining, workhouse reformer, 92.
 29. Rev. D. C. Tovey, Editor of Grey's Poems, &c., 70.
 Sir Frederick Richards, 79.
 30. Archbishop Colley.
 Sir Herbert Mackay Ellis, physician, 58.
 Rev. Augustus Orchar (the original of "Tom Brown"), 88.
 A. J. Shephstone, Chief Native Commissioner in Natal, 60.

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OF THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

THE WORLD WITHOUT GOLD.

A FIELD FOR ANTICIPATIONS.

A VERY interesting symposium on "The World Without Gold" appears in the mid-September issue of *La Revue*. Among the contributors are many well-known names, including Charles Gide, Yves Guyot, Ernest Seillière, Madame Curie, Dr. Max Nordau, the late Frédéric Passy, and others.

THE MENACE OF OVER-SUPPLY.

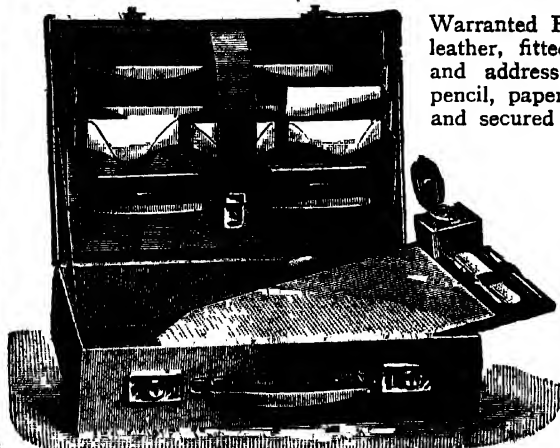
The possibility of a failure of the gold supply opens up a number of important questions, but that is not the problem which M. Jean Finot, the editor, has suggested for discussion. It is that of a prodigious increase in the supply of gold which would sensibly affect its value. In this sense the supply is menaced in several ways. One is the quantity of gold deposited in the sea. According to the calculations of oceanographical science, when once the extraction of gold from the sea is put into operation, the quantity of gold found would procure for

each inhabitant of the globe over a million francs. But this method of procedure would not be very economical, owing to the cost of exploitation. Another menace would seem to be the ever-increasing supply of the yellow metal, which is going on in all parts of the globe. In every Continent the produce of the mines continues to increase; yet, if the past helps us to foretell what will happen in the future, this menace is not very disquieting. As a matter of fact, the extraction of the yellow metal remains, on the whole, fairly stable. A few pessimists pretend that the auriferous extraction of the world tends to diminish, but M. Finot thinks their apprehensions are not quite justified. Now and again we read that in some particular year in some particular Continent there has been a slight decrease, but this temporary weakness is more than counterbalanced by the discovery of new mines and improvements in the procedure of extraction. Thus, notwithstanding a diminution in America and in Australia, and also in Alaska, the total

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supply of the world in 1911 shows an increase over that of 1910.

MANUFACTURE OF GOLD.

A third danger is the manufacture of gold. Judging by the recent progress of experimental physics and chemical synthesis, the possibility of the transmutation of metals can no longer be considered a simple chimera, but may become a reality in the not far distant future. Edison believes the manufacture of gold to be imminent, and the most distinguished physicists admit the transmutation of matter. Since the appearance of Berthelot's "Organic Chemistry," how many artificial creations have been realised! Since 1860 how much has been done by robbing Nature of some of her privileges! To-day, already, several patents have been taken out for the manufacture of gold. It is even reported that the French Minister of Finance is seriously studying a proposal of this kind, which has been submitted to him.

EFFECTS OF CHEAP GOLD.

When the great chimera of yesterday has become the reality of the future, what will become of the private and collective fortune of individuals and States? Admitting that the problem of the manufacture of gold has been solved, what will be the position of society in general, and of the wealthy classes in particular? And if gold, the basis of economic

stability, should suffer serious fluctuation, what will be the position of States and individuals whose wealth is usually only symbolic, since it represents nothing but a quantity of gold destined to be reclaimed or received? Take the position of the man whose wealth consists of mortgages or State funds. He has the right to claim his holding in gold, but this metal having lost its intrinsic value, would not the realisation of his wealth, and the payment to him of the integral amount in gold, tend to spell ruin for him? States would, of course, take precautions. Another standard might be adopted, but what would it be? The principle of the transmutation of metals once admitted, what other element could offer a security equal to that of gold?

THE STABLE SYMBOL.

There is another possible danger. The extraction of the yellow metal may double itself and the soil may continue to yield a never-failing supply. At the same time, manufactures may go on in a normal manner. Gold symbolises the purchase power of services and merchandise, and its great merit is that it establishes unity and stability in operations of exchange. A reduction in the price of gold would tend to make commodities relatively dear. Thus certain theorists maintain that the increase in the cost of living of which the two

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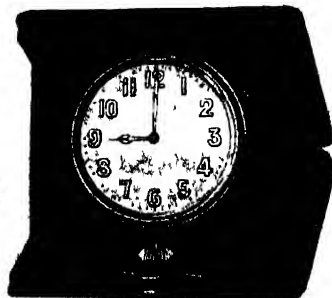


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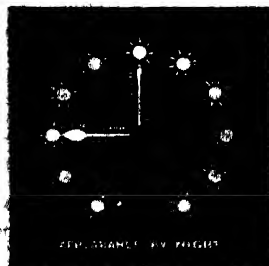
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REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Progress of the World.

Why the War Came.

LONDON, NOV. 3, 1912.

In our last number we declared that we "do not believe that there will be war." Events have proved us to be wrong, but the fact remains that there should have been no war, and that there ~~had~~ have been none. That there has been war, that the Balkan League has ridden victorious over the heroic, but unavailing, Turk is due in a general degree to the impotence of the Concert of Europe, and in a very special degree to the hopeless incompetence of Sir Edward Grey as a Foreign Minister. There is no office in the Government which demands to so great an extent clearness of vision, directness of action, and a broad understanding of the varying interests and ideals of the different nations of the world. Unless a Foreign Minister is able to show, and show clearly, that he possesses these attributes he is not a Minister, but rather as a blind dog endeavouring to lead a yet blinder man along the path of peace. That Sir Edward Grey has many qualities we do not deny; that he is not able to lead or direct this country's foreign policy events have proved, and knowing well his inability

to grasp the situation, conscious of his lack of real international understanding, the British Foreign Minister did nothing when British action alone could have prevented war. For the Balkan League did not want war at the present moment, however grateful they may now be that they had it forced upon them. This fact was clearly shown to Sir Edward Grey beyond any question; what he apparently failed to grasp was that while the League did not *want* war, it was ready for it. Had Sir Edward Grey come out boldly and announced that not only was he in favour of reforms in the Turkish provinces, but that this country would associate herself in the carrying out of these reforms, the thing could easily have been done. As a great Mohammedan Power and accustomed to administering mixed populations, we could have helped very materially and without laying ourselves open, as would have been the case with another Power, to any suspicion of interested motives. This action would ~~have~~ strengthened the hands of Kiamil Pasha and the saner Turks, while Sofia and Belgrade would have accepted such British action as a sufficient guarantee for reforms.

We thought there would be no war because we knew that Sir Edward Grey was in full possession of all the facts and possibilities, even despite the incompetence of the Ambassador at Constantinople. We knew that Sir Edward Grey was no ideal Foreign Minister, but we could not conceive that it would be possible for any Minister, however unfitted for his post, deliberately to bring upon this country the shame of responsibility for the war, and upon his own shoulders the heavy weight of thousands upon thousands of slaughtered men, women and children.

**Turkish
Responsibility.**

Only second to the responsibility of Sir Edward Grey must be placed that of the Turks themselves. There can be no disguising the fact that the war in the Balkans would probably never have occurred if the Turkish Cabinet had taken all the necessary measures. There was one measure above all necessary the moment the Cabinet arrived in power, and that was to rescue the country from the ever-present peril of the Committee of Union and Progress. This could have been done in a legal way by bringing not more than twenty of its members before the High Court as members of a dangerous secret association. The reports of this High Court could have been published in order to show to the Turks and to the world at large what manner of crimes these people had been guilty of. This would have been the best means of demonstrating that Turkey had the real and serious intention of reforming. Before constructing it was necessary to clear the ground. Thanks to a criminal nonchalance, and perhaps even because

of political calculations redounding little to its credit, the Cabinet did nothing. How was it possible then for Turkey, while maintaining the evil foundation which was recognised by Europe, to convince the Powers that Turkey was ready and able to carry out more difficult reforms in Macedonia and Old Serbia? The Committee of Union and Progress was responsible for the Italian-Turkish War, and provoked the Balkan War by the influence which it had never ceased to exercise on the new Cabinet, notwithstanding the fact that the Committee was supposed to have lost much of its prestige. The actual Government, however, could not escape from the frightful responsibility of having been too feeble during four years to destroy this dangerous influence, and they have also added to the discredit of the Ottoman Empire. The very fact that in the discussion at Ouchy over the Treaty of Peace with Italy it was necessary to make not one, but two Treaties—one with the Government, which all the world is cognisant of, and which regularises the loss of Tripoli by Turkey, and another by which was bought for hard cash the consent of the Committee of Union and Progress—to allow the Treaty of Peace to be ratified by Parliament. Such facts as these help us to understand how it is that the Turkish army made so little adequate opposition to the onslaught of the Balkan League. Had there been any real progress towards honest government at Constantinople within the last four years, had the Turkish Army alone of all Turkish institutions shown ability or even patriotism higher than the native courage of the individual soldier, we

might have deplored the disappearance of Turkey from Europe. As it is, when tried, the Turks, even if blessed with a Constitution, have been found unworthy and inefficient. For such modern conditions we have no pity, and in view of such proof the world must rejoice in the replacing of Turkish domination by that of nations virile, positive, and actuated by sincere ideals.

The
Death-Knell
of
Diplomacy.
coming
of this
war has

proved conclusively how barren of results are the efforts of ambassadors, how ineffec- tual is diplomacy. The time has passed when ambassadors — those "magnificent ex- iles ceremoniously sustaining, eight hours' or a dozen hours' journey from Downing Street, the diplo- matic fiction that they are representing the nation in a remotely foreign land"—have any real right of exis- tence save that of maintaining a number of well-paid posts for Govern- ment *protégés*. They can neither fore- see war nor avert it, while they are quite useless, when tied by the tele- graph wires to an ignorant Foreign

Minister. Nations may be sacrificed in order to enable an ambassador to utter a new and striking diplomatic phrase. Such a one was "territorial and moral *status quo*," which effectually obscured the real state of the question.

Of quite another nature is the brutal retort of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Bulgarian Minister who asked him about Turkey's promised reforms before the war. "We are mobilising 100,000 men," was the Turkish reply. In the face of this attitude, conscious of the impotence of the Great Powers, looking in vain to Great Bri- tain, what could the Balkan League do? The chance for the Great Powers to prove that they had a right to be so called, the possi- bility of the

M

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diplomats to reassert themselves was in preventing the war. Now it is too late. Not only has the great crisis found Europe without a great states- man, it has also found it without any Great Powers.

The Objects of
the War.

There has been so much loose talk about the war being a religious



THE VITAL LINE OF PEACE OR WAR: THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The arrangement of the railways shows a very perceptible difference. The Austrian—and more particularly the Prussian—plan is to run their railways parallel close to the frontiers, whereas Russia makes no attempt at this, but runs several almost parallel lines direct into the heart of Poland. This would seem to indicate, in the first instance, designed offensive; in the second, prepared defensive.

[Russia is shown in a lighter tint to make obvious her long frontier.]

struggle, a death grapple between Cross and Crescent, that there is a danger of the real issue being forgotten. There is no real question of religious hatred spurring on the nations to war. Religion only enters into play because Turkey is a religious State, in which, therefore, the true believers must always dominate, and the unbeliever be oppressed. But the individual peasants, Turk or Christian, have lived side by side much more happily than many of the differing sects or divisions amongst the Christians. Indeed, in the past it is possible that almost as many Christians have been killed by Christians as ever by Turks. A possible exception must be made in the districts inhabited by savage Mohammedan Albanians, who rather killed and robbed Christians than Turks because the latter were armed and the others defenceless. In the past the endeavour to earmark as Bulgarian, Greek or Servian certain ethnographical divisions of Macedonia, and in especial certain towns, has led to the formation of bands of the various nationalities who strove to convince the population that they were of one particular nationality or another. The easiest method of distinguishing the races in Macedonia was by their special brand of Greek Orthodoxy, and so many were slain in a desire to coerce them to change their brand. But above all this there was a very continuing and real lack of organised justice or administration. Under Abdul Hamid it was proverbial, but with the Constitution things went from bad to worse instead of achieving the miraculous change which seemed to be believed in Western Europe. The

Young Turks chastised with scorpions where Abdul Hamid had beaten with rods, and the lot of the unfortunate *raya* became intolerable. Especially was this so in those parts of Turkey where the Servians and Bulgarians unmistakably predominate. In Macedonia, where the population has no real racial colour, but chameleon-like has had the habit of changing its colour, things pressed perhaps less hardly, but yet hard enough. Refugees poured into the neighbouring free States peopled by their brothers, and gradually the populations of the Balkan States became wrought up to a point beyond which it was impossible to keep the peace. Besides which, these young and vigorous races saw in the liberation of their enslaved and oppressed brethren a real opportunity for legitimate national expansion. To have neglected to seize their opportunity would have been to see a partition of Turkey by the great interested Powers, and their future pushed back indefinitely. We do not hesitate to say that under the new conditions the lot of the inhabitant, be he Bulgar, Serb or Turk, will be far happier. Meanwhile the cause of democratic government and institutions has gained a far more notably valuable victory over reactionaryism than ever was achieved by the granting of a paper constitution.

For many years already those amongst the advisers of the various Balkan States who had the furthest and clearest sight have been urging the imperative necessity of some close and binding understanding between the various States. There have been moments in the past when

**The Balkan League
and its
Significance.**

this ideal seemed on the point of being achieved, but always at the eleventh hour the influence of Russia or Austria prevented its consummation. The constant difficulty which divided two nations, so closely bound in every other way as Serbia and Bulgaria, was the impossibility of delimitating the spheres of interest in the Balkan Peninsula outside of the frontiers of the States. The work of the devoted few who, by scientific research and by political effort, gradually eliminated one after the other of possible points of difference was finally crowned with success in February of this year. By this time all questions, even those of detail, had been settled definitely between Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro. The principal worker in this welding together of the Southern Slav States was King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who brought to the task the inherited ability in statecraft drawn from his long line of Bourbon ancestors. The Balkan League was formed with no definite idea of war at any fixed date; it was rather a definite and co-operative insurance against the ever-increasing arrogance of Austria and Russia, but before the signature of the Treaty of the League, each of the nations severally had been preparing steadily in armaments and financially, with the result which has been seen. Until the advent of M. Venizelos in Greece there had been no real effort to include Greece in the Balkan League save as a sleeping partner. But this able Cretan, who became the greatest of modern Greek statesmen, so transformed his country—which had sunk into a state of semi-atrophy, thanks to the attitude of those responsible for her government—that

he was able to convince the Southern Slav statesmen that his country was both ready and able to take part in the liberation of the Christian provinces of Turkey. February, 1912, saw the Balkan League united, and able to place some three-fourths of a million men fully equipped into the field. Serbia alone was able to mobilise without any serious difficulty 340,000 men, and with not only a definite programme, but with every point of possible friction dealt with in advance. It is no exaggeration to say that by this time there was born in Europe a new Power, greater in positive possibility than any of the existing Great Powers, which has shown conclusively that although six Great Powers may declare for the *status quo*, four smaller States united may destroy it utterly. A very significant point in connection with the Balkan League is that it has not been made simply for the purpose of wresting her European provinces from Turkey, but for a fixed period, as much as was the Triple or Dual Alliance. During this difficult time the League acts as one Power in the common interests, and before the period for which it was made shall have elapsed, the actual power of the Balkans will have doubled or trebled from a military as well as from an economic point of view.

Ideals and an adequate realisation of them are an essential part of the equipment of every nation. Success is to the race or nation which has clearly before it some goal towards which to strive, some ideal which must be realised. The success of the allied armies in the Balkan War has

**Ideals versus Riches
in National
Development.**

not been due in the first instance to compulsory service, or to the merits of French as against German guns, or anything else save the fact that the entire population of the different States was actuated and illuminated by an intense realisation of national and racial ideas, and filled with an intense and burning determination to realise traditional and cherished ideals. Had there not been a Bulgarian, Servian, and Christian population in the Turkish provinces who had suffered for years under oppression, and who in suffering had brought home those sufferings to their co-nationals living in liberty only a few scores of miles away across an artificial frontier, there would have been no such series of sweeping victories as has electrified the world during the last few weeks. "All that we are is a result of what we have thought," and the nations of the Balkan League to-day have thought of great things. Great generals and statesmen do not spring up haphazard, they are the culminating point of genius, nurtured and made fruitful by an atmosphere of national idealism and national determination. It is thus that Japan produced great generals, and that Bulgaria and Servia have found in their time of need not only Gueshoff and Pachitch, but also those generals who have led their victorious armies ever forward, almost without check. Ideals make even poor nations great, prosperity and riches in too many cases seem to make for the losing of every ideal. A prominent Japanese statesman, when revisiting Europe after an absence of some ten years, summed up his impressions by observing that he was most struck in all the great nations by the absence of

any real and living ideals. There is in the great, rich, and comfortable peoples too little of that sentiment which inspired the people of the Balkans, and which was well expressed in the words of the young Servian student going to battle when he said: "We undertook this war with the firm determination 'to be or not to be!'" Turkey may cease to be a European Power; European Turkey may be divided in one way or another; the Great Powers may endeavour to intervene, they may even succeed; but it has been proved beyond all question, and for all time, that small peoples with great ideals are able to accomplish greater things than great peoples with small or no ideals.

The Partition of Turkey.

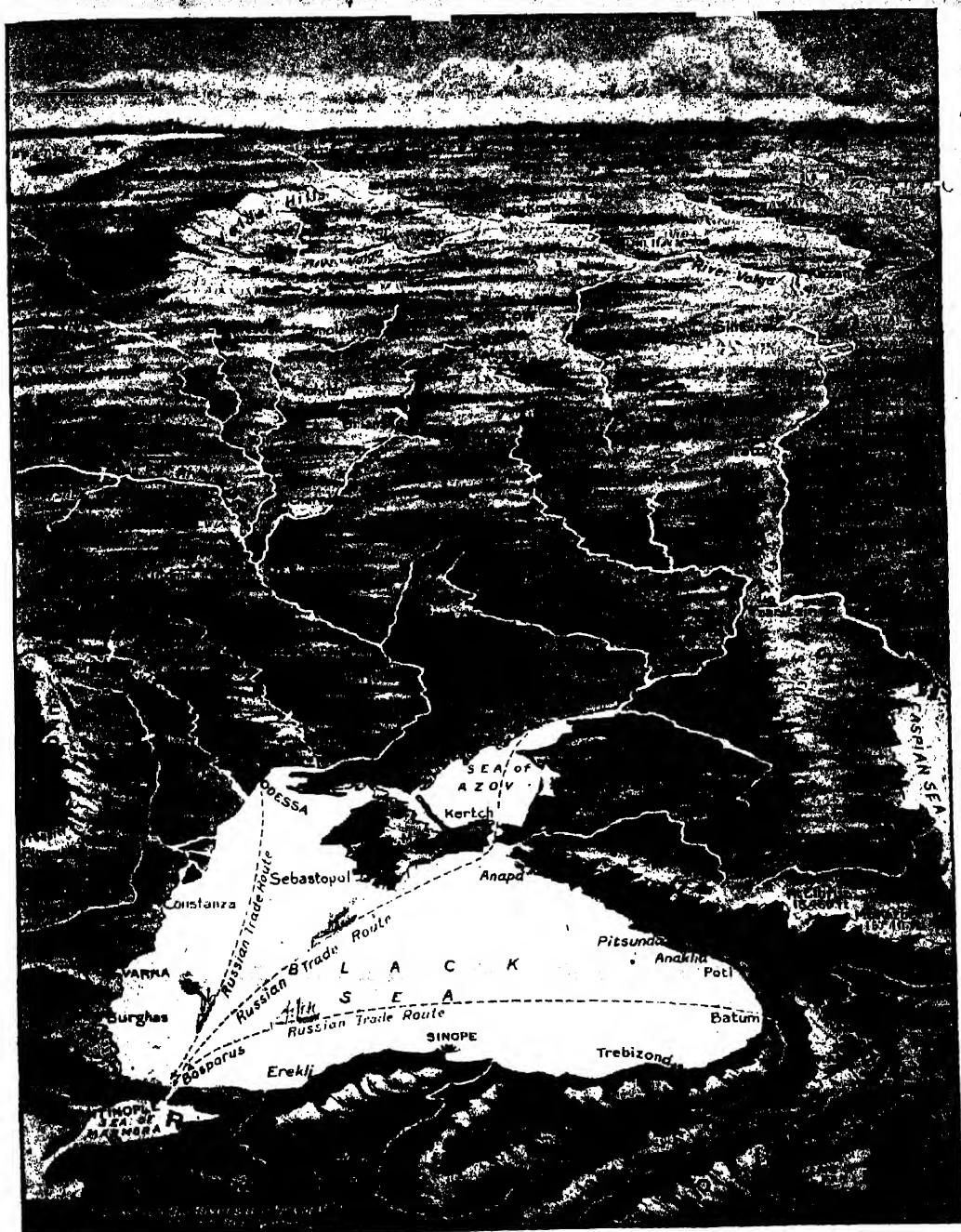
That bugbear of European Chancelleries for generations, the division of the European possessions in Turkey, is about to take place without any of the world convulsions which were so confidently predicted by all and sundry. The Balkan League, secure in its great success, is going to proceed to rearrange the geography of South-Eastern Europe without any disputes, without any conferences, and without any interference. The word of the moment is "Hands Off." The Powers let the Balkan League go to war, they cannot help themselves from letting the Balkan League make peace. Happily the division of Turkey is all cut and dried, spheres of interest are defined, and, although success beyond anticipation may mean something more to divide, there is no reason to believe in any serious possibility of trouble. The divisions will follow ethnographical lines, and as far as possible the new

frontiers will be topographically suitable. The Sanjak is divided between Servia and Montenegro, and in this region the two branches of the Serb peoples meet and join hands of friendship. Servia will arrive at the Adriatic south of Montenegro at San Giovanni di Medua, and possibly towards Durazzo. The central pivot of Old Servia, the ancient city of Uskub, will be Servian as truly as ever it was in the days of Servia's greatness under the Tsar Dushan. Bulgaria will arrive at the Ægean between the Maritza and Struma rivers, with Adrianople as a Bulgarian city. Greece will obtain additions of territory including the districts inhabited by Greeks, and in addition Crete and other islands. Macedonia will be an independent principality with Salonica as a free port. Turkey will perhaps retain Constantinople and a small portion of Thrace, otherwise this with the Straits will be internationalised or neutralised. With regard to Albania there is some difficulty, since the inhabitants do not seem inclined to meet their liberators half-way, save to fight them. It may, therefore, be necessary to modify the original idea of an Albanian Principality, and divide Albania between Servia, Greece and Macedonia. These are the sound ideas of the Balkan League, coupled with a Customs Union and free railway facilities to Salonica for Austria. Since, however, no time will be lost in constructing the Danube-Adriatic Railway from Nish to San Giovanni di Medua, it is probable that the Salonica line will lose much of its importance. It is difficult to imagine that any European Power will be foolhardy enough to endeavour by force of

arms—and no other means can be of any avail—to stand in the way of the accomplishment of this programme for the ending of Turkish rule in Europe.

The question of the Dardanelles is one of especial moment to

Russia. The entire rich development of Russia is south of Moscow, and her many and navigable rivers all drain into the Black Sea. Russian commerce must have a free outlet, and therefore St. Petersburg can never consent to any arrangement which bars the Straits to her shipping. We do not believe that there can be any two opinions on this question, or that any European Power will object. When it becomes a question of her naval marine, however, matters become more difficult. Russia has always required that while the Straits shall always be free to her warships, they shall be closed to those of other Powers. The day for this idea has passed now, and there is only one solution, which is, we believe, included in the programme of the Balkan League. It is that the Straits from the Black Sea to the Ægean shall be made an international waterway, free to the commerce and navies of the world. There shall only be such charges as shall suffice for the lighting and policing of the waterway. The control shall be under an international commission in which all interested nations shall be represented—somewhat on the model of the Danube Commission, with broader lines. There shall be no fortifications, either on the European or the Asiatic side, and should it be necessary for the Turks to leave Constantinople finally, then the city would be neutralised and made a free port, administered



RUSSIA'S TRADE AND THE CHUBB'S LOCK OF THE BLACK SEA.

NOTE: The great wheat-growing, coal-mining and industrial region of Russia lies generally to the south of Moscow and the Valdai Hills. It will be noticed also that those great highways of Russian commerce, the rivers, have a North to South direction, carrying the great bulk of Russian produce down to the Black Sea ports for transshipment to Europe and this country. Note the points to which these great rivers are navigable.

after the manner of Shanghai. Such an arrangement would be to the advantage of all the world—it would enable the wheat of the Russian and Danubian plains, together with the oil of Roumania or the Caucasus, free exit, and would bring about a more certain and systematic development of all lands behind the doorway to the Black Sea. Vital commercial waterways should be internationalised, not monopolised, and the Dardanelles may yet serve as an object lesson for Panama.

**From Anarchy
to Order.**

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the Balkan war is the machine-like regularity and smoothness with which the newly-acquired territories are being given a liberal and organised administration. In those lands, where formerly there was no certainty of security for life or property—where the officials, high and low, the soldiers, regular and irregular, levied toll upon the civil inhabitant—there has sprung into being an administration which, although naturally not perfect, is yet an immense advance upon anything yet dreamed of or promised by the Turks. This is notably the case in Old Servia, where the rapid advance of the Servian and Montenegrin armies has swept a large area clear of Turkish troops in a remarkably short space of time. In every town a prefect has been appointed, and in the villages sub-prefects. These officials are not chance and disengaged Servians, but in many cases ex-Ministers or former high officials, who undertake the work for the honour of serving in this way their country, since age has prevented them shouldering their rifles. And the nomination of prefects is only

the first step. Branch banks have been opened in various towns, and municipal elections are to be held under proportional suffrage which will ensure the representation of the national minorities. While it is true that Old Servia, with its Servian population, is comparatively easy to re-organise for Servians, it is a very important factor in any future discussion of the territories that there already exists law and order enabling the Moslem to live peaceably with the Christian, where formerly was official rapacity and general insecurity. The case for the retention of these districts by the Servians and Bulgarians variously is enormously strengthened by such constructive action on their part.

**The
Islamic
Inheritance.**

The destruction of Turkey as a European Power, and the probability that the future will see her disappearance, gradual if not immediate, from the Comity of Nations, opens up a question of the very greatest moment to a great Mohammedan Power such as ourselves. Who is to be the successor to the Caliphate? Although the political Turkey may disappear the spiritual empire of Mohammed must continue. This being so, it behoves us to realise the value of the Islamic succession and take the necessary steps. It is possible that the astoundingly rapid success of the Balkan League against Turkey has eliminated much of the danger of unrest among the Mohammedan populations of the Empire. Mohammedanism was built up by the sword, and the hosts of Islam respect the decision of the sword. In India the leading Mohammedans

regard the failure of the Turks against Italy as a direct visitation of Allah against them because they have departed from the principles of their forefathers. The disasters of Thrace and Macedonia will only confirm this belief, since it proves beyond question that reliance upon Constitution instead of upon the sword is much less efficient in the cause of Islam than were the ideas of Abdul Hamid. There is, however, a very easy method for this country to assure to herself the Islamic succession, and at the same time to obviate any possibility of danger from amongst her Mohammedan populations. Let Great Britain make a declaration that, by virtue of her position as the greatest Mohammedan Power, and in view of the difficulties now surrounding the Caliph, she will undertake the defence of the sacred Mohammedan cities of Mecca and Medina, and will guarantee them against aggression from all and sundry. The effect of this upon the world of Islam would be stupendous. The risk and responsibility to this country would be practically nothing, as nobody wishes to take Mecca and Medina, and since in guarding Egypt and holding the Suez Canal and Aden we are automatically guarding the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. It is, of course, too much to hope that the British Foreign Office will take so obvious a course, but the fact remains that if it does not Sir Edward Grey will add another to the heavy roll of opportunities lost. It is, of course, of enormous importance to us as a Mohammedan Power that the Mohammedans live quite happily under the Greek Orthodox Church in Bulgaria and Serbia, and will, therefore, do so in the

new provinces, even although in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where they come into contact with the Roman Catholic Austrian Church with its fierce proselytising zeal, they leave the country in great numbers rather than submit to religious persecution.

**The Lesson to
this Country.**

The downfall of Turkey and the uprising of the new European Power in the shape of the Balkan League have many lessons for the world, but one in especial for this country. The Turks went into the war weak from political dissension, rotted through by corruption, and having completely allowed individual benefit to overshadow national welfare. The Balkan League, on the other hand, is composed of nations where the individual plays a much less vital role, where legislation for the welfare of the nation occupies that prominent position in national development which is here solely consecrated to one or other body of individuals who may succeed in possessing electoral weight. Is not the writing on the wall clear enough, and dare we ignore it? As Mr. Winston Churchill said :

We were fortunate, born under a lucky star and in a good age, and we had no old scores to pay off, no modern enmities to prosecute. We could survey our past without a pang, our future without a grudge, but we must be prepared. We must be ready for all eventualities. It was good to be patient, it was good to be circumspect, to be peace-loving. But that was not enough. We must be strong. . . . We must so manage our affairs and organise our corporate life that those who came after us should have easier and not harder burdens to bear, that they should have fewer dangers to face, and greater resources to meet those dangers. When we compared our fortunate position in the world with that of other people now so desperately struggling, we could not but feel how much we had to be thankful for. It would indeed be shameful if we who had inherited so much, if we who had so much done for us before we came into the world, if we who had started so fair on the path of life, were to leave to our children nothing but bitter memories to avenge and vast misfortunes to retrieve.

. . . To-day we have a strong, if not an invincible navy, but naval strength

does not call into being amongst the masses of the population any realisation of national duty when confronted by potential national danger. It is easy for Lord Roberts, never averse to the public limelight, to endeavour to destroy the Territorial system. The fact remains that while he was supreme at the War Office we were much less able to resist an invasion than we are to-day. The Territorial system has elements of success which has given proofs of the possibility of real efficiency, but there must be an end to half measures with regard to it. If we are to give the Territorial system a fair trial we must not do as we are doing to-day by "encouraging" the loyal and patriotic desire of many who are of the best amongst our young manhood by saddling him with heavy financial responsibility should he join the Territorials. If we cannot afford to pay for the full estimated Territorial establishment let us frankly decide how many we can afford, and let those members be adequately financed. The war has proved that a smaller force of properly trained and efficient troops is more than a match for hordes of undisciplined and untrained men. It would be well if in this country there were a fuller realisation amongst the masses of the fact mentioned recently by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood that "the sufferings of soldiers in a campaign are trifling compared with those of the people in the districts occupied by the troops."

**Norman Angell's
Fallacies.**

The Balkan War has destroyed the half-baked theories, and many fallacies of Mr. Norman Angell, far more completely than it has destroyed the power of the

Turk. Despite the furore with which the writings of this most clever theorist were received, it was always apparent to those who had closely studied the smaller Powers, and who knew the developing nations, that it was absurd to say that financial considerations or financial results could ever have any real part in preventing or in making war. It was a very comfortable theory for those nations which have grown rich, and whose ideals and initiative have been sapped by over much prosperity. But the virile growing peoples, even if they read Mr. Norman Angell's book, must inevitably throw it away in disgust as mere midsummer madness, because the theory took no account of those races who in the pursuit of national and racial ideals reck nothing of financial disaster, just as their rank and file think nothing of sacrificing themselves on the field of battle. Norman Angell's theory was one to enable the citizens of this country to sleep quietly, and to lull into false security the citizens of all great countries. That is undoubtedly the reason why he met with so much success. But the great delusion of Norman Angell, which led to the writing of "The Great Illusion," has been dispelled for ever by the Balkan League. In this connection it is of value to quote the words of Mr. Winston Churchill (Oct. 30th), which give very adequately the reality as opposed to theory:—

Here was a war which had broken out in spite of all that rulers and diplomatists could do to prevent it, a war in which the Press had had no part, a war which the whole force of the money power had been subtly and steadfastly directed to prevent, which had come upon us not through the ignorance or credulity of the people; but, on the contrary, through their knowledge of their history and their destiny, and from their intense realisation of their wrongs and their duties as they conceived them, a war which from all these causes had burst upon them with all the force of a spontaneous explosion, and

which in strife and destruction had carried all before it. Face to face with this manifestation, who was the man who was bold enough to say that martial virtues did not play a vital part in the health and honour of every people? Who was the man who was vain enough to suppose that the long antagonisms of history and of time could in all circumstances be adjusted by the smooth and superficial conventions of politicians and ambassadors?

The Peril of the American Bond.

There is, however, one crumb of comfort for Mr. Norman Angell and his theory, and, curiously enough, it arises in consequence

of the present war. The outbreak of hostilities was preceded by a remarkable panic upon the Bourses of Europe. The bonds of all interested States fell tens of points at a time. Sellers could find nobody to buy, and in Paris especially those who wished to realise capital were driven to sell their American railway bonds.

This panic on the Bourse had no real effect upon any of the combatants, since, although the market quotation of the various bonds showed a great fall, this would only affect Servia, Bulgaria, or any other country if it happened that it was necessary to borrow more money during the time of panic. The sudden fall was rather a punishment of the investor or

speculator in countries outside the war area, and thus the punishment of the Bourse for the making of war, of which so much has been spoken and written, fell upon the innocent rather than upon the guilty. On the Continent, in any case, the great result of the panic has been to encourage the French and German investor to buy more and more American

railway bonds rather than securities. The American railways have not been slow to realise this fact, and to push the sale of their bonds. But it is well that a word of caution should be offered, lest this tendency lead to an undue proportion of the savings of any one nation being invested in purely American stocks. For such stocks are, and must always be,



Panic in the French Bourse.

under the influence of the great American financiers who can depress or raise their value to an extraordinary degree with comparatively little effort. Nor is this to be wondered at when we reflect that two men, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, control 36 per cent. of the actual wealth of the United States,

aggregating nearly eight thousand million pounds. These figures are startling, but are the result of the special investigation undertaken by the Committee of Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives. The exaggerated investment of European money in American bonds must inevitably place Europe at the panic discretion of the two money kings of America. A dispute between Europe and the United States, say on the Panama question, in such circumstances would only need the decision of Messrs. Rockefeller and Morgan to depress all American stocks held in Europe by a hundred points to create on the European Bourses a panic and a disaster far outweighing any possible loss in time of war. Before giving such a hostage to the United States, enabling her to dominate all but the smaller States of Europe, should we not pause and reflect that in America there is practically no holding of European securities, and that, therefore, America could act in this question without any disastrous consequences to herself? It is well for Europe to think seriously, yes, and even to read Mr. Norman Angell's book, before taking a step which may so easily be fraught with disaster.

**The
Presidential
Election.**

Before these pages are in the hands of our readers the most sensational Presidential election of this generation will have been decided. Mr. Woodrow Wilson is generally expected to be chosen as Chief Citizen. Mr. Roosevelt's chances have been appreciably improved by an attempt on his life made at Milwaukee,

when a man named Schrank, who was roused to the deed by wrath at Mr. Roosevelt's seeking a third term of office, shot at him and wounded him in the chest. Happily the wound has not proved serious, and Mr. Roosevelt has, with characteristic courage, risen from his sick bed to address the final rally. America's chief contribution, however, to the world's life this season will not be the Presidential election, but a magnificent harvest. In striking contrast to the ruined harvests of the United Kingdom, the United States have this year harvested crops said to be of the value of 2,200 millions sterling. This bountiful gift of Mother Earth means not merely exuberant prosperity for the Republic, but a vast addition to the general wealth of the world.

**The
Chinese Loan.**

An example of the way in which foreign affairs are too often run in this country was afforded by the recent Chinese loan. China, proud of her new independence from autocratic domination, but needing the necessary funds to carry her over the necessary period of organisation, entered into negotiations with a financial group known as the Six-Power group for a loan. The financiers insisted that China should borrow £60,000,000, and submit to very serious control. The new Republic protested that £60,000,000 was too much, and that it was advisable in the interests of her future development to avoid overburdening herself with debt. Besides which, as far as possible, China desired to retain liberty of action in her internal affairs. The Six-Power group, however, refused to consider any other conditions, and China, there-

fore, arranged with an independent financial house in London for a loan of £10,000,000. Significant light is shed upon the designs of the Six-Power group by the Pekin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who announces the local publication of a confidential report for the Six-Power group, the joint authors of which are the Japanese financial agent, M. Odagiri, and the Councillor of Legation, Midzun. After burdening the Salt Gabelle, for the sake of argument, with the total annual Boxer indemnities, the report states unequivocally that the surplus available permits China to borrow immediately, without reorganisation, £26,000,000. Nothing better illustrates the fact that the whole of the Sextuple policy was to seize China and hold her indefinitely in mortmain.

Heirs-
Apparent
in Danger.

The Heirs - Apparent to two of the mightiest thrones in the world had both of them a

narrow escape from death last month. The German Crown Prince, while hunting near Dantzic, was flung from his horse and fell head foremost to the ground, sustaining injuries that are, happily, declared not to be very serious. A much more mysterious affair is the "accident" which befell the universally popular Tsarevitch. At first it was given out as the result of the boy's frolic. But another version is suggested by the subsequent suicide of Admiral Tchagin, who commanded the Imperial yacht *Standart*, and by the rumour that the "accident" occurred on board that vessel. The official account states that the Prince, in jumping into a boat, sprang too far, with consequent internal effusion of blood, and with the further

result of great anæmia and probably prolonged difficulty in the use of his legs. But there is little doubt that the Imperial youth was shot—why or by whom remains a riddle unsolved. Fortunately, though not without having to undergo dangerously high temperatures, the patient is steadily recovering. Hairbreadth 'scapes in early life are often taken to augur careers of eminent service. Let us hope that both these heirs of Empire are spared to confer signal blessings on the world. If the besom of the Balkan Allies succeeds in sweeping Turkey out of Europe, the democratic sentiment of the world will be apt to locate the two least progressive centres of modern government in the Russian Duma and in the unreformed Prussian Landtag. Happy will these Princes be if they help to transform their respective Parliaments into the responsible organs of free democracies.

The Progress
of
Home Rule.

The prospects of Home Rule have distinctly improved during the month. September ended with a wild menace of Orange revolt that culminated in "Ulster Day" and the signing of "the Covenant." The latter part of October finds Lord Dunraven busy with proposals for a conference between parties, and with Sir Edward Carson openly admitting in the House of Commons that there was no fear of religious liberty being interfered with by any Acts of an Irish Parliament. As Mr. Redmond points out elsewhere in this issue, Sir Edward Carson has practically surrendered the argument which chiefly weighed with Protestant and Nonconformist susceptibilities—namely, that "Home Rule would mean

Rome Rule." The very weighty and judicial rebuke administered by the Conservative *Quarterly*, noticed elsewhere, is another proof that the better sense of the Unionist Party in Great Britain is rising against the insurrectionary campaign favoured by the leaders of the Opposition. The Government on their side have made an important concession to the democratic opinion which could not tolerate a purely nominated Senate. According to Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons, the first Irish Senate will be composed of nominees, but its successors will be elected by the several provinces on the principle of proportional representation.

Medical Syndicalism.

In the protracted battle between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the doctors' trade union the latter have won, not on all points, but on most. Mr. Lloyd George's threat of starting a public medical service, quite apart from the existing organised faculty, has proved a *brutum fulmen*. Mr. Lloyd George announced his surrender to the House of Commons :

The doctors had demanded 8s 6d a head apart from drugs and extras, or a total of 13s a head of the insured population. The Government's original offer was 6s, but they had now decided to increase the original 6s by 6d for tuberculosis work, and by an additional sum of 2s 6d, making 9s in all. The annual cost of the new concession is estimated at £1,650,000.

When an industry is so well organised as to extract from an unwilling Government about 50 per cent. increase on the terms approved by Parliament, who can deny that we are coming under the sway of the trade union? That the particular trade union is one of medical men makes the outlook more ominous. Sombre prophets have long ago predicted that we were rapidly drifting to-

wards a despotism of doctors. When the British Medical Association has, single-handed, overruled the decisions of the Government and of Parliament, who can say that we are living under a democracy?

The Municipal Elections.

The curious relation between Imperial and local politics is annually illustrated in our municipal elections. In spite of all that moralists have urged, the choice of nominees for the Borough Councils is still largely left in the hands of the Liberal, Unionist and Labour Associations, and a flavour of the larger controversies is introduced into the local strife. The political weather-prophets are therefore eager to seize on the municipal results as an indication how the tide of national opinion is running. This is a very doubtful resort in political meteorology. But if any value attaches to municipal elections of national sentiment, then the elections on the first of this month do not indicate any seismic change in public opinion. Unionist gains are set down as 67, Liberal and Labour 64.

New German Ambassador.

The tension between Great Britain and Germany, which was, all unknown to the world, at its acutest when Lord Haldane's mission collapsed, has been steadily slackening since. Prince Lichnowsky's appointment in succession to the late Baron Marschal von Bieberstein is another proof of the happier tendency. The new ambassador, who is of high rank and much diplomatic experience, has spoken with the utmost frankness of his hopes in the matter. In *Nord und Sud* he declared for mutual respect

and confidence between the peoples: pronounced the German Navy necessary for German influence and independence, but not for war: argued that Anglo-German competition might benefit the whole world and save England from materialism. To a Berlin interviewer, after his appointment, he announced:

Germany knew that for Great Britain it was a vital necessity that the British fleet should be stronger than any other. Nobody in Germany disputed that or proposed to build a fleet equal to the British. That was absurd.

A Better Understanding.

Yet more remarkable is the appearance in *Die Flotte*—the organ of Admiral von Tirpitz and the Naval League—of a paper which declares that no German will deny that England's position and needs "demand a fleet of pre-eminent strength."

England may never allow her naval power to fall so low that Germany or any other naval power would be likely to obtain the mastery over it. All this we Germans fully admit to.

Germany, the writer proceeds, must have a navy strong enough to make England think a war undesirable. even now England alone could, by blocking the North Sea, bring German sea trade to a standstill. Yet just at this moment, when a better and franker understanding is at hand, and even the fire-eaters of the German Naval League are talking reason, Lord Roberts thought fit to make a solemn Germanophobe speech at Manchester. His motives are transparent. He wishes to frighten us into adopting universal military service, which he, with all sincerity, believes to be our only way of escape from the ruin of the Empire. So he portrayed the German peril in the blackest colours. He predicted, with the most dogmatic assurance, that,

just as in 1866 before Sadowa, and just as in 1870 before Sedan,

War will take place the instant the German forces by land and sea are, by their superiority at every point, as certain of victory as anything in human calculation can be made certain.

A vigorous protest against this ill-timed utterance was promptly signed by a large number of members of Parliament; and Sir Vezey Strong added his testimony to the excellent feeling shown to the people of this country by representative pilgrimages of peace from Austria and Germany. The Anglo-German Congress, which is meeting in the Guildhall as the month ends, has further helped to clear the air and show the friendly spirit of the two peoples. But the grim *Realpolitik* of the Bulgarian victories has done more to knock the bottom out of the German peril, real or supposed, than Lord Roberts's alarms on the one side or Guildhall pacifism on the other.

Militantisms.

The woman's cause was further advanced last month by the Danish Premier announcing the intention of his Government to enact female suffrage. In the sister land of Norway only propertied women as yet have votes, but the general election there is said to have ensured an extension of the franchise to working women. The principal event at home has been a split between the leaders of the "militant" body known as the Women's Social and Political Union. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence met Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst after their compulsory severance. Each pair had resolved on a policy to which the other would not agree. So the Lawrences left the

W.S.P.U., but stuck to the paper *Votes for Women*. The Pankhursts stuck to the W.S.P.U. and its war-chest, and started a new paper to be called *The Suffragette*. These dissensions have enlightened the world as to the despotism which dominates this eccentric crusade for adult democracy. The Four Tyrants have been exposed. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has replied to their attack on the Labour Party with an evident joy of battle to which Miss Christabel makes only feebly feline rejoinders. *Punch's* young lady inquiring "Are you a Peth or a Pank?" has set the public a-smiling, and perhaps has set the Suffragettes a-thinking.

**Changes
in
Norway.**

The General Election in Norway has excited less attention in this country than many a petty skirmish in the Balkans. But the movement

of opinion in this Scandinavian people affords evidence of the direction in which the electoral mind of Europe is setting. Even before the second ballots were taken the transfer of the reins of power from Conservative to Liberal hands was assured. More notable was the rapid increase in the votes cast for the Social Democrats. Their total vote has trebled in six years. This year it stands at 126,000, as against the Conservative 165,000 and the Liberal 187,000. Far more significant is the fact that the Social Democratic vote has been heavier in the rural districts than in the towns.

**The German
Social
Democracy.**

Even in Germany, the home and citadel of the whole European party, Social Democracy is showing signs of momentous transition. The visit of the British Labour Members to South Germany, to which we referred last month, almost synchronised with the party conference of the German Social Democracy at Chemnitz. And the historic significance of the Chemnitz meetings was the distinct movement of the Social Democracy away from its previous policy of rigid isolation and intransigence towards the more practical and accommodating tactics of the British Labour Party. The Social Democracy as Bebel would have it seemed to aim at combining the autocratic discipline of the Prussian Army with the unbending dogmatism of the Papal Curia. But at Chemnitz the endeavour to censure the co-operation of Social Democrats with other parties in certain electoral contingencies was defeated by an overwhelming majority.



[Utk]

The European Gospel.

[Berlin]

And now abideth Peace, Friendship, and Fear, these three,
but the greatest of these is Fear.



THE SCENE OF THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST TURKEY.



Pierre

KING PETER OF SERVIA

The Genesis of a Great Power

SERVIA AND THE BALKAN LEAGUE.

By PROFESSOR T. CVIJIC.

WE are fortunate in being able to publish an article from the pen of one who was amongst the most instrumental in the formation of the Balkan League. Professor Cvijic, who, it is interesting to remember, is a Corresponding Member of our Royal Geographical Society, by his ethnographic and geographical studies of the Balkan Peninsula, has not only won an international reputation, but has also enabled Serbia and Bulgaria finally to arrive at that delimitation of their spheres of interest without which any joint action was impossible. We make no excuse for emphasising the Servian side of the question rather than the Bulgarian or the Greek, since the Servian problem is a European one, whereas the Bulgarian question *per se* will ever remain outside of direct touch of European politics. After Bulgaria has absorbed the Bulgarian portions of Macedonia and Thrace, her racial and legitimate expansion is at an end, however much her national and commercial life may expand. Matters are far different with Serbia. Even after the incorporation of Old Serbia and the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, in Serbia, and Montenegro we are only at the beginning of the unfolding of Servian problems. From Serbia to Trieste, filling Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and part of Istria, the population of the Dual Monarchy is Servian. May it not well be that, having proved herself worthy by having emerged triumphant from her ordeal by fire, Serbia's destiny is to be the heir-presumptive of much of the territory now under the Emperor Franz Joseph? This is what Austria fears and far-seeing Servians desire. It thrusts Serbia into the forefront of the battle of international policy which must follow the military campaign. Hers is the greater risk, but also the greater destiny. And as Serbia grows and grows stronger, so will the Balkan League become more formidable and Triple Alliance or Triple Entente in comparison loom less large in Europe. The article which follows has the added value that those portions of it which relate to Austria have been approved by that Nestor of Servian statesmen, Nicolas Pachitch. He it was who was head of the Servian Government during the economic war with her northern neighbour, when Serbia demonstrated in commerce what she has since shown in war—her ability to defend her independence. Count Goluchowski fell because Serbia resisted successfully the closing of the Austrian frontiers, and Count Berchthold may well fall because of Serbia's ability to secure and maintain the extension of her frontiers. Servian statesmen and people have striven in war and in peace to attain that position described by the German Emperor when, "Protected by an Army ready for battle from foreign arrogance and from the onslaughts of war, the countryman is able in an ordered commonwealth to till his land, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the artisan to follow each his business, and the labourer to be certain of his well-deserved hire. They all can rejoice in the fruits of their toil and in the blessings of one civilisation."

THE STORY OF THE BALKAN LEAGUE.

THE difficult politico-geographical position of Serbia is well known. It lies on the main thoroughfare which leads from Central Europe to Salonica, between Austria-Hungary—which has definitely occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina with their purely Servian populations—and Turkey, where the Servian population is very numerous, and where anarchy is almost permanent. It was natural, particularly after

the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that Serbia should arm rapidly and earnestly. How far she has succeeded therein will be shown by the war which has just started. This war with Turkey had not been specially foreseen; it was not expected at this date, nor was it provoked, yet Serbia has not been able to avoid it. Moreover, it came at an unfavourable moment for our country, for it may compromise, and even hinder, the economical development which has been so

well directed during the past decade.* The financial condition of the country has for some years been so excellent that the balance-sheets show a considerable surplus.† There has been a wonderful growth of intellectual culture; science, literature, art are all advancing. But more satisfactory than all is the moral state of the country; which was well shown by the war mobilisation, surpassing as it did the expectation of the greatest optimists. Everyone, down to the simple peasant, grasped clearly the idea of the general welfare, and almost without exception each one clearly saw the position of the country and his own duty towards it. No explanations were necessary, since everybody seemed to have grown wise and patriotic. Again, the cultivated classes, as well as the masses, know from experience the hardships of fighting the Turk. It was a matter of common knowledge before the outbreak of hostilities that the Turks would oppose a first-class army of 260,000 to the Servians and Bulgarians; and these troops, fanatical and enthusiastic as they were, would, in the eventuality of war, have the advantage of being on the defensive. In addition, Turkey has inexhaustible resources in Asia Minor, whence troops are arriving incessantly. It would therefore be untrue to think that the Balkan States, and Servia in particular, desired war with Turkey at any cost. At the same time, it must be pointed out that the danger of it was ever imminent on account of the frequent skirmishes on the frontier, the desperate position of our countrymen under Turkish rule, and the many interruptions and delays which hampered Servian exports through Turkey. This will be dealt with in the next section, and now I will set forth the causes which compelled Servia to make war on Turkey.

WHY SERVIA MADE WAR.

It had constantly been expected on the Balkan Peninsula that the 23rd Article of the Berlin Treaty, concerning the reforms in the vilayets of European Turkey, would be carried out. The Great Powers signed this Treaty and guaranteed its fulfilment, and there was naturally every confidence in their force and humanity. Only during recent Balkan events did the entire European Press show that the European Powers had not

fulfilled their mission and their duty, and the general opinion was crystallised in the sentence of Paul Leroy-Beaulieu: "Les fameuses grandes puissances, depuis le traité de Berlin de 1878, ont absolument manqué à leur mission, pendant une période de 34 ans" ("L'Economiste Français," 1912, Vol. II. Nr. 42). The Balkan peoples themselves did not remain unaware of the fact that the Great Powers were unable to accomplish their mission, chiefly on account of mutual jealousies and territorial and other aims of their own in Turkey. During thirty years Servia and the other—now allied—Balkan States have been sending countless Notes to Constantinople, and they have also frequently approached the Great Powers on the subject. But all these efforts were fruitless. It was impossible to remain content with the Mursteg programme of reforms, for, through some evil genius, the region of the greatest anarchy on the Balkan Peninsula—i.e., Old Servia—had not been included therein. But even these insignificant reforms were abandoned after the proclamation of the Turkish Constitution. Finally, on the advice of the Great Powers, and by her own wish during the past years, Servia has carried on a Turcophile policy, hoping thereby to improve the condition of the Servians in the Turkish provinces and to secure the Danube-Adriatic railroad, which would also have benefited Turkey. The outrages in Turkey were passed over in silence, and officially every step was avoided which was not in the spirit of this policy. Arms and ammunition ordered by Turkey from Germany and Austria were allowed to pass through Servia, even though this created an awkward situation, owing to our sympathies and ties with Italy.

BALKAN STATES NOT EAGER FOR WAR.

That the Balkan States were not eager for war with Turkey is proved from the fact that they did not avail themselves of the favourable opportunity offered by the Italo-Turkish war, even though the alliance between the Christian Balkan States had already been formed as early as last February. Seeing that the Great Powers were unable to carry out the 23rd Article of the Treaty of Berlin, the Allied Balkan States drew up a minimum programme of reforms to safeguard the rights as human beings of the Christian populations and to establish the order necessary to economical development. They proposed the formation of a system of local self-government in European Turkey, with certain guarantees for the security of the Christian populations, for any reforms which the Turks themselves might undertake to execute would, as heretofore, be futile or

* English readers may refer to Alfred Stead's book, "Servia and the Servians" (London, 1909), for an account of this development.

† The Servian Minister of Finance made the following statement with reference to the present war:—"Servia has sufficient capital to carry on the war for six months without contracting debts and without financial difficulties of any kind."



King Peter as he fought in the Bosnian Rising against the Austrian occupation.

[He also received the Legion d'Honneur during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.]

absurd. Turkey is a religious State, a State founded on the Koran, and in those regions where the Mussulman and Christian populations are mixed, as in European Turkey, there can be no equality or rights for Christians. This conviction is based on a good deal of experience. The Constitution makes no difference in the matter.

THE EFFECT OF TURKISH MOBILISATION.

As soon as Turkey perceived this aim of the Balkan States she began to mobilise. Between her mobilisation and that of the Balkan States five days elapsed, and during this period the Great Powers were unable to persuade Turkey to demobilise. Even before the proclamation of war the Turkish Army crossed into Serbia near Ristovats and also into Bulgaria, this in itself proving how necessary had been the mobilisation of the Balkan States. Meanwhile, popular enthusiasm for war had been growing in these countries, and it soon reached such a critical stage that the most moderate and pacific of Balkan statesmen, such as Pachitch, Gueshoff,

and Venezelos, who were the heads of the Governments of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece at the time of the crisis, were helpless to quell it. Had they resisted the war current, affairs would have gone ill with rulers and Governments in the Balkans. Thus the war began almost automatically—it could no longer be prevented. It would be waste of time to endeavour to predict the issue of the war or to discuss the actions which are to follow. But, even if the issue is favourable for the Balkan States, these are aware that, after its conclusion, and when they are exhausted by warfare, some of the Great Powers will try to exercise pressure on them for their own interests. This applies in particular to Serbia, whose geographical position is so difficult.

WHERE SERBIA'S INTERESTS LIE.

In what region of Turkey do Serbian interests lie? What are the interests which Serbia hopes to further by this war? Before discussing these questions, it is important to note that, whenever Serbian interests are mentioned, Montenegro is also included, for these two States have the same aspirations and the same task before them. Moreover, a perfect understanding exists between them. The region in question is known as Old Serbia, and this includes the Sanjak of Novi Bazar or the territory extending from the Southern Bosnian frontier to Mitrovitsa; Kosovo Polje with Prishtina, Metohija with the little towns of Petch and Prizren; and finally, the region south of Shar Planina. The southern frontier of Old Serbia, or the boundary which divides the Serbian and Bulgarian spheres of interest, starts from the Bulgarian frontier at Kustendil, with the dividing line between Petchine and Krilje, so that Kriva Palanka and Kratovo remain in the Bulgarian sphere, Uskub and Kumanovo in the Serbian. The southern frontier lies through Ovce Polje, with the dividing line between Breganitsa and Petchinje, and it crosses the Vardar River north of Velles. From here it follows the off-shoots of the Mountains of Yakubitsa, and by a further dividing line on the Mountain of Baba to the Lake of Ochrida, so that Prilep, Krushevo, and Ochrida are in the Bulgarian sphere and Struga Debar and Tchova in the Serbian. A narrow strip of Old Serbia opens on to the Adriatic Sea near Scutari and Alessio. Thus we see that a territorial and ethnographical understanding has been arrived at between the Serbs and Bulgars.

UNPARALLELED OPPRESSION AND ANARCHY.

After twelve years' travel in scientific, geographical, and ethnographical research in Old Serbia, as well as in Macedonia, Epirus, and Thessaly, I may say conscientiously that the

oppression and anarchy which reign in this region are unique. I feel sure that English politicians and travellers who have explored Old Serbia will corroborate this. Authority is either non-existent or ineffectual. Mohammedans, and especially the Albanians, are all armed, while Servians are forbidden to carry weapons. In some parts the oppressors govern, supported by bands of armed men, mostly of Albanian origin, and the whole country seethes with brigands, who live by theft and extortion. Lesser brigands steal the land from Servian owners, so that four-fifths of the Servians have become mere tenants or *chiffchic*. Anyone venturing to offer a protest is killed by the Albanians, and the same fate often befalls all his male relatives. These brigands form into large bands and practice monetary extortions on the wealthier inhabitants, and even on whole villages. Two or three often take up their abode on the outskirts of some village and start robbing and murdering. In cases of an encounter with Servian peasants, which seldom occurs, for the latter are unarmed, the other members of the gang come to their assistance. The Servians are thus driven from their villages, which are subsequently populated with Albanians. In the lofty pastures of Old Serbia the Servian herdsman has almost disappeared, for all his cattle have been carried off by the marauders from Central and Northern Albania.

THE FLIGHT INTO SERVIA.

The fugitives escape to Servia, and here the majority live as a burden on the State, awaiting the moment when they may recover their property. Since 1876, until the beginning of the present war, there are about 150,000 of these ejected landowners in Servia. But all the Servians are not able to cross over to Servia, and a great many become *chiffchic*, or tenants of the Albanian brigands and "begs." Although this mode of existence is extremely hard, the *chiffchic* are not protected even as such. In the land of anarchy there are brigands and super-brigands who attack the Servian tenantry. I knew a peasant from the village of Ugljara, in Kossovo, who had his cattle stolen by Albanian brigands; then they stole his beehives, and finally all his clothes, and as he had no land he was left without any property—a regular beggar! Similar cases are quite common. In a village near Petch, in 1900, only one Servian household remained. The head, as he told me himself, exhausted by the oppressors, turned Mohammedan in despair. But his wife would not do this, nor would she allow the children to change their faith. Priest and hodja used to visit the house at long intervals. But when the daughters became marriageable the tragedy

began. The Albanians wanted to marry the girls to their sons, and the father, as a Mohammedan, had to consent to this, but the wife opposed it. At this time he received an offer to escape into Servia, and he did so, leaving all his property, which the Albanians divided among themselves.

FORCED CONVERTS TO ISLAM.

Otherwise the whole family would have been Islamised. Servian women and girls are constantly being carried off and Islamised. It is true that of late a woman or girl is required to state before a Turkish Court, and in the presence of a Servian priest, that she herself wishes to change her religion. Often the priests succeed in making the women admit in court that they have been forced to change their faith, and they are then sent to their homes. But the lives of fathers and husbands are thus imperilled, and unless they escape at once to Servia they are killed by the Albanians. It is quite comprehensible, then, that the Servian peasants should become Mohammedans, for as soon as they do this all their miseries are at an end. In these regions there are also secret Servians who have outwardly adopted Albanian dress and customs and who speak Albanian as well as Servian. Near the town of Gniljana there are Servian crypto-Catholics, who have gone so far as to profess Islam, but at home they practice their own Christian faith. It is useless for Servians in the villages or towns to save or acquire anything. A merchant or tradesman who makes any money dare not invest it for fear of attracting attention. All that remains for him to do is to tie up his money and hide it away as best he can. If he is found out, the brigands come down upon him for large sums, and unless he pays he is killed. When criminals of this kind are summoned before the Courts, which is very seldom the case, they are usually let off scot free. This wretched state of affairs has not improved even with the establishment of the Constitution in 1908.

MATTERS WORSE UNDER YOUNG TURKS.

Moreover, the Ottomanising process of the Young Turks has greatly altered the position of all Christians in Turkey. Although they possessed no rights, on the strength of the privileges granted by the first Sultan conquerors the Servians had their own municipalities, churches, schools, and monastic property. But the Young Turk régime made an onslaught on all these privileges, notwithstanding the protest of the Patriarchate in Constantinople. They declared church and monastic lands public property, and settled thereon Mohammedan emigrants from Bosnia, who speak Servian. They also allotted to these

emigrants meadows and pastures in Servian villages, and finally they took to moving the Christian Servian tenants from the lands whenever requested or allowed by the "begs," and in their stead they brought Mohammedan colonists, contrary to the law of 1859, whereby the relations between the Servian tenants and the "agas" had been pretty well regulated. Then they broke up the compact masses of Servians and established oases formed by a mixed population of Mohammedans and Chris-

the course of one exodus 37,000 Servian families left Old Servia. The Servian Academy of Science has for twenty years been studying, for various scientific purposes, the movements and the origins of Servia's population, and it has been established that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries half a million souls have left Old Servia and settled in the free kingdom of Servia. The most numerous migrations are bound up with the wars between Servia and Turkey in the beginning of the nineteenth cen-



Why the Balkan League was created—Turkish Troops in a Macedonian or Old Servian Village.

tians. These torments of the Christians in Old Servia have lasted for centuries, since the battle of Kossovo in 1389. Until that date the regions of Old Servia as the centres of the ancient Servian State were the most cultured and the most thickly populated. Turkish rule introduced misery and devastation.

• HALF A MILLION REFUGEES.

In the fifteenth century began the migration of the Servians from Old Servia, but the greatest and most important of these migrations occurred towards the close of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, when in

tury and during the years 1876-78. It has already been shown that a result of the crimes and oppression in Old Servia is the adoption of Islamism by Servians. I can only cite a few instances in this brief article. During the course of the eighteenth and in the first decades of the nineteenth century the whole region of Gora in the Shar Plapina was Islamised, and its inhabitants (about 2,000) to-day retain their Servian tongue. It was at the same period, or a little earlier, that the fertile region of Drenitsa, west of Kossovo, was Islamised, and also the regions of Prekorupise and Medsuvode, in Metochia. Here the inhabitants speak Servian as well as

Albanian. Finally, in the whole of Kossovo there are scarcely any Albanians who do not speak Servian, and they are mostly of Servian origin. Notwithstanding migrations and Islamisations, there are in Old Servia 800,000 orthodox Servians. Many of them are fairly recent settlers, who came to these fertile plains from Montenegro in times of famine. There are also 300,000 Servian Mohammedans who only speak Servian, some 150,000 to 200,000 Arnauts, or Albanised Servians, who speak both languages, and the remainder, 300,000 to 400,000, are the Albanian colonists referred to above.

WHAT OLD SERVIA MEANS TO SERBS.

Servia and Montenegro have strong humane and national reasons for putting a stop to the anarchy in these Servian lands by insisting on autonomy or by occupying the territory. Turkish rule and Albanian crimes! Even the most humane in Western Europe can have but a faint idea what these mean. For us Serbs they are real, and they mean the destruction of a people, a people of our own blood and our own language, who have relatives throughout Servia. Indeed, in some parts of our country the greater proportion of the population hails from Old Servia, which at one time formed the centre of the ancient Empire. In the neighbourhood of Novi Bazar lie the ruins of the old capital, Rassa. Prishtina, Pauni, Prizren, and other capitals and castles of the great Nemanitch rulers are all here. In the southern part of this region lies Uskub, one of the capitals of Tsar Dushan, and where his famous code was sanctioned in 1354. Almost in the centre lies the Plain of Kossovo—sad memory!—for it was here that the disastrous battle was fought in 1389 between the Turks, on the one hand, and the Servians and their allies on the other. Even though it was a catastrophe, it became to us a source of national strength because of the monumental bravery of the Servians who perished fighting to the end for their fatherland. If we were to take possession of these countries by bloodshed and warfare, no Servian would look upon it as a conquest, but as the recovery of what already belonged to us.

AN OUTLET TO THE SEA NECESSARY.

But apart from the national distress described above, our country has yet a stronger reason for interesting herself in this territory. Servia is the most thickly populated country on the Balkan Peninsula, and relatively it has the thickest network of railway communications.

The more she has advanced economically, the more she has realised that she was suffocated without an outlet on the sea. Up to six or seven years ago all the agricultural export of Servia went north to Austria-Hungary and beyond. Difficulties were made for us, and there followed the Customs' war between Servia and Austria-Hungary. We were obliged to make a great effort to alter the course of our export trade towards the South, towards Salonica, thus changing our markets and all our mercantile connections. But owing to the disturbances in Turkey this route is uncertain.* Already every Servian peasant has personally experienced what Mr. Garvin stated in the *Observer*, that Servia is a surrounded country, and that its people are an imprisoned nation. It is evident, then, that Servia cannot develop under present conditions. Only together with Old Servia would she constitute a unit which has the necessary conditions for economical development. From Old Servia, along the river Drina, lies the shortest road to the Adriatic, and here a railway could be built which would join Servia with the coast at San Giovanni di Medua to Ijesh, and perhaps to Durazzo. On account of this need of Servia, the plan was set on foot of a Danube-Adriatic railway, for which we have succeeded in interesting the capitals of the Western European States. But several years' negotiations and transactions have had no result, because of Turkish indolence and Albanian savagery. Only with an outlet on the Adriatic Sea will Servia have the necessary condition for economical independence, and only then can she be satisfied. She can only obtain it if she and Montenegro become adjoining States, and this is one of the aims of the present war.

JOINT ACTION RECOGNISED AS NECESSARY.

Servia, like the other Balkan States, would still perhaps have endured the crimes and oppression which we have described. She would have protested, but would have been unable to accomplish anything, even after the massacres of the Bulgarians at Kotechna and of the Servians at Senitsa and Berane. The isolated little Balkan States would perhaps even have accepted without making war Turkey's rejection of the autonomy programme. Thus it would have been had a strong alliance not been formed

*The Servian Minister of Finance, Dr. Laza Pachu, has said on the subject to an Austrian correspondent:—"Was nutzt uns die Bahn nach Saloniki, wenn die ewigen Unruhen ihre Benutzung ausschliessen, wenn wir nie wissen ob neuer Tumulte halber der Betrieb nichteingestellt wird." (*Neue Freie Presse*, October, 1912.) Cf., Rene Pinon, "L'Europe et l'Empire Ottoman," Paris, 1908, pp. 397-444.

between them. During the last decades mental conditions have altered in the Balkan Peninsula. The nations have grown more cultivated, and the humane views of Western Europe have in the Balkans been gaining ground among the more educated classes. Narrow Chauvinism has disappeared and mutual understanding grown. Everyone realised that only by joint action would this wretched *status quo* be destroyed, with its crimes and torments practised

bases of a political alliance were drawn up, but not signed owing to certain difficulties.

BALKAN ALLIANCE SIGNED IN FEBRUARY.

In 1909, when King Ferdinand came to Mount Kopanik in Serbia, the work of bringing about an alliance was resumed. Last February it was ready, and thus by the mutual efforts of the Balkan States and the advice of some of the Great Powers a machine was built with everything necessary for actual working. No

one could, in reason, expect that this machine would not start once it was ready. But the Balkan Alliance was not brought about only *ad hoc* for this war. Events which might follow the war were foreseen as well. Moreover, it was drawn up for a longer period, and will undoubtedly be of historical import for the development of the Balkan Peninsula. The blood which the Balkan peoples are now shedding profusely will help to strengthen the alliance. There are tendencies to break down the barrier between the Servians and the Bulgarians, who are, in fact, one people. We have seen that, before the war, the Note of the Allied Balkan States only demanded elemental rights for their countrymen in Turkey. But if the Balkan States should be successful in war, it seems to us that the *status quo ante bellum* cannot be re-established. What is won by war and bloodshed is legitimately acquired. It is in this way that politico-geographical maps have hitherto been altered. An international *status quo* can only be drawn



Map showing territory destined to be included in Serbia and Montenegro as a result of the war.

on the Christian population. We were most aided that the "interested Great Powers," and Austria in particular, would meddle again and bring about an understanding like that of Reichstadt, 1876, and of Budapest in 1877. The motto of "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples" passed into the general consciousness. We were advised to an understanding and an alliance both by the majority of European Powers and by the Russian and Western European Press. The first attempt at an alliance between Bulgaria and Serbia was made in 1904, when a Customs' agreement was adopted and when the

up after the war. The Allied Balkan States have already a kind of anticipated plebiscite for this, for the bulk of the inhabitants of Turkey have announced their eagerness to be included in the Balkan States.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

Nevertheless, we are all anxious about what may supervene at the close of the war. For it will have cost an enormous sacrifice of human lives. As might have been expected, Turkey is making a heroic fight. After some minor preliminary engagements, Belgrade is already

so full of wounded that it is feared accommodation will be lacking for those who are to follow. The Balkan States will be exhausted after this war. Will they have strength enough to resist any one of the Great Powers who would seize Balkan territory, or under some pretext seek the withdrawal of the armies of the Allied States from the occupied districts? Will there be found in Europe humane factors and humanely disposed statesmen to hinder such injustice? The other members of the Balkan Alliance knew that after the war Serbia will find herself in the most difficult position of all. These are the gloomy thoughts that gather round us, especially because we do not understand Russia's official policy, which was opposed to warlike action on the part of the allies with more insistence than was shown by any other Power. This does not coincide with a continuity of Russia's policy, which hitherto did most for the freedom of the Balkan States. She knew that war was now inevitable, that desultory war had really existed for some time on our frontier and amid our compatriots in Turkey. Moreover, this is the only occasion on which we ask nothing from Russia but her moral support. Hence we do not understand the foundation of Russia's official policy, which has, to us, some unaccountable underlying motives. But we place great hopes in the Slav feeling of the mighty Russian nation. Meanwhile, it is easier to gauge the policy of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which is now at its most critical point. It appears to be continuing the Imperialistic trend inaugurated by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina—that is, on towards Salonica.

AUSTRIA AND THE SANJAK.

This would be the explanation of their demand for the *status quo*, with autonomy for Albania, and she appears opposed to a Servian occupation of the Sanjak, although this has not been officially intimated by her to the Servian Government.* The Sanjak, like Montenegro, is a high, rocky land in the most inaccessible part of the Balkan Peninsula. As such it is useless to

* Austro-Hungary in Clause 25th of the Treaty of Berlin, July 13th, 1878, acquired the right to keep garrisons in certain parts of the Novi Bazar Sanjak. But she renounced this right at the time of the annexation crisis by an agreement with the Porte on February 26th, 1909.

Austro-Hungary, besides being inhabited by an exclusively Servian population. If Austro-Hungary puts forward a claim to this province after the war, she will have against her not only Servia and Montenegro and the other Balkan Allies, but Russia, and probably some other of the Great Powers; and I cannot believe Austria-Hungary capable of following up an Imperialistic policy to which the majority of her subjects would be opposed, and which would involve her in grave internal disorders. It is much more likely that Austria-Hungary will refrain from penetrating further into the Balkan Peninsula, and that after the conclusion of the war she will be content with her legitimate rights of communication and economical interests. She would then find a real basis of contact with the Balkan States. There would no longer be any mistrust, and Austria-Hungary would be able to avail herself of her favourable geographical position in order to develop to the utmost her economical and mercantile interests in the Balkan States.

NO DESIGNS ON CONSTANTINOPLE OR SALONICA.

The other Great Powers may have important interests if the Balkan States are successful in this war and take possession of Turkish territory. Even in the case of the greatest success, not one of the Balkan States has any idea of an occupation of Constantinople, the Isthmus, or Salonica. The Balkan States would be content with the solution of their national question. The dangerous "Wetterwinkel" which is constantly disturbing Europe would disappear. A new portion of Europe would be available for work, competition of capital, and general culture. The outlay of the populations in these regions will be increased under the new conditions. My calculations have led me to the conclusion that a household in Servia has five to ten times (according to the district) a greater expenditure than a household of the same number in Old Servia and Macedonia. On an average it may be said that the outlay of the free Balkan peasant is 7.5 times greater than that of the Old Servian or Macedonian *chifchic*. This will increase as the wealth of these parts is exploited, and it will then be much easier for these provinces to fulfil their international obligations than has hitherto been the case.



THE FUTURE GREATER SERBIA? AUSTRIA'S DREAD.

Map showing the enormous and solid mass of Serbians stretching from Uskub to Trieste; also the nationalities in Macedonia and ethnographical divisions.



DEATH KNEEL OF GERMANY'S "DRANG NACH OSTEN."

The greatest result of the Balkan War—the ending of Germany's ambitions towards the East

Yesterday, Great Powers To-Day, Nothing!

THE NEW EUROPE AND THE BALKAN LEAGUE.

"No one, in view of the results of the war up to date, will be disposed to dispute the right of the Balkan States to formulate the terms on which they will be disposed to conclude peace, and I do not think the Great Powers have been, or will be, more slow than any other people to adjust their own views to the march of events."—SIR EDWARD GREY.

THE menace of war in the Balkans found the Great Powers of Europe impotent and absolutely unable to take any preventive measures, either singly or in groups. There was never the remotest chance of anything approaching unanimity, or what has come to be known as the Concert of Europe. The war itself, with its demonstration of the positive striking power of the small States composing the Balkan League, has destroyed not only the prestige of the Powers who did not prevent war, but has deprived them finally of any right to their proud claim to be called Great Powers. They may flatter themselves that they remain Great Powers, but in reality they are only so in name, and that but for a brief period, for Great Powers must be those which do greatly or possess the possibility of great doings, and not those which have no greater claim to greatness than the possession of an ever-present great and ever-greater fear.

No such interesting or tragically amusing page of history will be read by future students than that which shows the former Great Powers of Europe paralysed before the success of the Balkan League, as much as any rabbit before the menacing serpent. Where formerly there was loose, even boastful, talk of guaranteeing the maintenance of the *status quo*, and presumptuous, although unthinking, declarations of the limiting areas of conflict, to-day there is not a single Power which dreams, or dare dream, either of intervention or even of friendly counsel, which might be interpreted by the Balkan League as unfriendly. A new Power has arisen in Europe. The proportions of Europe as we

have known them for many years have completely changed. There has been no greater fall from omnipotence since Lucifer fell from heaven to hell, for it is no exaggeration to say that to-day those responsible for the government of the Great Powers have passed from the heaven of complacent belief in their ability to direct and control the destinies of the lesser States, through the purgatory of uncertainty as to whether they would be forced into war by circumstances, to the final and abiding hell of knowledge of inability to alter, save perhaps in the most insignificant detail, the march of events.

The Balkan War, with its subsequent partition of Turkey, irrespective of the Powers and their covert or open aspirations, will do much to advance the cause of peace and friendliness between Great Britain and Germany. The latter through no action of the British Government, and certainly owing to no active merit of Sir Edward Grey, finds herself practically isolated in Europe. In three short weeks she sees her brilliant, if difficult, dream of expansion towards Asia Minor, with its attendant participation in the control of the Mediterranean, denied to her. Boldly athwart her path of ambition lies the barrier of the Balkan League. This barrier of superb defensive power and of unknown, but dreaded, possibilities of offence is composed of races of Slav and not Germanic origin. As children these peoples have grown up hating and fearing their nearest Germanic neighbour, Austria, and looking ever towards their distant Slav protector, Russia. The time has now passed when the Balkan League need look to

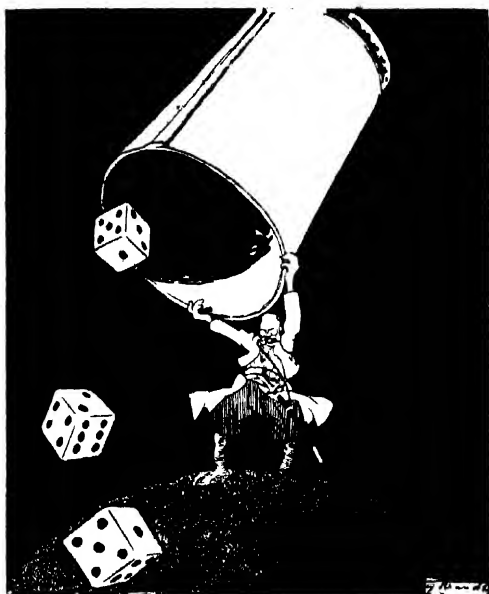
any Power for protection, but the balance of friendship is bound to incline towards Russia rather than towards Austria. Second only to this is the fact that the States of the Balkan League and their new territories are organised upon a broadly liberal, democratic basis, and, therefore, look for friends rather amongst the democratic nations of the West of Europe than the reactionary, autocratic governments of Berlin or Vienna.

While it is certain that no Power will take any active part in intervention, it is interesting to glance for a moment at the various interests involved. First we may dismiss those of Great Britain and France, for these nations desire the continued success and development of the Balkan peoples under settled and free governments. Their sympathies are strongly with the Balkan League, and in this their sympathies march together with their obvious political and economic interests. Italy, beyond a very real interest in the future of Albania and an expressed readiness to allow Serbia an outlet on the Adriatic, has small interests other than economic and personal. Russia has a very sincere desire for security of outlet to the Black Sea for her products, but beyond this she looks rather towards the Eastern side of Asia Minor than towards the Balkans. Germany, whose Oriental dream was dispelled with the destruction of the Turkish hosts in Thrace and Macedonia, finds herself alone in face of the Triple Entente, unsupported by Austria, her once faithful ally. For Austria the situation is one not only of anxiety but of extremest peril. Accustomed in the past to treat Serbia, and every Balkan race, as dirt beneath her feet, she is now forced to realise that not only can she not dictate at Belgrade, but the new Serbia, backed by the Balkan League, may well disrupt the Dual Monarchy. Any question

that she might assist Germany in an international war is precluded by the fact that it is as much as she can do to cope with her internal conditions. In Austria and Hungary the German and Magyar populations are enormously outnumbered by races of Slav origin, who have been repressed with difficulty in the past, and who must inevitably be less easy to control in the future. For Austria the Balkan question resolves itself into the Servian question, and with this question she has more than enough to do. At Vienna there is complete anarchy in government circles. Nobody has any real authority, Count Berchtold less than any. The Archduke Ferdinand is perhaps the strongest element, and his ardently reactionary and Jesuitic tendencies might lead him to foolish action against the Balkan League were he not kept in check by the natural antipathy which every aged sovereign has for his successor. Austria, therefore, has rapidly changed from her attitude at the Berlin Congress and from her undoubted desires for territorial expansion, and has now devoted herself to a policy of rescuing what she may in the shape of economic advantages. Those who assisted in the economic war between Austria and Serbia of some six years ago can appreciate better than anybody else the significance of this change. If Austria, the one "great" Power whose future is vitally bound up with a continuation of her right to the title, can do no more than this we feel perfectly justified in saying that not only has the Balkan League destroyed the *status quo*, but has also put an end to the fiction of the Great Powers. The Great Powers were great because of the difference between the world's estimation of them and of the lesser Powers. To-day the difference has nearly disappeared, and the greatness with it.

Current History in Caricature.

"Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us"—Burns



Kladderadatsch [Berlin
NICHOLAI (the little gambler of Europe) "Alea est jacta"



The Sun [New York
David and Goliath in the Balkans.



Kladderadatsch [Berlin
The Russian Angel of Peace in the Balkans



The Public Ledger [Philadelphia
Where Angels fear to tread.



Novoye Vremya]

[St. Petersburg]

The Ingrate

THE POWERS "Be quiet, you ungrateful wretch! Just think of all we have done for you in the last thirty years"



Bulletin]

[Sydney]

Three Men and a Crowbar.

The Australian Freedom League met last night. Col. Onslow and Mr. Lonsdale, M.L.A., and the Rev. F. B. Cowling emphatically protested against compulsory training. *Daily Paper*



Lustige Blätter]

[Berlin]

Alarm!

BERCHTOLD (to Italy and Turkey) "Sirs, wake up; peace is made!"



Bulletin.]

[Sydney]

The Undersized Defender.

Australia's Wealth and her Defender.



Kladderadatsch]

[Berlin.

Russia and Great Britain as Balkan Firemen.

JOHN BULL "Have you put out the conflagration?"

IVAN "Rather! Don't you see I have petroleum in my can?"



kladderadatsch]

[Berlin

The European Cockpit.

The four headed Balkan cock attacks the old Turkish bird



Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin.

The Oath of Fear of the Great Powers.

"We all swear together solemnly that the coming war-storm does not concern us."



Nebelspalter]

[Zurich.

The Hose of the Great Powers in the Balkan Conflagration.

How they run in order to save! If they only had water to put out the flames!

THE "ULSTER" QUESTION.

TOWARDS A UNITED IRELAND.

By MR. JOHN REDMOND, M.P., Leader of the Irish Party.

SINCE this article was written, the extraordinary admission has been made by the Irish Unionist leader that he has no fear of the Irish Parliament passing any law oppressive to Protestants as such. See the debate in the House of Commons on October 29th. This admission really destroys the whole "Ulster" case.—J. E. R.

IN 1886 and in 1893, but especially in the former year, several formidable problems, or problems that seemed formidable, obstructed the path of those amongst the people of Great Britain who, following the lead of Mr. Gladstone, sought to gratify the national sentiment of Ireland by the grant of a measure of Home Rule and thus to end an age-long quarrel between the Irish and the British races. Irish Nationalists knew that those much-discussed problems were mere bogeys raised to affright England and Scotland, but certain in course of time to lose their efficacy and ultimately to be extinguished by the force of reflection and common sense. And this is emphatically what has happened. For instance, who now believes in the "Separation" bogey? Nay, who talks of it? It did service for a time in a bad cause, but it is now dead and cannot be revived. Only one of the bogeys of twenty years ago now survives—that indicated by the title of this paper; and this particular product of the imagination is in a more sickly condition than might have been expected when one remembers the efforts made to prolong its existence and the more or less exalted position of its British foster-fathers. I propose in this paper to say a few words about it before it follows its fellow-bogeys into the limbo of historical curiosities.

NO ULSTER QUESTION.

It will be observed that in the title I have given to this paper I have put the word "Ulster" within quotation marks. I, of course, mean thereby to imply that, when the opponents of Home Rule for Ireland speak or write of the province of Ulster as being opposed to Home Rule, they indulge in a gross misuse of language. Ulster, as a province, is *not*

opposed to Home Rule. This fact has been demonstrated so often that it seems quite unnecessary to give facts and figures in detail. It will be sufficient to say that, of the nine counties of Ulster, five are overwhelmingly Catholic and overwhelmingly Nationalist; that in the other four the Nationalists, though a minority, are strong enough to elect three Parliamentary representatives; that even in Belfast itself they are nearly a fourth of the entire population and are able to elect one of the four representatives of that city; that in only two Ulster counties are no Nationalist representatives to be found at present; and that in one of those—namely, South Derry—a Nationalist was sent to Parliament (for South Derry) in 1885, and in the other, Antrim, a Home Ruler was elected (for North Antrim) in 1906. Thus, as I have said elsewhere, there is, strictly speaking, no *Ulster* question at all, whatever other question there may be, and consequently to go on speaking or writing of Ulster as a whole being opposed to Home Rule is nothing more or less than an attempt to deceive, in spite of the most obvious and notorious facts. But it is said that, within the narrow boundaries of the corner of Ulster which may be allowed to be opposed to Home Rule, there is a homogeneous population distinct in every material respect from that of the rest of Ulster and of Ireland. The facts just mentioned show conclusively that such is not the case. There is not a parish in any county of Ulster in which there are not Catholics as well as Protestants, Nationalists as well as Unionists and Orangemen.

THE CLAIM OF THE "CORNER."

I dwell upon this aspect of the problem for the purpose of enabling the reader more correctly to appraise the claim now, as in the past,

made by the majority in the "corner" and the threats used by them if the claim is not admitted. The claim is not characterised by modesty. It is that their refusal to submit to Home Rule shall be allowed to have effect even though the rest of Ireland and a majority of the British people be on the opposite side; it is that they will not have Home Rule "under any circumstances," either for themselves or for the rest of Ireland; and they back up this demand by the threat of civil war and separation from the Empire. It required considerable hardihood to take up such a position; but the genesis of the attitude is to be found in the history of the past. The majority in the north-east corner of Ulster, and their comparatively few sympathisers in the rest of the country, have been for centuries the spoilt children of successive British Governments. They have been placed in a position of ascendancy and have been allowed, almost without a break, the privileges of an ascendancy. They, perhaps naturally, cannot bear the thought of losing that ascendancy and being put in a position of mere equality with the rest of their fellow-countrymen; and consequently, when they find that ascendancy seriously threatened at last, they become almost speechless with anger, and in their anger hurl out threats of defiance which otherwise they would not utter. But, of course, though one can understand their feelings and account for their existence, such a claim as they put forward could not be admitted anywhere. To admit it within the bounds of the British Empire would be the very negation of constitutional government.

THE ORANGE PLEAS.

But the men of the "corner" are sometimes in a more appealing mood. They say: "We want to remain as we are; we want not to be cast out of our British citizenship." To be allowed to remain as they are is to be allowed to remain in a position of ascendancy, and of a religious ascendancy. In the general government of the country, and in all local matters, except those dealt with by the Local Government Act of 1898, they are practically, through their representatives in office and on the bench of justice, lords and masters. To say that they will be cast out of their British citizenship is simply ridiculous. The Parliament to be set up

by the Home Rule Bill will be a subordinate Parliament, like all the other Home Rule Parliaments of the Empire, and under it they will no more cease to be citizens of the United Kingdom than do the people of Canada, Australia, or South Africa cease to be citizens of the British Empire because those countries have Parliaments of their own. Sometimes, again, they grow pathetic and say to the British people: "Do not hand us, who have kept Ireland for you, over to the tender mercies of our fellow-countrymen." In the first place, they have never held Ireland for Great Britain—on the contrary, Great Britain has ever held Ireland for them; and most of the troubles of Irish government have grown out of the fact that a pampered section has been preferred to the Irish people as a whole. But what a dreadful fate it is for any class in Ireland "to be handed over," under the provisions of the Home Rule Bill, to their fellow-countrymen! Under those provisions they will take their place in the Constitution on terms of perfect equality with the rest of their fellow-countrymen; they will be amply represented in the Irish Parliament; if the majority of the Irish people are not monsters, and do not set out on a career of robbery, persecution and murder of their old opponents, the persons, or a majority of them, who are now in a small minority may well, and at once, find themselves actually part of the Parliamentary majority, and so find themselves represented from the very start on the Executive Government of the country. I myself regard this as a very probable result, because the questions which will chiefly engage the attention of the Irish Parliament for many years to come will be those concerning the material interests of the country, with regard to which the interests of any part of Ulster do not substantially differ from those of the rest of the country. The divisions in the Irish Parliament, in fact, will be analogous to those in the British Parliament. The present divisions will disappear; one party will be progressive; another will be representative of labour; another will be conservative, in the non-party sense of that term; and the only "handing over" that will be possible will be the handing over to the newly formed majority composed of men who are now in opposite camps, of a minority also constituted of elements now warring with one another. Any

other result is impossible, and would be intolerable. We have had enough of the old divisions and their disastrous consequences.

THAT PERSECUTION.

But the north-east corner, or rather its spokesmen, profess to fear persecution for religious opinions. Sometimes they talk of the whole Catholic population of Ireland as thirsting for revenge; at other times, and somewhat inconsistently, they say that it is not the Catholic laity they fear, but their priests and bishops, and they take up this latter position with the apparent and shameful acquiescence of English Catholic Unionist members of the two Houses of Parliament, who, nevertheless, hold themselves forth as the special champions of Catholic interests, and especially of his Holiness the Pope! The English partisans of the Ulster minority, who ought to know better, are not ashamed, if not actually to foster this bogey of persecution, at least to allow it to go forth without rebuke. For example, Mr. Bonar Law, at a Unionist Nonconformist banquet in London on October 26th, while disclaiming the intention to make any attack on Roman Catholics, allowed a certain reverend gentleman who had spoken just before him to say, without reproof, that they might eventually have to "appeal to the Protestant sentiment of the country." I have no doubt that some at least of the Ulster minority do honestly entertain some fear of persecution, while I have at the same time a conviction that their English partisans have none. What ground is there for this fear? I answer, confidently, none whatever. Not to go back into the distant past at all, the whole history of which shows the Irish Catholics to be the most tolerant and forgiving race of human beings on the face of the earth, the history of the recent past is conclusive on the question. Take the most recent case in point, for I have no space for the hundreds of cases which I might cite. Here is a letter which appeared in the Irish newspapers of October 26th, to which, obviously, from the very nature of its contents, no answer can be given:

Listowel (Union) Rural District,
23rd day of October, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—The attention of the Listowel Rural Council having been drawn to a statement you are re-

ported to have made in Parliament on Monday last, 21st inst.—namely, that for the past twenty years no graduate of Trinity College was appointed to any public position in the South of Ireland, the Listowel Rural Council hereby inform you that that statement is inaccurate as far as their district is concerned.

(1) The Solicitor to the Rural Council, the late Mr. Francis Creagh, a Protestant, a graduate of Trinity College, and a leading man in the Synod, was appointed by 46 votes to 14 given for Mr. Moran, a Catholic, in the year 1899, when the Council came into office.

(2) Mr. Lancelot G. Creagh, a Protestant, and graduate of Trinity College, was unanimously appointed Solicitor to the Rural Council in the year 1908. Three other local solicitors, who are Catholics, canvassed for the appointment, but their canvass was hopeless.

(3) Mr. Walter Thorpe, Limerick, was elected in the year 1903 as against Mr. O'Mahony, of Cork, who is a Catholic. Mr. Walter Thorpe is a Protestant and a graduate of Trinity College.

(4) The elder of the Cuthbertson brothers, now in the public service, a Protestant, and a student of Trinity College, has been, like his father before him, contractor for the Union printing for years, and the tenders of Catholics were always rejected and preference given to Mr. Cuthbertson.

(5) The Rev. Mr. Pattison, a graduate of Trinity College, had his salary unanimously increased by the Listowel Board of Guardians by 50 per cent. in the year 1904, without even the reverend gentleman asking for it.

There are 73 members in Listowel Rural Council—71 Catholics and 2 Protestants.

The Listowel Rural Council consider that if a gentleman of your high position and culture finds it necessary to make public reference to nauseous sectarianism as regards the South, you might occasionally take the trouble to ascertain the real facts, which would in their view have the effect of diminishing the slanders on Catholic representative men in the South.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) M. O'CONNELL,

Clerk, Listowel Rural Council.

Wm. Moore, Esq., K.C., M.P.,
House of Commons, London.

I am reminded of other cases just now:—Dr. O'Halloran, M.D., T.C.D., a Protestant, was elected in '98. His opponent was Dr. Behan, a Catholic. Dr. T. Buckley, T.C.D., was this year elected to a position against Dr. Martin, of the Catholic University; and there are at least four other Protestants, though not T.C.D. men, in the service of the Guardians.

M. O'C.

Can a similar statement be made of any part of Ulster in which Protestants and Unionists are in a majority? Is there a single such district in which a single Catholic has been elected to any office of any importance? But fears are, nevertheless, entertained by some Protestants

in Ulster that they would suffer because of their religion under Home Rule, and, accordingly, Irish Nationalists have always been willing to agree to any guarantees against such a contingency which would be within the bounds of reason, and would not conflict with the principle of national self-government in purely Irish affairs. They are still willing to do so. They receive, however, but small encouragement to continue that policy. When, last month, it was proposed by the representatives of the old Protestant foundation of Trinity College, Dublin, to prevent the Irish Parliament from making any laws whatever in respect of that institution, and when I at once, on behalf of the Irish Nationalist Party, agreed, and the Government assented, the concession was received with sneers and jeers. It is evident from this one fact that it is not persecution which is feared by the Orange Party, but equality.

"ULSTER" AND TAXATION.

One further charge against the Irish Nationalist majority I should like to say a word or two about, though it is the most ridiculous of all. It is calmly alleged that "Ulster," meaning thereby the north-east corner, is the richest, or the only rich, part of Ireland, and that the object of Irish Nationalists in bringing Ulster under a Home Rule settlement is to tax its prosperity out of existence. "Ulster's" superior wealth is a figment of the imagination, as anyone who knows that its business houses and its banks, to mention nothing else, live not only on the locality in which their headquarters are situated, but on a great part of Ireland outside, can easily imagine. But suppose that "Ulster" was in reality the wealthy spot it is supposed to be, what a set of fools the Irish Parliament and Government must be composed of if they proceeded to destroy what would, on the assumption mentioned, be the chief source of their revenue!

THE THREAT OF CIVIL WAR.

I do not desire to cast any aspersion on the sincerity of the convictions of the mass of Ulster Unionists. They have been brought up in an unhappy environment, and no Irish Nationalist can forget that it was amongst those very men that the movement began for emancipation of the Catholics and Parliamentary reform, which ended in the insurrection of 1798 and its subsequent developments. The Irish Protestants of that era who suffered imprisonment or death for their nationalist opinions are amongst the most sacred names in the political martyrology of Ireland. Against their descendants Irish Nationalists entertain no feeling of hate. They only desire them to take their stand with the rest of their fellow-countrymen in securing the inestimable boon of self-government for all. But now, as at various times in the past, they are misled and inflamed with anti-Irish and anti-Catholic passion by a comparatively small number of their body, who are the descendants of that dangerous faction, to recall Mr. Gladstone's words, whose whisperings brought about the recall of Lord FitzWilliam in 1795, and thus dashed the last great hope of a united Ireland. This small faction is now engaged in similar unholy work, and it is that faction which is now seeking to affright the public mind of Great Britain by threats of civil war as the result of Home Rule. Nothing can be more ridiculous than those threats, but nothing can be also more wicked, for, while civil war cannot ensue, street riots and boycotting of Catholics and Protestant Nationalists may possibly, for a time, disfigure the annals of Belfast, while the champions who have incited them will take good care to keep clear of the scene of action. For my own part, I doubt whether, when the Home Rule Bill has become law, even street riots and boycotting will not have become things of the past. Self-government and the liberty it implies are, after all, in civilised countries the great solvents of political difficulties. They once produced a united Ireland. They will do so again.



The Adoration.



Healing the Blind.



The Flight into Egypt.



The Last Supper.



Turning Water into Wine.



The Betrayal.

A CINEMATOGRAPH LIFE OF CHRIST.

(Such a film should be singularly suitable for showing in the Cinema halls on Sundays.)

The Church's Picture Galleries.

A PLEA FOR SPECIAL SUNDAY CINEMAS.

By W. T. STEAD.

At a time when there is so much discussion with reference to Sunday entertainments, whether in Theatre, Music-hall, or Cinematograph Hall, we think it of very great interest to print the following article by the late Mr. W. T. Stead, in which he advocates Sunday Cinema shows under the auspices of the Churches. In this he saw a possibility of enormously enlarging the sphere of religious activity, and an educational and moral development of the very highest importance.

THERE are said to be 4,000 Picture Palaces doing business in the United Kingdom. Of these at least 3,500 are closed on Sunday. The local authorities quite properly refuse seven-day licences to exhibitions which are as much speculations run for purposes of private gain as theatres or music-halls. The operators and employees of the Picture Palaces, who now number about forty thousand men and women, have as much right to a six-day week as any other class of the community. The Picture Palace is, however, allowed to open on Sundays in certain places under certain restrictions; as, for instance, in London, where proprietors are free to open their shows after six o'clock on condition that they hand over their net profits, after deducting their working expenses, to some local hospital, charity, or some other public fund. It is complained that the proprietors sometimes over-estimate their working expenses, relying upon the impossibility of any strict audit, and that in consequence they do succeed in making some commercial profit for themselves by trading on the Lord's Day. Even where the profits, or some proportion of them, are handed over to charity, there is still considerable opposition to the Sunday picture show on the part of the spiritual pastor and the vendor of spirits, as at present parson and publican have a monopoly of the right to cater to the public need on Sunday. Whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that of 4,000 Cinema halls 3,500 remain empty and useless on the one day in the week when the masses have leisure to attend them.

• AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE 4,000,000.

If we take the average attendance at each picture hall at 1,000 a day for a performance that begins at two and goes on till ten—no excessive estimate, seeing that the average sitting capacity of a hall is about 600—we may

estimate the average attendance at Cinema shows at 4,000,000 every week-day, and only 500,000 on every Sunday. If all the halls were open on Sundays as on week-days the attendance would probably be over rather than under the week-day average. That is to say, there are about 4,000,000 persons who, if the Cinemas were open on Sunday, would go to see the pictures; but, as the Cinemas are shut, they walk about the streets, go to the public-house, stay at home, or, in a few cases, go to church or chapel. These 4,000,000 are at present not reached by any ethical, educational, or evangelical agency. This seems to indicate that there is a screw loose somewhere in our machinery for making the most of man.

The Cinema show as it at present exists is one of the most popular institutions in the modern world. Although it is but of yesterday, it has sprung up all over the two hemispheres. While churches and chapels are bewailing their empty pews, the Cinema show is crowded to the doors. Attendants at places of worship would mutiny if the minister protracted the service ten minutes beyond the usual time. A Cinema crowd would consider that it was exceptionally favoured if it were treated to an extra quarter of an hour of the show. The utmost efforts of a host of zealous workers fail to induce the average citizen to attend church, where the ministrations are without money and without price. But these average citizens who flock in crowds to the Cinemas gladly pay threepence or sixpence for the privilege of admission. There is surely a lesson in this notable contrast which it may be well worth while to endeavour to discover.

THE ATTRACTION OF THE CINEMA.

The answer to that is easy. The attraction of the Cinema is Life. It is the living picture that appeals to the eye of living people. The magic-lantern slide often produces far more

artistic effects than can be obtained from the Cinema film. But it is not Art that draws the multitude. It is Life. The Cinema show represents Life as it is lived to-day—Life caught in the act of living, and made to reproduce itself before the Cinema crowd. All kinds of life—life real and life faked, life savage and life civilised, the life of the desert and of the poles, the life of animals and birds and insects, the wonder and glory of Niagara, the sublimity and terror of the Atlantic in storm, the pomp and panoply of glorious war and of wars by no means glorious, the stately splendour of Royal pageants—every phase of the life of man from the cradle to the grave the Cinema presents to the crowd. This endlessly varied and constantly changing living panorama of the world, and of all the things that live therein, attracts the multitude by its novelty and holds them by its interest.

That is the good side of the Cinema. It has another side. It is no more an unadulterated boon and a blessing to men than is the newspaper, which it much resembles. Much of the spectacle provided at many Cinemas is mere sensational spectacle, and some of the pictures are as bad as the piffling drivel that fills so many of our cheaper comic papers. But even here, where coarseness is often substituted for humour and vulgarity for wit, the Cinema show is no worse than many comic prints, and it makes the same kind of appeal to the same kind of people. Thanks to the rules of the Film Manufacturers' Association the plague of filthy living pictures has been stayed. Some of the films are suggestive, but none are obscene. The Cinema show may be vapid, it may be silly, it is seldom unclean. For which we may well be grateful.

EYE-PLEASING, MIND-TICKLING, TIME-WASTING.

Taken at its worst, the Cinema provides millions of men, women, and children with a means of spending their leisure hours more pleasantly than they used to do ten years ago, with less incitement to extravagance and to vice than either the public-house or the music-hall. The Cinema may be, and often is, a temptation to spend time pleasantly which ought to be devoted to study or to social service; but, as all police authorities attest, it has diminished drunkenness and immensely facilitated maintenance of law and order in the streets. The chief fault that can be found with the Cinema is that it is too stimulating. The rapid and constant succession of moving pictures leaves no time for reflection. You see life as from the window of an express train. You have not even opportunity to recollect the impressions of the scene. The Cinema public is like a child whose

only literature is picture books; it is apt to be satisfied with looking at the pictures and never learns to read. The approach to the mind is solely through Eye-gate; the approach by Ear-gate is entirely neglected. The Cinema challenges, but does not fix attention. It excites wonder; it does not allow time for reflection. "It is an eye-pleasing, mind-tickling, time-wasting thing," say its critics. To which I reply: Maybe so, maybe not; but it draws. Is it not possible to utilise what there is good in it, and to leave out what there is bad in it, so as to make the Cinema useful for instructing, inspiring, and saving the people?

AFTER THE PRINTING PRESS, THE CINEMA.

When Gutenberg invented the art of printing it was some years before the Catholic Church recognised the immense possibilities that lay behind the printing press. The Christian Churches of our day, including in that term all those who consider that they ought to do what they can to improve the condition of the human race, have not yet appreciated the Cinema. They regard it rather as a kind of dangerous and illegitimate rival to their Sunday services. They have not discovered that it may be utilised for their own ends. Here and there a wide-awake minister or energetic mission may have used the living pictures, but taken as a whole the Churches have nothing to do with the Cinemas any more than they have with the music-hall or the theatre. This divorce between those who seek to exploit the desire of the people to be amused and those who desire to reach the public for its own good can be explained historically in the case of the Churches and the Theatre; it is without justification in the case of the Churches and the Cinemas. The Cinema is free from almost every objection that the Puritan brings against the Theatre. It is cheap. There is no special appeal to the carnal lusts which war against the soul. It does not entail late hours. There are no drinking bars at the Cinemas. But nevertheless the Churches as a body only notice the Cinemas in order to object to their opening their doors on Sundays.

NATIONAL CINEMA SUNDAY MISSION.

I want to show them a more excellent way. Instead of shutting up the Cinemas on Sunday, let them enter in and take possession of the vast field which the Cinema public offers them. In brief, what I propose is that there should be instituted at once a National Cinema Sunday Mission for the utilisation of the closed Cinema palaces for ethical, educational and evangelical purposes. What scheme of Church Extension

can for a moment be compared with this opportunity of suddenly exploiting in the service of religion 4,000 buildings, situated in the very heart of our densest population, which are the favourite assembling places of four millions of our people? It is not a case where we have to hunt for sites. Cleverer and smarter men than we have selected them already. The buildings are already erected. Their week-day congregations amount to millions. We have only to open the Cinemas on Sunday with the right kind of pictures presented as parts of an ethical, educational, and "service to reach millions who at present never "darken the doors of the house of the Lord."

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED.

Is it not an almost inconceivable scandal that an opportunity so great should be offered for our acceptance, and that no one from Land's End to John o' Groat's seems to realise what might be done if the Churches ran the Cinemas on Sunday as part of their regular machinery for reaching and rousing the people?

There are one or two indispensable conditions to be borne in mind before we consider the practical possibilities of a Cinema Sunday Mission. The Cinema should be used, not for the desecration of Sunday, but for its preservation. That entails two things—first, that the Cinema Sunday Services should never be permitted for purposes of commercial or financial gain. Whatever balance, if any, resulting from Sunday Cinema shows should be handed over to some recognised local public, religious, or charitable use; secondly, while it may be as necessary and as unobjectionable to hire an operator as it is now to hire an organist, no operator already employed for six days a week should be allowed to work on the seventh day; and thirdly, instead of charging so much for admission, as is done on week-days, admission should be given only to those who had bought the Cinema Sunday Programme, which would contain, for the information of the folks at home and the refreshment of the memory of the spectator, a popularly written description of the pictures on show. By this means there would be secured the regular distribution of interesting reading matter to a wider public than is reached to-day by any Religious Tract Society or Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

• CINEMA SUBSIDIES FOR CHURCH OBJECTS.

The Sunday Mission being thus financially possible, it is easy to see that a strong and vigorous Church might find it possible to relieve the financial strain upon its poor fund by a subsidy from the Cinema takings. The next

question is, whether it would be possible for the Sunday Mission to run as popular, as drawing, as fetching a show as that provided on the week-day for the Cinema crowd. Let us admit at once that there are many of those who go to Cinema shows whom we could not hope to attract by anything we could serve up in the proposed Mission. Comic tomfoolery attracts many, and pictures of crime or of conjugal discord would be ruled out. Those who go to Cinemas solely as they buy a penny dreadful would not attend the Mission. But then, if we allow that they compose half the Cinema crowd, there would still remain the other half who would enjoy any show that had plenty of pictures, even if the merely fantastic and sensational films were excluded. There is also, be it remembered, a very large public which at present goes regularly neither to church nor to Cinema shows. It is not anti-Christian or irreligious. It would enjoy a good hearty religious service devoid of churchiness—we see this in the Wesleyan mission halls—and it would relish pictures which were seen to be remembered, instead of being shown only to kill the time.

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH.

It would, I am convinced, be quite possible to run a Cinema Sunday show in many places on lines as distinctly religious as the services, let us say, in the Lyceum Theatre. Those who prefer sticking to the old ways and limiting the utilisation of the Cinema on Sunday to the salvation of the souls of their people could do so, and everyone would rejoice over their success. But in putting forward this suggestion of a Cinema Sunday Mission I am at least as anxious to utilise the Sunday for ethical, educational, and evangelical purposes as I am to exploit the Cinema halls which are at present unused. The worst of services run on strictly devotional lines is that no one attends them but strictly devotional people. Now the great note of the Cinema Sunday Mission should be the excessive width and breadth of its appeal. It should be the picture gallery of that universal Church which Longfellow described as being—

As lofty as the Love of God
And wide as are the wants of man

It should adopt the motto of the Son of Man: "I come that ye might have life and have it more abundantly." And as the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth forth His handiwork, as the world and all the things that are therein were the work of His hands, the Cinema would endeavour to set forth before the eyes of the man in the street on Sunday some picture of the glories and the

splendours and the marvels and the miracles of the world which God has made. And as History is but the continual manifestation of the evolution of the embodied thought of God, and the events of the day are history in the making, so there would be an attempt to make the Cinema represent the realities of that drama "whose scene-shifter is Time and whose curtain is rung down by Death." The word that was spoken to Peter, "Call thou nothing common or unclean," may be addressed to cavillers who may object to using the Sunday Cinema to rouse men to a realisation of the truths of science, the inspiration of history, and the infinite marvel of the universe.

SUBJECTS NOT CONFINED TO BIBLE.

The Cinema Sunday Mission might become a popular, a very popular, picture university, in which the Extension lectures would be the explanations of the pictures. It could be, at the same time, a rousing and inspiring religious service. Discarding pictures of crime and scenes suggestive of vice, it could be used to help the masses of our citizens to fulfil the apostolic dictum, "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Things lovely and pure and true and just are not confined to the pages of the Old and New Testaments. The Christian pulpit, conveniently confined to the exposition of the Holy Scriptures of the Word, makes but a passing and furtive glance either at the great Revelation of the thought of God that is mirrored in nature and revealed by science, or at the pages of the new Bible to which Lowell alluded when he said—

Slowly the Bible of the race is writ,
And not on paper leaves nor leaves of stone;
Each age, each kindred adds a verse to it
Texts of despair or hope, of joy or moan

The necessity of preaching no sermons which you cannot illustrate by lantern slides or living pictures may seem to some to be a fatal difficulty. But it is the wont of inspired men to convert difficulties into opportunities. Our Lord spoke to the multitude in parables which are pictures in prose. If we have to arrest the vagrom attention of the ordinary man we must address him in Cinema pictures which he loves to see, instead of in sermons to which he turns a deaf ear.

RELIGIOUS AND EVERYDAY MARVELS.

The aim of the conductors would be to secure that these talks and explanations should be

written by all the leading men, preachers, scientists, travellers, and philanthropists of the day, so that the Cinema audience should have the best pictures in the world described or talked about by the foremost men of the day.

Such a Sunday Programme could not fail to attract. It would be a mental stimulant, far superior to the uninterrupted run of unexplained pictures. In the course of a series of twenty, the wisest words of twenty of the wisest men, the most picturesque stories of the Old and the New Testaments, the sublimest scenes on land and sea, the most interesting of the marvels of modern science, the most inspiring scenes of human heroism, the realities of life as it is lived to-day, the great modern philanthropies, and the lives of the greatest benefactors of the race, the masterpieces of the poets of all ages, together with the hymns which have been the inspiration and the solace of our race, could all be brought before the Cinema crowd with vividness and force. Can we, dare we, who are always bemoaning the dulness, the indifference, the lack of inspiration of the monotonous life of every day, refuse to avail ourselves of this greatest of all agencies devised by mortal man for rousing attention and stimulating imagination?

It is obvious that from an educational standpoint, especially in matters of hygiene, and in the campaign against disease, which some hold out as the great campaign of the future, these services could be made enormously useful. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, and Health is next to Holiness. I have not enlarged upon the immense opportunity which such a mission would afford the teaching of the history of our own country, which is a sealed book to the majority of our people, and all the masterpieces of English literature might be brought before the public by the aid of the animated films.

WHAT RELIGIOUS LEADERS THINK.

A proof of the foregoing article was sent to the heads of the various religious denominations, to the leaders of the religious and social life of our time, asking them for their opinions. It was also sent to the Secretaries of the Sunday League and of the Lord's Day Observance Societies, and various educational authorities.

The Bishop of Lincoln writes as follows:—

Your suggestion is an interesting one, and deserves attention. The use of lantern slides for teaching the lessons of the Gospel is widening amongst us Church people. My Church Army friends are experts in this field. It is only an extension of it when the kinematograph is also employed. I would use all lawful means to help men to understand our message; and let us be careful what message we deliver, and that the Christ whom we preach is a living Saviour.

women and girls. When the effective work done within this small area is deducted from the whole, the inspection outside this boundary would seem farcical, were it not tragic. Within this district each workplace is inspected once in every two years—not very often, it must be admitted. But outside this district a systematic inspection more than once in twenty-five years is impossible.

COMPLAINTS OF WORKERS.

The complaints which the inspectors have to deal with must occupy a great deal of time, entailing as they often do prosecutions under the Factory Act. They are classified according to their nature as relating to sanitation and safety, illegal employment, truck, etc., etc. One inspector finds that complaints received from the workers have in nearly every case been justified, and says they are most valuable in disclosing conditions which could hardly have been otherwise detected. Another, speaking of special visits spread over so wide an area as that of the Midland Division, says that to a worker in Grimsby or North Wales the address of a woman inspector in Birmingham is of little help. Complaints outside the Factory and Truck Acts have also to be dealt with.

INSPECTORS' RECORDS.

Many cases of children employed in dangerous processes can only be discovered by the accidental visit of inspectors. In the pottery industry much injury is also caused by the carrying of heavy weights. One boy of thirteen was found carrying a wedge of clay weighing 70 lb., while he himself weighed only 63 lb. It is on record that the average day's work of certain children in silk mills is moistening by the mouth no fewer than thirty gross of reel labels. In Ireland another problem is the employment of children at too early an age, which is made possible by the use of forged and altered birth certificates. The most difficult problem of all for the inspectors arises out of the employment of women before and after childbirth.

EVASION OF THE TRUCK ACTS.

The writer says little about truck, because there is so much that can be written, but two ways of evading the Truck Act regulations are cited. A system of fines is open to investigation, but an employer has only to designate as "bonus" a certain part of the sum contracted to be paid to the worker, and the question of payment is outside jurisdiction. Again, the regulations may be evaded by what is really a deduction for defective work being made in the guise of a reduction of wages.

GEORGE MEREDITH ON WOMEN.

THE letters of George Meredith which appear in *Scribner* for October contain some of his views on women and their demands. The following was written in 1905:—

Since I began to reflect I have been oppressed by the injustice done to women, the constraint put upon their natural aptitudes and their faculties, generally much to the degradation of the race. I have not studied them more closely than I have men, but with more affection, a deeper interest in their enfranchisement and development, being assured that women of the independent mind are needed for any sensible degree of progress. They will so educate their daughters that these will not be instructed at the start to think themselves naturally inferior to men, because less muscular, and need not have recourse to particular arts, feline chiefly, to make their way in the world.

MISSIONARY ADMINISTRATION.

THE share of women in the Administration of Missions is the subject of an article by Minna C. Gollock in the October issue of the *International Review of Missions*.

THE CHURCH'S DUTY TO WOMEN.

The writer begins by pointing out how the "prudent silence" of the Edinburgh Conference as to the share of women in the administrative work of missions stimulated the consideration of a subject which had been latent in many minds—namely, the co-operation of men and women in missionary administration. The Conference of the Missionary Societies of the United Kingdom took up the matter and appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon it. In the report the word "co-operation" stands for the fellow-working of men and women at the same task by means of the same organisation, and the Committee is strongly persuaded of the desirability of all possible co-operation, in the fullest sense of the word, between men and women in the administration of missions both at home and abroad. Women serve on Royal Commissions, University Senates, Boards of Education, etc., and find the value of their opinion estimated apart from all question of sex. But on Missionary Boards such an opportunity is generally denied them.

CO-OPERATION OF MEN AND WOMEN.

The bulk of the work of missions at home is in the hands of women; women raise the myriad small sums which form the general funds of societies, and everywhere their activities are increasing. Women's work cannot be stayed. Co-operation between men and women, it is claimed, would tend towards simplification and lessen the danger of over-organisation, and it would provide needed reinforcement for Missionary Committees.

What is Wrong with the Railways?

GOODS WAGONS INSTEAD OF WAREHOUSES.

DAY by day the interest in the question of our railways and why they do not succeed better as commercial undertakings and in their task for the national welfare and development is growing, and it will be very remarkable if annual meetings of the various railway companies do not become veritable purgatories for the numerous directors. Shareholders, angry with reason and equipped with argument, will no longer sadly acquiesce in no dividends, but will demand explanations. Judging from the utter lack of any serious attempt to reply to the statements and figures put forward in an article entitled "The Death-Knell of British Railways" (September, 1912), we should imagine that the directors will not be able seriously to defend the present state of affairs. There was no more striking fact or diagram in the article in question than that relating to the life of a goods wagon and the incredibly short period in which it was in motion. This question is so vital a one that we think it well to devote some space in explaining it, even although no railway authority has ventured openly to touch it.

How is it possible that a goods wagon can only be in use for six months during its life of 17 years?

The obvious reason must be that there are far too many wagons and they cannot therefore be kept employed. But to state this as a fact when so many traders all over the country are complaining of the great shortage of wagons would seem to be most absurd; nevertheless the statement is true.

Railway companies do not compete with each other in rates of carriage, but they do so furiously in facilities; the chief facility in which competition is so rampant is that of allowing traders, and especially large traders, to hold up wagons under load, to stand for weeks, and even months, without charge for demurrage. There are many miles of wagons held up in this manner now, if not at the receiving stations, then at the junctions *en route*. Large traders such as manufacturers, iron-works, breweries, etc., will not themselves provide or arrange for storage, warehouse, or siding accommodation for their enormous requirements of raw material whilst they can get all the accommodation they

require from the railway companies free. Buyers will order large quantities of material—say, 500 or 1,000 tons—all of which may be loaded up from the sending station in a few days, but the buyer has made no provision for relieving the wagons as rapidly as they have been loaded; that does not trouble him. He perhaps can only release two or three wagons a day, but he knows that the other wagons will be held up at some junction on the way and passed on to his station in numbers most convenient to him. In many cases the railway companies have provided many miles of sidings at the buyer's station simply for standing room for wagons awaiting the convenience of the buyer. All this enormous cost to railway companies is brought about by insane competition. Most stations are approached by routes belonging to two or three competing railway companies. If any company notifies the consignees that they require their wagons unloading quickly they are promptly told they will lose all their traffic in future.

This holding up of wagons has most dire results in other ways. The junctions are so terribly crowded that the sorting and marshalling of ordinary traffic is blocked, and goods take three or four times as long on the road as they should do; further, there is an actual shortage of wagon supplies to the general trader. The shortage is perhaps felt most at the seaports, which become frightfully congested. Cargoes are arriving daily; warehouses, dock quays, barges, etc., all become choked up with goods; traders all clamouring for wagons, and few obtainable. In many cases cargoes are dumped one on the top of another in order to prevent ship's demurrage claims.

The congestion on the railways and at the docks is practically all caused by reason of the holding up of wagons. There will be no relief until the railway companies come to their senses and make a charge for demurrage on all wagons delayed. The loss to railway companies must run into many millions. The cost of the extra wagons required and the sidings necessary for them, without calculating the interest on this outlay, must be enormous. The loss to traders generally in the great delays in transport caused by the congested state of railways must also be very heavy. If demurrage was charged and

absolutely insisted upon, traders would quickly make proper provision for speedy release of wagons, railway earnings would be considerably increased, and traffic generally would be more quickly handled.

England, with 24,000 miles of railway, has about one and a half millions of wagons; America, with 240,000 miles of railway, has two and a quarter millions of cars; Germany has 52,000 miles of railway and 558,000 freight cars.

American cars are, of course, much larger than English wagons, but the proportion is greatly less in tonnage per mile of railway. Both in America and Germany wagon demurrage is rigorously enforced, the wagons in consequence being quickly cleared.

Scottish railways finished their gigantic fight for wagon demurrage a few years since, and they have now a tight grip on this very important matter. Why do not the English railway companies throw off this lethargy and become masters on their own property? The present system is really one of undue preference, and the largest traders obtain the most. To a small extent only is demurrage recovered; that is on what is known as on foreign wagons. Thus if a Midland wagon is sent to a G.C. station the G.C. must recover demurrage, but if G.C. wagons go to G.C. stations demurrage is seldom asked for; the same with all other companies.

This state of things is diametrically opposed to every interest of the shareholders. We should have thought also that it would have been impossible to find even a board of railway directors to maintain it. It can surely not be that any of those entrusted with the carrying on of our railways are directly or indirectly interested in the manufacture or purchase of goods wagons? And yet, if not, why should the 24,000 miles of railways in this country need 1,500,000 wagons while the 52,000 miles of German railways need only 558,000 freight cars?

We are really at a loss to understand the situation, and are almost ready to endorse the opinion expressed in the report of the Viceregal Commission on Irish Railways, which decided that there was no hope for Irish development

"until the railways ceased to be commercial undertakings." And we cannot but sympathise with the citizen of Leek who wrote recently that "the commercial interests of the town have been strangled by bad railway communications, which are about as bad as they could possibly be"; otherwise "without doubt the population of Leek would have doubled long ere this." But it is of value to dwell for a moment upon the case for the railways as shown by the Irish companies.

So far back as 1836 the administration of the Irish railways had become a byword, and a public inquiry was granted and amalgamation of the various companies was recommended; the railway interest in Parliament was sufficiently powerful to prevent reform. Again, in 1865, and yet once more in 1885, Commissions sat and considered evidence which revealed the utter incapacity of the Irish railway director. Amalgamation was in each case the proposed remedy, and, as so often in the vexed history of Ireland, nothing was done—until 1906, when the Viceregal Commission sat under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Scotter, and, to everyone's surprise, a majority report advised State purchase and control as the only way out, and recorded the damning fact that "Irish development will not be fully served by the railways until they cease to be commercial undertakings"—and this after the altruistic endeavours of an army corps of directors! The history of the Irish railway system shows that no real attempt has ever been made by the various railway companies to carry out their duties to the public. Apparently they have never been regarded as a commercial asset to the country, but as private preserves for the innumerable officers and directors.

In considering the verdict of the Viceregal Commission one must reflect that Socialism in any form is repugnant to the commercial traditions of this country, and yet so flagrant has been the maladministration of the railways in Ireland and so glaring the neglect of their trust that the elimination of the director was held to be the only way out of the slough of mismanagement.

MOTORS AND RAILWAYS. By S. F. EDGE.

Your article headed "The Death-knell of British Railways." I have read this with considerable interest, and I cannot say altogether with surprise, as for some years after studying railway balance-sheets, I have come to the conclusion that most of them, if they had been private businesses and dealt with in the same drastic way that a private business is dealt with,

would look very unpleasant investments for money.

One must not forget that railways have had tremendous disadvantages to fight against. First, the frightful legal costs to enable them to do anything. Second, the tremendous first cost of their land, owing to the demands of landowners when railways are first constructed,

and these seem to me troubles that, although they exist and depreciate the value of railways, the railway organisations must not be blamed for.

I do not believe that, with our present knowledge of methods of transport, railways will die out, as I think that for long-distance haulage they are desirable and necessary; and if a great deal of their cross-country work was eliminated, you would automatically eliminate great wastage of the life of goods waggons, such as your article sets out, and cause it to lead a more active life than it at present does.

In regard to the directorship of railways, no doubt in many cases directors are old and past really active constructional work; but one must not forget that the managers of most railway companies are men of activity and ability, of wide experience, and trained up to the position they hold.

On the other hand, I agree that your article will be of extreme value in opening many people's eyes, and possibly even of the officials of the railway companies themselves, to the many backward and out-of-date methods that have been, and are, employed on our railways.

When we come to motor transport, there is no doubt that on this side the development during the next twenty years will be even greater probably than the most sanguine of us believe possible. Meeting, as I do, business firms who less than five years ago were absolutely antagonistic to carrying goods by road, but who to-day can show you quite clearly enormous savings both in time and money by carrying their goods by motor lorry instead of rail, it makes one realise that practically for everything, except long-distance traffic, the motor lorry will take the place of the railway, and the sooner the railway companies get that clearly into their minds, that there shall be minimum distances over which their goods trains must run without stopping, and the intermediate distances be fed by motor lorries, the sooner they will put themselves into a secure position, which, if delayed too long, will result in other carrying companies coming into existence with motors to deal with the short distance traffic, and the whole of it to be taken away from the railways.

There is no doubt that many of the railway companies are nibbling at the question at the present time. The Great Western has probably done more in this direction than any other railway company; and I think, as a looker-on, they appear to be the most up-to-date and go-ahead railway in this country.

There is no doubt a combination amongst tradesmen in the different towns up to 50 miles

apart which will lead to co-operative lorries being run from these towns each way once or twice a day, and thus an enormous amount of goods carrying, which at present is done by the railways, will be diverted to the motor road.

This is undoubtedly a feature that is coming to pass, and will become almost universal within the next ten years.

Your suggestion of how motors will save agricultural England is most opportune and practical, and I think your article will be looked back on in years to come as the first that dealt with this great change from railways to motors, that is taking place even more rapidly than the ordinary looker-on realises, and thanks are due to your paper for having focussed the matter so clearly.

MOTORS AND RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—I do not think that the motor car will ever supersede the railway for long-distance travel and carriage. I agree with you, however, that the motor is infinitely superior to the railway train, or any other means of locomotion at present in existence, for quick and economical transport of passengers and goods over short distances, particularly in the case of goods when perishable and it is a question of moving quickly from farm to market.

During the South African War I had many months' experience as an Army transport officer, both on the road and in connection with the moving of troops and stores by railway, and I have been greatly interested in the transformation of transport arrangements which took place in Tripoli during the Italian-Turkish War. The railway, with its inflexible arrangements, and the slow, cumbersome and usually inadequate mule wagon were replaced by strong, serviceable, and swift motor lorries, specially built by the Fiat Co. for the Italian Government. Soldiers, supplies, and munitions of war have been transferred from point to point with remarkable ease, speed, and economy.

The Italian transport officers have demonstrated that even on the trying roads (or lack of roads) which exist in Tripoli, motor transport is immeasurably superior to any other.

When we consider the usual excellence of English roads we are bound to admit that motor transport, especially in times of emergency, must inevitably take the place of the steam engine and the horse, and personally I think it is only a matter of time for our Army Transport work to be done almost in its entirety by motor.—Yours, etc.,

D'ARCY R. BAKER, *Managing Director,*
Messrs. Fiat Motors, Ltd.,
37, Long Acre, W.C.

The Life-Blood of the Empire.

THE GUARDIANS AND THE CHILDREN.

By COLONEL H. E. RAWSON, Chairman of the R.C.I. Commission
on Child Emigration.

HALF a century ago Miss Rye began her labour of love in the field of emigration by selecting and sending out waifs and strays to Canada, and about the same time a philanthropist despatched a ship-load of some four hundred and fifty emigrants, a large number of whom were children, to a colony in the Southern Hemisphere. Such enterprises were regarded in those days in much the same light as the efforts of the Home Office to "emigrate" individuals to Botany Bay for their own good in particular and for that of this country in general. Hence the tradition that emigration was a means of getting rid of our failures, which is recognisable to-day in the suspicion with which our Dominions look upon any scheme to move part of the surplus population of the United Kingdom into them. The word is now altogether a misnomer, and its use should be discontinued in connection with movements of the population within the Empire.

In the pages of this journal for July, August, and October articles have appeared on the general question of Imperial emigration, and in this we shall confine our remarks to child emigration, and as briefly as possible outline the regulations which stand in its way and the most constructive method of arriving at a co-ordination of these regulations with the needs of the Empire. The subject is of special interest at the present moment, when a joint Royal Commission representing the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions is sitting to take evidence regarding it.

Canada is the only Dominion in which any scheme for child emigration is organised and officially recognised, and it is the first to show a wish to expand such a scheme and to co-operate with the Home Government in doing so. Through its Government Inspector it has emphatically pronounced upon the value of the juvenile immigration movement to the farmers, and stated that there have been fewer complaints concerning the character and industry of this class of new comers than of any other. The Dominion's Special Commissioner, who investigated the problem on both sides of the Atlantic, has declared in his recent report that there is a wide scope for child immigrants generally; that New Brunswick alone is ready to absorb 500

boys yearly of the class who in England drift into "blind alley" occupations; and that it would be well to utilise the machinery provided by the emigration societies of the United Kingdom for obtaining them.

On the other hand, a circular letter was addressed in 1910 by the Local Government Board to Boards of Guardians in England and Wales respecting children under the Poor Law, pointing out that "emigration afforded one of the surest means of extricating children from pauperism and the influence of evil surroundings," and giving it as the Board's opinion that Guardians "would do well in further exercising their powers of emigrating children."

It would appear that with Canada ready to receive and the Guardians in a position to supply, with great advantage to the children themselves, thousands of both sexes, there should be no difficulty in effecting the transfer. It is estimated that there are about 20,000 children in certified industrial schools who have been taken from unsatisfactory surroundings, but form a most suitable class from which to select children. There are also some 30,000 orphan, deserted, and adopted children under the complete control of the Guardians; while there are many destitute and neglected children who but for philanthropic agencies would come under the care of the Guardians.

Many Guardians have the interests of the Poor Law child really at heart, and would warmly welcome a scheme which would carry the children at an early age far from their present hopeless and fatal surroundings, set them on an equal footing with other boys and girls, and give them the chance of a future in a new country. But the regulations which bind them had their origin in the old biased views regarding emigration, and until they are modified or swept away altogether a Guardian finds himself hampered at every turn. A young child before he or she can be "emigrated" must be taken before the magistrates, and in open court reply to the question, Do you wish to go? What can be more absurd, when little or nothing has been done to teach the child in the schools what the new home would be like! Surely some other authority but the child should have a voice in the matter, and part of the school education should consist in planting a knowledge of the empire

in its future citizens. Then again, the regulations allow Guardians to contribute a sum up to £13 to an emigration society willing to undertake the complete after-care of the child. This is to cover the cost of outfit, passage, and first inspection; but as the law is at present interpreted nothing may be contributed for maintenance out of the United Kingdom. Such a regulation entirely prevents a society from taking the child at the most eligible age, which is considered by those who have the greatest experience to be seven; for no society depending for its existence financially on voluntary subscriptions can receive and maintain any large number of children until they are able to support themselves in six or seven years' time. A few hundreds are being received into farm homes or farm schools, or boarded out, but what substantial advantage is that to Boards of Guardians who require an outlet for many thousands yearly? Meanwhile the child from the age of seven to twelve or thirteen is a burden upon the ratepayer, who when he pays his half-yearly rate for "Education" and "Higher Education" has not even the satisfaction of knowing that the future of the children is assured by this expenditure, but, on the contrary, realises that he is party to a system which educates a State child well without having devised any further scheme for its after-care, or providing against this large outlay being wasted. Philanthropic societies step in and do much towards helping the children, but the general State-aided scheme for the young, who have no belongings in a position to launch them into the world, stops dead short at the most critical time in their lives. It is here that the co-operation of the Home and Dominion authorities is most needed, and it could find expression most suitably through the Imperial Board of Emigration which has been advocated for the United Kingdom, and through Central Boards formed in each Dominion. The actual work of emigration should not be undertaken by the Governments themselves, but the services of approved emigration agencies should be made use of here, and of local committees in the districts to which the children go. In the case of Canada a scheme has already been presented to the Government to extend in special instances the use of public credit to the actual processes of settlement, and several provinces have committed themselves by legislation to such a policy. If Guardians on this side were made aware that they could spend a sum which bore some relation to the age of the child, they could, with the co-operation of the emigration societies, send a much larger number there than at present, to the great advantage of the children themselves, of the ratepayer, and of the Empire at large. A steady stream of immi-

grants could be looked for by the overseas Dominions, and they could rely upon a continuity of policy which is now lacking. Fresh legislation appears not to be necessary for the purpose; the Acts in force at present are understood to be quite sufficient if rightly interpreted.

To this question of child emigration, however, there are two sides: the Imperial and the National. There are those who urge that after the splendid rally which the Dominions made round the Mother Country in the South African War there is no loss whatever to this country, in the way of an efficient citizen, when a child migrates to one of our Dominions. That, on the contrary, it is incumbent upon us to secure that the lands overseas should be filled up with British and not cosmopolitan stock.

On the other hand, there are many who hold that the departure of any large number of children of both sexes from this country would be felt in every household, and would seriously injure many of the industries in which young people are employed. There are also many Guardians who have a genuine fondness for the children under their care, and hesitate to allow them to go so far afield and to homes about which they know nothing.

If, however, what may be described as the national view is examined it is found to be based upon incomplete information. Those who have gone most carefully into the matter assure us that from four to seven thousand children come into the hands of the Guardians annually, as being orphans or deserted or removed from vicious surroundings, for whom there is no outlook whatever in this country. The future before them is to drift into the slums and eventually to swell the numbers of the unemployables. Yet they go on to assert that their transfer to our Dominions has in the past made such children highly respectable citizens, and they point to the very satisfactory reports received from all the authorities in confirmation of this. It is also said that those Guardians who fear to let their children go so far away would quickly change their minds if they only knew how well the children are looked after in the new British homes to which they go, or in such homes as are provided under Mrs. Close's Farm Home scheme and the companion system of Farm Schools, adopted by the Child Emigration Society. Both these views deserve a consideration which they do not get from some of the uncontrolled emigration agencies, which are so active at the present time, and they emphasise the necessity for having in this country a central authority which shall, in co-operation with the Dominions, formulate a statesmanlike policy for the migration of our children within the Empire according to its needs.

Leading Articles in the Reviews.

THE CLASH OF THE NATIONS.

THE SITUATION IN MONTENEGRO.

EARLY in September M. Charles Loiseau visited Montenegro and contributed a number of letters on the situation in that country to the *Revue de Paris*. They appear in the mid-October issue.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

From Antivari he writes of the Berlin Congress and the delimitation of the Montenegrin frontier, and points out how unsatisfactory has been the line of demarcation. The Government at Cetinje has endeavoured to remedy the matter by demanding a more precise demarcation, and, above all, an intelligent rectification of the frontier line; but from the Porte it has got nothing but mixed Commissions in 1880, 1908 and 1911, which have had no result. Another Commission, composed of officers and officials, met this year on the frontier for the first time and submitted to the Governments concerned certain resolutions. The Montenegrin Government was ready to ratify the new delimitation, but Constantinople delayed, pleading want of time, because there were in Turkey more urgent reforms to be realised.

THE MALISSORI.

At Vir-Bazar the question is that of Albania and the Malissori, the inconvenient neighbours of Montenegro, who cross the frontier in thousands. Formerly Montenegro was called upon to close her frontier to rebel subjects; now the Malissori have enumerated in twelve articles the conditions of their repatriation. To their "national" demands Turkey has replied in twelve corresponding articles, granting everything, and that all the more loyally because not disposed or in a position to fulfil the majority of the promises. The demands and the reply resemble nothing so much as an exchange of protocols. The reconciliation having been brought about by the good offices of the Government of Montenegro, there remains to be assured the return of the Malissori to their mountains.

Cetinje is described as a city having the aspect more of a Western than of an Eastern capital. With its nine Legations, modest palaces, soldiers in khaki, etc., its national character has easily adapted itself to a European appearance. It is a sort of asylum for the Malissori and refugees from the Sandjak of

Novi-Bazar, Old Servia, and Macedonia. A number of them have told the writer terrible stories of Turkish massacres and cruelty which they have witnessed.

VIEWS OF A DIPLOMATIST.

The writer had a conversation with a passing diplomatist at Niksitch, who told him he was in a country which humbly flatters Russia, manages Italy, conspires with Austria, and at bottom keeps up the agitation. For some time, he continued, diplomatists have been saying that if the small neighbours of the Ottoman Empire did not meddle, more or less with the connivance of certain Powers, with the internal affairs of Turkey, peace would be more assured. He referred to a secret treaty between Austria and Montenegro signed in 1908, which in case of a successful war promised the latter State an appreciable slice of Albania, provided, of course, that Montenegro loyally seconded the views of her powerful neighbours. Yet he did not believe in the treaty, and its authenticity was denied at Vienna, but there was probably something in it, he said. The Malissori are continually revolting, he added, and the Servians of the Sandjak are beginning to resist the bashibazouks; so some one must be supplying them with arms. One cannot help suspecting they are the instruments of some intrigue. Who knows what is being prepared? Montenegro is ambitious, Austria more so.

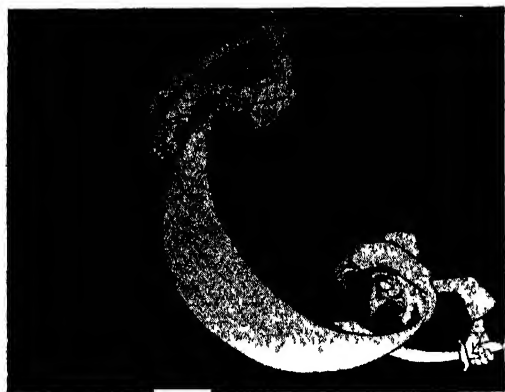
THE PIVOT OF AUSTRIAN POLICY.

In reply, the writer pointed out that if Montenegro had felt it her duty to join hands with Austria there would have been no need of secret treaties. Since the Treaty of Berlin Montenegro has had time to show whether her policy was agreeable or not to the ambitions of Austria. But the temptation was admissible. Austria is at hand, Russia far away. Russia is the benefactor, but limits her benefits to moral patronage and subsidies. Austria, the immediate neighbour, holds the keys of the customs, commerce, routes, and the economic life of the country. Russia represents the past tradition: Slav idealism, religious prestige, almost anachronism. Austria represents the present: material collaboration, industrial contact. Russia was not able to prevent the Austrian annexation of Bosnia. Russia spent her forces in the war in the Far East; the pole of Austro-Hungarian policy is the Balkan Peninsula.

THE BALKANS.

THE *Contemporary* contains a well-considered article from the pen of Sir Edwin Pears on "The Crisis in Turkey." The troubled history of Macedonia during the past thirty years is admirably summarised, and Sir Edwin concludes —

It is unreasonable to expect men to suffer patiently the injustice which the Macedonians have endured for a



[Uth]

The Old and Young Turks

[Berlin]

Will it be the moon's last quarter?

generation, or to expect that those who have escaped from such injustice should not sympathise with and endeavour to aid their brethren who are still under the yoke. It is not the States which so sympathise and aid who have provided the *causa causans* of war. It is the condition of Macedonia, which is the result of long years of misgovernment, largely aggravated by Abdul Hamid and unhappily not improved under Young Turkey.

Special interest attaches to the notes on Foreign Affairs, in the same Review, by the redoubtable Dr Dillon, who takes the opportunity of giving a full-dress parade to the battalion of facts with which his portfolio is ever stocked

Dealing with Russian and Austrian relations he says —

The greatest obstacles they have to encounter come, not from the incompatibility of their own designs, but from the chief newspapers of their respective countries, which systematically misinterpret the intentions of the other side, and envenom public opinion. The currents thus created may turn out to be more destructive than the wilfulness of the Balkan communities.

WHAT ARE THEY FIGHTING FOR?

Dr Dillon puts the issue in a nutshell when he points out that —

Although the Powers have declared that no territorial changes would ensue as a result of the war, their statements should be received with scepticism. War leaves abiding traces and produces lasting changes. To this fact the Powers must adjust their policy. Some territorial modifications will have to be tolerated by Europe at the Conference which presumably will meet to determine the conditions of peace. That a conference will be convoked seems a foregone conclusion. It could hardly be otherwise because the questions which are now before actual cannot be settled by an exchange of telegrams. How they will be solved at all is still a mystery. The Christian States and peoples of the Balkans are struggling for their political development and growth and are fired by racial, religious and class hatred stored up during centuries of thralldom under the Turkish yoke. Turkey is fighting, not for her dignity or her possessions, but for very existence and with the fanaticism of Islam heightened by the hatred of masters for their presumptuous and rebellious slaves. That is the real meaning of the war.

We are glad to find that Dr Dillon prophesies a speedy termination to the war and a peaceful end to Eastern troubles —

Racial and religious passion must be abated. Consequently, hostilities will not be protracted. On this assurance the public may rely. At the first opportune moment the Powers will silence the thunder of the cannon and allow the voice of reason and humanity to be heard. For the two planks in the present programme of European diplomacy are to bring the campaign to a speedy termination and to weed out international complications from among its consequences. Considering, therefore, the present readiness of the principal *dramatis personæ* to compromise, and their firm resolve to eliminate as far as possible all germs of a serious conflict, one may reasonably hope that October 16th will be a date as noteworthy in the annals of peace as of war.

EGYPT FOR THE EGYPTIANS.

In the *Revue Egyptienne* of October 5th appears a French translation of a series of articles, by Ahmed Loutfi el Saved, on Egyptian Youth and the Future of Egypt.

CAUSES OF UNREST

Egypt, he says, is passing through a period of restlessness, a period of political and moral crisis. What are the causes? This is the question the writer endeavours to solve. First, he states that certain writers are partly respon-

sible for the present chaos of public opinion owing to the contradictory principles and sterile methods which they champion. The supreme aim of the Egyptian nation is to emancipate



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[Berlin

Turko-Italian Peace Negotiations

TURKEY "I give you my desert steed with pleasure, and congratulate you on owning it
ITALY "Cursed camel!"

itself, to acquire independence. Everyone is agreed about that, but Egyptian writers fail to proclaim Egyptian nationality. According to them, every Mussulman who finds himself on Egyptian soil, no matter to what other country he belongs, is an Egyptian; and how can Egypt be the country of all the Mussulmans of the universe? Again, many writers are clamouring for the immediate evacuation of Egypt by England.

• POLITICAL REFORMS NEEDED.

The Government is by no means exempt from responsibility for the present condition of affairs. Education has awakened in the people sentiments which are not in harmony with the political situation or with certain actions of the Government concerning the rights of the people

and freedom to think and write. It is impossible to stifle such sentiments. They must manifest themselves and become transformed into action in some field or other. The Government, therefore, should prepare the way by liberal measures and concessions to meet the activity thus produced. Instead, it has forgotten one of the elementary principles of good government, namely, freedom of the Press. The English, it is accorded, have accomplished great economic and financial reforms, but it is none the less true that their work still leaves much to be desired. They have developed public education, but they have failed to convince the Egyptians that England does not occupy the country for her own exclusive interests, but also for those of Egypt. They have administered the country after their own fashion, without trying to get rid of the misunderstandings between the governing and the governed which were characteristic of the previous régime. The Egyptian people are indeed convinced that the interests of the Government are not their interests, and that what is expected of them is obedience to the caprices of the men in power, while the welfare of the country is lost sight of. From the first day the English should have worked for the extension of Egyptian political liberty in a sense which would have benefited the Egyptians as well as themselves. The Egyptians have continually asked for a share in the responsibilities of government, and the reform of the provincial councils has been a first step in self-government; but it is a very imperfect reform

Baily's Magazine is very serious this month, and is almost entirely absorbed with foxes and pheasants.



Amsterdamer.]

[Amsterdam

Too many Cooks spoil the Broth.
The Powers and the Balkan Soup

THE PERSIAN PROBLEM.

MR. LOVAT FRASER discusses the problem of Persia in the *Edinburgh Review*. He says that the first key to the Persian problem is that the country is drying up. The climate is at the bottom of the Persian problem. Another factor is the extraordinary variety of the people inhabiting the country, which makes mutual antagonism a stronger instinct than common nationality. The Persians are a lovable if perplexing race, presenting a spectacle of much physical and mental vigour. Can this medley of tribes ever govern itself constitutionally? Autocracy is out of the question. It was under the auspices of Sir Edward Grey that the Persian constitutionalists obtained their first chance of freedom. The Mejliss, or Assembly, soon proved to be an impossible body. The corrupt traditions of Persian politics were taken over into the new régime.

MR. SHUSTER SELF-CONDEMNED.

Mr. Shuster is, says Mr. Fraser, condemned out of his own mouth:—

No man ever had a more wonderful opportunity than lay before Mr. Shuster when he crossed the Elburz range in May of last year. No man ever misused his chances more grievously. He arrived inflamed with the belief that Russia and Great Britain were the enemies in his path, and that Sir George Barclay and M. Poklewski-Koziell were their chosen instruments of evil. But his greatest mistake was not his open and avowed antagonism to Great Britain and Russia. The manner in which, from the outset, he placed himself at cross purposes with the diplomatic body in Teheran is of comparatively minor importance. The cardinal error which Mr. Shuster committed was that from the very beginning he violated the spirit and the letter of the Persian Constitution.

The Mejliss was properly the National Consultative Assembly, but tried to assume executive functions and to hinder the Cabinet exercising the true functions of an executive. Mr. Shuster, instead of acting in accord with the Constitution, ignored the Ministers, the true executive, and regarded the Mejliss alone as his employer, and hoped in time to command a force of 12,000 men. Had this been realised, he would have become Dictator. "It is tolerably certain that Mr. Shuster never consciously aspired to be Shah in all but name, but had he carried out his plans he would have become so." First and last, he was constitutionally in the wrong. "All the abuse of Great Britain and Russia with which his pages are filled cannot alter the conclusion that he brought his fate upon himself."

Mr. Fraser imagines that the Balmoral interviews will lead to an attempt to establish a stronger government, will establish a line of division between Russian and English spheres. In the neutral sphere Great Britain must operate,

and substantial financial help must be given to Persia.

"WE WANT NUMBERS, NUMBERS, NUMBERS."

"REVEILLE" writes in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* for October on our military position. It is an impassioned plea for conscription. He says that "we know that either France or Germany, and at least two other European nations as well, could walk us down without arms if on a level plain they were to advance upon our men armed. Our entire *personnel* would just about suffice to officer the forces of the Tsar or Kaiser." Partisanship blinds our eyes. Not long ago, he says, certain country people refused to supply the Government with information about horses, stabling, garages, etc., available for war time, because, forsooth, the Government was Liberal. The Territorial scheme is to the writer a solution of the problem *pour rire*. "Compulsion is the only possible true solution."

HOW LONDON UNDECEIVED INDIAN TROOPS.

He laments that the Indian Army soldiers were brought into London at the Coronation to see the deplorably unfit condition of the mass of our population. In India the native thinks of Englishmen as he sees them there—civilians and soldiers. But in London he saw them as they are:—

When he comes to London! Men lacking in every quality that discipline imparts shuffle off the pavements to let him pass. Their womenfolk waylay him in his camp or in the streets. Crowds of white "coolies" come to gaze at his simple military encampment, obviously not comprehending anything. In India the white man, even when friendly, has been aloof and haughty. How the native soldier, returning again to India, must ponder these things in his heart! No longer can he admire the white soldier as an exemplar of his race. He knows him for a paid specialist, and he knows with what cost and effort he has been produced. Small wonder if the returned Indian soldier becomes impatient of control. Regiments who sent men home for a coronation will tell you how in some cases they had to be weeded from the ranks on their return.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE A PAINTED SHAM.

He winds up by declaring:—

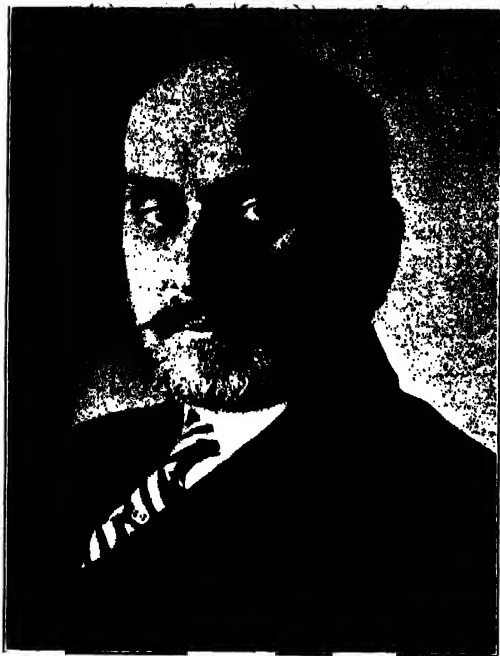
The truth is the British Empire is fast becoming a painted sham. It might almost be said to owe its continuance to the restraint of its enemies, or to the arrogance of its bluff. Once that bluff is called, the game is up.

The wear and tear of war, apart altogether from the fighting, will wipe our men out fast enough. Science, discipline, efficiency, courage will be of no avail. We want numbers, numbers, numbers!

RUSSIA'S MOTOR NAVY.

MR. J. RENDELL WILSON tells in the October issue of *Cassier's Magazine* how the Diesel engine is supplanting steam machinery in the Russian Navy. The Russian naval authorities, once the initial experiments had proved satisfactory, took the bull by the horns and commenced to launch a motor fleet upon the water. So far have they advanced that,

by the time these words appear in print, the trials will probably have been run of a 3,508-ton motor revenue cruiser at Nicolaieff, in the Black Sea. She was launched in December last, and would have been in



Photograph by]

[Central News.

The Russian Foreign Minister,

service some months since were it not for the delay in delivery of the electrical transmission gear, and due in no way to any trouble with her Diesel propelling machinery. She is notable by reason of the fact that she is the largest and highest-powered naval motor vessel afloat, and credit is due to Russia to boldly launch out without waiting to see the results obtained by other navies, or by private shipowners and shipbuilders.

After describing fully the two twin-screw Caspian Sea gunboats, the *Ardagan* and *Kars*, the author goes on to say that, while these vessels are comparatively small

in comparison with the various big commercial motor vessels under construction, they rank as pioneers of the future motor battleship. It would not come as a sur-

prise to the author to learn that Russia is nearer to this long-expected instrument of warfare than any other country. It stands to reason that the Russian naval authorities will not be content to rest on their laurels now that they have shown that the Diesel-driven gunboat is an accomplished fact. In this connection we must realise that Russia has not talked about what she is going to do, but what has now been discussed is what she has actually done. Now that the British Government has appointed a special commission to inquire into the question of adopting oil engines for naval purposes, it is to be hoped that they will not overlook what has already been done by Russia.

A PAN-GERMANIST CATECHISM.

In an article on Pan-Germanism contributed to *La Revue* of October 1st M. Jacques de Coussange quotes from and comments on a Pan-Germanist Catechism by Heinrich Calmbach.

THE CASE OF POLAND.

The following questions and answers culled from this book will give some idea of the nature of the publication:—

What are Pan-Germanists?

They are warm-hearted Germans, who do not forget to think of the future development of the German people, as the cares of a vigilant father of a family are not merely for the present but also for the future.

Is Prussian rule of Poland very bad and oppressive for the Poles?

Not according to our ideas. The Poles have every reason to be satisfied that Prussian rule has replaced that of their nobility and priests. Prussia has spared no pains to raise the country and the Polish people materially and intellectually by means of a wise administration and the school.

How, then, can the hatred of the Poles for everything that is German be explained?

According to Bismarck, Poland belongs to the category of feminine nations, who are governed by sentiment, whereas the Germans belong to the category of masculine nations. The Poles would like to have at their head men like themselves. Nevertheless, they are obliged to acknowledge German superiority; that is the origin of their hatred of the Germans.

Is not this struggle for national independence worthy of some admiration?

We Pan-Germanists recognise it frankly. But we cannot be so kind as to support them in their efforts, because they are not reconcilable with the conditions of life of the German people. Justice to Poland would be injustice to the Empire and the German people. The one must be the hammer and the other the anvil.

USE OF COLONIES.

Would not the development of the Colonies be a good thing for the natives?

That goes without saying. But we must be careful not to believe that our chief aim was to bring our civilisation to the natives. We founded the Colonies for our own use, and it is for our gain that we employ the natives according to their capacity.

Do you think the natives are an inferior race?

Certainly, because after thousands of years they have not been able to raise themselves above a nomadic existence and the first step of civilisation. Every race ought to be treated according to what it is.

THE HOLY CITIES OF ISLAM.

SHALL NAPOLEON'S POLICY BE OURS?

In the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* for October J. F. Scheltema writes on Constantinople and the holy cities of Islam. He recalls the policy of Napoleon when in Egypt:—

In the instructions left *sur l'état des affaires et sur mes projets*, he showed no less that his guiding principles were always the same: active courtship of Moslim sentiment; exaltation of Mecca in opposition to Constantinople; incitement of the Muhammadan world against the encroachments of the Ottoman Caliphate with the ultimate personal aim of eclipsing the fame of Alexander the Great as conqueror of the East. "It must be borne in mind that, while Mecca is the centre of the Muhammadan religion, Cairo is the second key to the holy Caaba. The policy of the Sultans of Constantinople having been to discredit the Sherif of Mecca, to restrain the relations between him and the ulemas, our policy must be exactly the reverse. . . . The greater care has to be taken to convince the Moslem of our love for the Quran and our veneration for the Prophet."

Such was Napoleon's policy. What shall be ours?—

In the race for the reversion of the protectorate over the Holy Cities of Islam the actual situation seems decidedly in favour of Great Britain. Not to speak of the leavening process promoted by the Settlement of Aden, a lump of yeast in the Arabian dough which may or may not have something to do with its growing reluctance to Turkish kneading, with the disturbances in Yemen, the continued occupation of Egypt offers advantages the ambition of Napoleon Buonaparte was not slow to improve upon already more than a century ago. Acting on the principles he tried to instil, with the fundamental difference that now his rivals lay down the law in Cairo, there is no reason, urged a recent writer on the subject, why the Khedive should not usurp the place of the (Ottoman) Sultan as head of Islam. . . . Shall Great Britain be more fortunate? Egypt and the Sudan cannot be called indisputably hers before she controls the Nile from its sources to the Delta, with all its tributaries; before she draws Abyssinia into her orbit, and there the agreement of December 13th, 1906, with France and Italy, is in her way, shielding the integrity of that last remaining independent state of the Black Continent.

ISLAM IN AFRICA.

In the *International Review of Missions* for October Professor Westermann gives an exhaustive account of Islam in the West and Central Sudan, with a map compiled by Bernhard Struck.

THE NEGRO IN ISLAM AND IN CHRISTIANITY.

The Professor shows that Islam represents for the African a higher state of social organisation than heathenism. The expansion of Islam has taken place in the main automatically, and without any direct effort. The dominant consideration is rather the desire, through the adoption of Islam, to obtain better conditions of life:—

When the negro adopts Islam, he at once becomes a member of the higher social class. He is admitted

without any restrictions into the Mohammedan society. He quickly gains self-confidence and self-respect, and feels that he is a member of a world-encircling organisation. He enters into a clearly defined relationship with Europeans. The despised bush negro becomes a Mohammedan of position, whom even the European involuntarily treats with respect. It is quite otherwise when a heathen joins the Christian community. We Europeans remain foreigners to the African, and when he outwardly adopts our civilisation he does not really understand it. We have not yet fully learned, not even the missionaries, to comprehend the negro in his distinctive qualities. We have not taken sufficient trouble to understand his civilisation and to ennoble it with the help of our own and of Christianity; instead of this we are destroying his civilisation and seeking to substitute our own. We are thus exposed to the danger of turning the negro into a mere caricature of the European, while Islam makes him a self-respecting African. Moreover, the Europeanised negro never obtains among the whites that social equality to which Islam admits him readily. There are Europeans who take little pains to conceal the fact that the Christian "nigger" is as contemptible in their eyes as the bush negro, and they not seldom take every opportunity of expressing their preference for Mohammedans. This sufficiently explains the fact that recently even natives who have received a Christian education have become advocates of Islam. Since they need never expect a position of equality among their European fellow-believers, they are disposed to see in Islam the religion of the modern African.

At the same time, the African knows a real longing for the living God. To many a thoughtful negro the impressive doctrine of the unity of God, the Omnipotent Lord, comes as a revelation. The political life, the social tone of the general culture of the Sudan, owe a good deal to Islam:—

The Mohammedan is better dressed than the heathen, has finer houses, is more prosperous, has enjoyed some sort of education, is gentlemanly, dignified, and self-possessed in his manner, and betrays in his intercourse with Europeans not infrequently a noble and generous bearing.

Islam is also entitled to the honour of having introduced the art of reading and writing into the Sudan.

EFFECT OF ISLAM ON MORALS.

In morals there is little difference between Islam and heathenism. The position of women is no better among Mohammedans than among heathen. Sexual excesses are far more widespread among Mohammedans than among the heathen, with their more natural instincts. A beneficent effect of Islam, so far as West Africa is concerned, has been the suppression of the use of alcohol. Islam has also put an end to several other barbarous heathen customs, such as cannibalism, the putting to death of children and old people, death by means of ordeal, and blood revenge. The Mohammedan of the Sudan receives from his religion hardly any moral duties, but only religious commands, which exert no influence on his inward disposition. How far Islam has influenced the inner life of its adherents is still but little known. The African will not allow a stranger to see his heart.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

ACCORDING to an Austrian politician who writes on the Balkan War in the November issue of the *Deutsche Revue*, Europe is in presence of a new phase, albeit not the last, of the Eastern Question.

At the time of writing this article the war, apparently, had not actually broken out, but the four Balkan States had decided to mobilise their armies, the object they had in view being, it was stated, the amelioration of the unbearable conditions of their nationalities in Turkey. The only way to achieve this end was pointed out by Dr. Krausz, the well-known representative of the Greater Slav ideas, in a speech in the Austrian Delegation it was the creation of autonomous administration, with a Christian Governor at the head, in Macedonia, Old Serbia, Albania, and Epirus. But with the differences of race and language in these lands, such a scheme would be by no means easy of execution, and in any case such concessions could only be wrung from Turkey on the battlefield. In the event of war being avoided, the Great Powers should come to the aid of the Balkan States. Reforms had been promised the carrying out of which the Great Powers themselves would take in hand.

WHAT SERBIA WANTS.

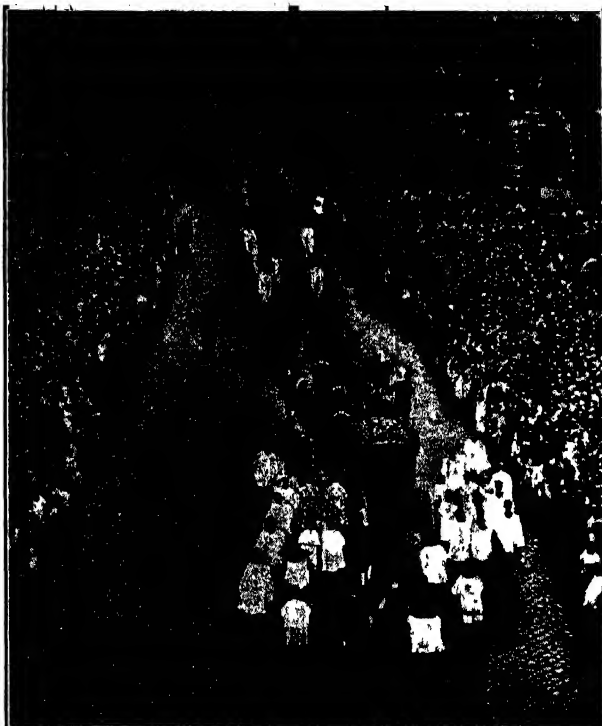
That such assurances were looked upon sceptically by the Balkan States will surprise no one. A glance at the history of the Ottoman Empire in the last century will suffice to show what may be expected from Turkish reforms. From 1839 onwards all promises of reform have come to

nothing. Turkey is either unable or unwilling to make it possible for Christians and Mahomedans to live together, and the Balkan States very naturally conclude that the only solution of the question is the granting of extensive autonomy to them. The writer doubts whether that is the real object for which they strive. Of the united kingdoms, Serbia, he says, is the most sincere. In Belgrade no one makes any secret of the true desire of Serbia. It is clearly enough stated in the newspapers, and is to the effect that Serbia

demands the autonomy of Old Serbia, because she needs a way to the sea without having to traverse foreign territory. Had Serbia to stand alone and face the Turkish Army, she could hardly reckon on a success of arms or the fulfilment of her desires. Turkey will probably attack her strongest and most dangerous neighbour, the schooled and well-prepared Bulgarian Army, while, according to the latest proclamation of King Nicholas, Serbia and Montenegro will join hands in brotherly fashion in Old Serbia. If Belgrade and Cetinje reckon on any acquisition of territory it will be in hope of the sympathy and support of Russia.

RELATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The key to the situation, as well as the presupposition of any solution of the Balkan Question, is, and remains, the relations between Austria and Russia. In all matters relating to the Near East Russia has to reckon with the attitude of Austria. Nevertheless the relations of the two Empires have undergone many changes, and trust has sometimes given place to mistrust. Yet after the annexation crisis had caused a passing misunderstanding between Austria and Russia, a



Photograph by] Host through Vienna during the Procession of the Eucharist Congress. [Central News

correspondence between the two Cabinets published in March, 1910, showed that they were both in complete agreement as to the political principles which should govern Balkan affairs; and in his Duma speech on April 26, M. Sazonoff, referring to the declarations made in this correspondence, added that Austria was determined to adhere to the political principles laid down by the two Empires. Meanwhile, M. Sazonoff has visited Balmoral, Paris, and Berlin, and what he there said about Austrian relations was as correct as his Duma speech. Will matters remain at that? The writer is not sure that they will.

AUSTRIA'S POLICY.

Nothing could be farther from Austria's intentions than a policy of conquest, as Count Berchtold has said emphatically and repeatedly. Her policy is a policy of peace, but not a peace at any price. In the Balkans Austria has important interests, which she must protect at all cost. So long as these are not disturbed she will not feel it necessary to intervene in the conflict between Turkey and the Balkans. History and geography teach what must be the aims of Austria—an open road to Turkey, the maintenance of the present condition of the Adriatic coast, and the security of her frontiers against uneasy neighbours. Whatever may happen, Austria, trusting in her own strength and in the support of her faithful allies, will be able to guard her own interests as other Great Powers in a similar position have done.

IS THE BOHEMIAN CRISIS ENDED?

IN the first September number of *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* M. Henri Hantich explains the terms of the Czech-German Entente which is being arranged in Bohemia.

For over sixty years the national conflict between the Czechs (over 4,000,000) and the Germans (under 2,500,000) has been going on in Bohemia. During the last four years the crisis has become acute, and the quarrel between the two nationalities has been a veritable nightmare in the political life of the country. Since 1908, when the Germans inaugurated their policy of obstruction in the Diet at Prague, the autonomous administration of Bohemia and the legislative work of the country have been completely paralysed. It being impossible to pass the Budget, debts have been growing, and the finances are in the greatest disorder. At last a few men of both nationalities, realising the gravity of the situation, recognised the necessity for a partial revision of the local Constitution, with the result that the old irreconcil-

able spirit has given way to a more reasonable disposition, that of mutual concessions.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN CZECHS AND GERMANS.

As it had become absolutely necessary to put an end to a situation which was proving disastrous to both nationalities, two Special Commissions were instituted, one at Vienna and the other at Prague, and they have laboured at the task before them with a zeal worthy of all praise. The demands of the two nationalities which were the causes of the bitterest disputes are summarised thus:—

For the Germans, who represent about one third of the population of Bohemia, free development guaranteed by a new order of the Diet and by administrative separation in the permanent Committee of the country.

For the Czechs, a settlement of the question of the Czech and German languages in the different organisations of the state and the autonomous administration of the country, and protection of the Czech minorities to prevent the national absorption of about 200,000 Czechs in the north and north east of the country, where the Germans are in a majority.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONS.

The two Commissions, whose duty it was to elaborate a compromise acceptable to the two parties, decided to begin by getting a certain number of points solved, and advancing the solutions of a few others. But as it became increasingly urgent that the Diet should resume its legislative functions as soon as possible, another move of procedure was adopted. The questions in dispute were divided into two sections, and it is the decisions arrived at with regard to one of these sections which are now ready to be submitted to the Diet. The new proposals contain the following recommendations:—

The creation of national sections in the permanent Council (*Landesausschuss*). Hitherto composed of the representatives of large landowners and Czech and German deputies, this Council is henceforth to be composed of a Czech and a German section, with representation of the nobility of the two nationalities. Each section will have the right of protest in cases affecting important questions of language and nationality.

The partial division of the Budget according to nationality. Each section of the Council will dispose autonomously of the revenues of the country, which is to be divided according to nationality into districts having a Czech majority and those having a German majority.

The second item of the compromise was most hotly debated, every comma being the subject of the liveliest discussion. It involves a re-organisation of the administrative and judicial districts in such a way that each one, so far as possible, shall contain only people belonging to one of the nationalities. The protection of minorities and reform of the system of electing representatives for the Diet are also dealt with.

"PRACTICAL IMPERIALISM."

WAR—OR TARIFF REFORM!

THE Duke of Westminster contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a paper full of youthful hope and courage and dogmatism on "Practical Imperialism." It is refreshing to find this plutocratic peer feeling himself the mouthpiece of the new democracy.

DEMOCRACY'S IMPERIAL TEMPER.

He says that after the glorious period of the Napoleonic wars came a great reaction, when the middle classes came to power, Free Trade was introduced, and a sentiment frankly hostile to the Empire arose. But now:—

The rule of the middle class has come to an end. Democracy has arrived. A democratic national policy has taken the place of the ancient utilitarianism, and Imperialism is merely the latest, and I think the highest, incarnation of our democratic nationalism. It is a conscious manifestation of the solidarity of the race. British Imperialism is not, as its opponents assert, an empty, vain-glorious, and aggressive policy advocated by "Jingoes," by the aristocracy, the leisured classes, and the Army. It is a thoroughly democratic policy. This can be seen by the fact that it is strongest not in these islands, but in our most democratic possessions. Imperialism, contrary to widely held opinion, is democratic, peaceful, and utilitarian in the best sense of the word, for it is useful and necessary.

The Duke reminds us that a nation can only be secure if its armed strength is commensurate with its possessions.

OUR EMPIRE A SEA EMPIRE. •

The British Empire is by far the largest Empire which the world has seen. Yet it is most vulnerable from the sea, and the largest towns of the British Empire lie close to the sea:—

The British Empire is a sea empire. It depends for its livelihood very largely upon the sea. The value of its sea-borne trade should in the present year amount to the stupendous sum of £2,000,000,000. The British Empire possesses one-half of the world's shipping. We may say that one-half of the world's trade is carried under the British flag. Out of every two ships which sail the ocean one flies the British flag. Our merchant marine will therefore be exposed to enormous losses in time of war unless our Navy is overwhelmingly strong. The British Empire does not possess the sea, but it has certainly a predominant interest on all seas.

UNITED KINGDOM ALONE—BEATEN.

The Duke draws the natural corollary that the Motherland and Colonies require for their protection a fleet strong enough to meet any possible combination of Powers. The United Kingdom alone cannot supply this:—

The longest purse can buy the strongest fleet. It is impossible for 45,000,000 Englishmen to maintain the two-Power standard against 66,000,000 Germans and some

other prosperous nation. There is a limit to the taxation which the people can bear. The two-Power standard has been abandoned.

The Empire requires for its security an Imperial Army and an Imperial Fleet, paid for out of an Imperial exchequer, and controlled and directed by an Imperial Government. The defence of the Empire must be organised. But only the unification of the Empire will make possible the creation of an adequate organisation.

WAR OR A ZOLLVEREIN.

How, then, are we to weld the Empire together? "Nothing would more quickly and more thoroughly weld together the British Empire than a war in which Great Britain and the Dominions would have to fight for their very existence." Happily, blood and iron are not the only cement of Empire. "A common tariff-protected market is apt to convert a number of loosely united States into a firmly-knit commonwealth." A common tariff and a valuable market reserved to members of the union not only cause States to combine, but make their union permanent.

THE PANACEA.

Mr. Chamberlain has provided us with the practical Imperial policy. "Tariff Reform will stimulate industry in Great Britain, raise wages and improve employment, and a system of Imperial preferences will knit the Empire together in bonds of interest." We are furthermore informed that "after nine years of ceaseless agitation, the truly Imperial policy of Tariff Reform promises to triumph at the next election."

The Duke laments that the Imperial policy of Tariff Reform has been allowed to become a Party question. But this policy "stands high above Party." There are two kinds of Imperialism—armchair Imperialism and practical Imperialism. The Liberal Imperialists are unfortunately only armchair Imperialists.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The practical upshot of this practical Imperialism is "Pay, pay, pay." The article is written to secure support for the campaign:—

In a few weeks a very large sum has been subscribed. This sum is to be the nucleus of a fund which, it is hoped, will eventually reach seven figures. It will in course of time become a great Imperial foundation. It will support every Imperial movement and endeavour worthy of support throughout the Empire. The income derived from it will be used in assisting the activity of the numerous excellent organisations in every part of the Empire which are truly Imperialist in aim and spirit, which try to advance the interests of the British Empire and to elevate the British race.

Whatever we may think of the Duke's specific, we can only welcome his democratic ardour and sanguine hopes.

IRELAND, PAST AND PRESENT.

CONSERVATIVE CRITICISM OF CARSONISM.

PUBLIC respect for the Conservative Party will be greatly increased by what the *Quarterly*

There is no change in public opinion like that shown before the election of 1906. The writer concludes that the Government will, so far as can now be foreseen, retain office for at least two years more, and will carry the Home Rule Bill some time in the year 1914.

MINISTERS NOT GUILTY OF TREASON.

The writer next deals faithfully with the so-called arguments of the Opposition leaders. The charge of treasonable action brought against the Government, the reviewer coldly dismisses with the remark that Sir Edward Carson would not have argued thus in a court of law. Such powers as the Government received to pass the Parliament Act are a recognised part of the



The Last Irish Parliament.
The House of Commons.

Review has to say on the Ulster Covenant. Here speaks the true Conservative spirit, sane, sober, judicial, as far removed as possible from the platform tantrums of the present Unionist leaders. The writer turns a cold douche of common sense upon the rhetorical fireworks of these so-called leaders.

BYE-ELECTIONS INCONCLUSIVE.

First of all, Unionist transports on the results of recent bye-elections are coolly dismissed. Bye-elections are deceptive. A great many adverse bye-elections would be necessary to weaken perceptibly the Government majority.



The Upper House.

constitution. The famous argument about the constitution being in suspense because the preamble of the Parliament Act has not been carried

out is given short shrift. "The failure to carry out the intention expressed in the preamble to the Parliament Act cannot be held to invalidate that Act itself, or to deprive of legal force any Act passed under its provisions." Furthermore, the writer shrewdly points out that if the Government give legislative effect to their preamble, the result would be an Upper House without the powers of postponement given to the present unreformed House of Lords, and more likely to carry out without delay the bidding of the majority in the House of Commons.

MINISTERS NEITHER ILLEGAL NOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The platform thunder about Home Rule not being an issue at the last General Election is even more coolly pooh-poohed. The writer says, "Everyone knew that the first use Ministers would make of their new powers would be to pass a Home Rule Bill. Surely no warning was needed of their intention. And if a warning was needed, it was surely supplied by the speeches of Opposition candidates." Equally cruelly the reviewer remarks that if the theory of mandate held, it would be hard to defend the Education Act of 1904, the election of 1900 being fought almost solely with reference to the Boer War. An appeal to the people before Home Rule was passed would be desirable in the judgment of the reviewer, but he concludes, "We cannot charge Ministers with illegal, or even unconstitutional, action in declining the ordeal." He therefore recommends that such arguments should be abandoned.

THE REAL CASE FOR ULSTER.

Nevertheless, he thinks that Ulster is justified in maintaining that a people cannot be rightly transferred from its chosen allegiance to another which it detests; that if the Parliament of Great Britain withdraws its protection in any real sense from loyalist Ulster, Ulster is thus released from its obligation to obey the Parliament of Great Britain; that if Ireland has a right to demand separate government from the rest of Great Britain, Ulster has a stronger right to demand a government separate from that of the rest of Ireland; that an Irish Legislature is almost certain to attempt to make wealthy Ulster pay for legislative assistance to the poverty-stricken remainder of Ireland. The only argument in the reviewer's judgment for coercing Ulster is that Ireland without Ulster would be a bankrupt country from the start. The writer asks, "Are we to enslave Ulster in order to save ourselves a smaller sum? We are to pay two millions a year to Ireland under the Bill. Let us make it four, or six, or whatever sum is

necessary, and leave Ulster out of count." We paid thirty millions to emancipate the slaves.

ABETTING REBELLION IS TREASON.

Rebellion, the writer thinks, is possible, and he cannot exempt his own leaders from a share in bringing about the *impasse*. He says, "There is no doubt that to aid and abet rebellion is treason, or at least, in the old phrase, misprision of treason. It would certainly lay the actors open to impeachment in due form and on strictly legal grounds." He says:—

It occurs to the impartial observer to ask—and the question must be faced—whether the leaders of Conservative opinion, the heads of the party which claims, and rightly claims, to nourish a particular respect for law and order, a special regard for constitutional processes, should at this juncture have so fully identified themselves with a movement which contemplates, in certain circumstances, a violent breach of the public peace

WAIT AND SEE BEFORE YOU REBEL.

The writer goes on to urge that, in accord with all precedents of rebellion,

In the case of Ulster, a rebellion against the evils apprehended is likely to flow from Home Rule, *when they appear*, would have a better hope of success than a rebellion against an Act of Parliament which made them possible. After all, we cannot be certain that they would emerge. It is, as we have said, highly probable, it is not inevitable.

He therefore cannot help doubting whether in the present case an error has not been committed by the Unionist leaders. For he urges:—

These very leaders may, no long time hence, be called on to hold office, and to bear sway, among other things, over in Ireland disappointed of Home Rule. What will be the consequences in Ireland if Home Rule is uncompromisingly put aside? Have we not, in that case, another organised rebellion to fear, and that, not from one fourth, but from three fourths of the population? And with what arguments will the Conservative leaders, who have sanctioned the rebellion of Ulster, meet the rebellion of the rest of Ireland?

COMPROMISE CALLED FOR

The upshot of the whole matter is that the reviewer hopes for the defeat of the Home Rule Bill, but wisely points out that the defeat of the Bill will not settle the Irish question. A compromise of some sort must eventually be found:—

It is obvious that at least one form of compromise is open, on the most dangerous point of all, that of Ulster. The four counties, at least, should be omitted from the operation of the Bill, and the Imperial Exchequer should boldly and generously face the question of supplying the deficiency which such an omission would cause in the Irish Exchequer.

He pleads that even now "these accursed Party feuds may for a little space be laid aside."

Every Conservative not rabid with partisanship will feel his self-respect increased by the perusal of these pages.

BRITAIN v. THE COLONIES.

THE LURE OF THE COLONIES.

At last we see signs of a sane reaction against the depletion of agricultural England. In the *Nineteenth Century* Sir Gilbert Parker is moved to protest against the enfeeblement of Britain by unrestricted emigration of our best men and women, whose presence in the land of their birth has been regarded for a generation as a modified blessing. Sir Gilbert points out that —

There are thus three parties to the great process of organised migration—the colony which receives the migrants, the Mother Country which provides them, and the migrants themselves. For two out of the three the arrangement is admirable. The colony is enriched by the advent of sturdy citizens, energetic, capable, vigorous, taking good care to admit none but those with respectable credentials and the attributes which make for success, in every boatload of immigrants it receives the elements essential to national progress. The migrants, endowed with these qualities, have before them a career, rough perhaps, and hard but a career with great possibilities. They have exchanged a monotonous round of unrewarded drudgery for a path which may be rugged, but which leads to better things. Behind them lies hopelessness, before them there is, at least, the chance of success, an opportunity.

Observers have for years pointed the moral that this country by encouraging the emigration of the fit, automatically increases the burden of maintaining a population of town-dwellers, and handicaps Britain in her competitive struggle with other nations. France has never been faced with this problem, but Germany has long since since taken steps to check the outflow of her peasantry, and we are glad to find Sir Gilbert is not blind to the root cause of the trouble. He says:—

Surely the lesson is obvious. By full, unfettered ownership and the chance of ownership new countries are drawing away our people. By full ownership Germany has checked a rural exodus which excited her alarm. In full ownership Ireland is finding security, and her people are finding a bond that keeps them to the land. In Great Britain alone do we find legislation avowedly framed to place obstacles in the way of the peasant to freehold tenure—a deliberate antagonism to natural instinct. And from Great Britain we see a ceaseless flow of her most essential citizens—a flow unceasing and increasing. The offices of the High Commissioners and Agents General are besieged by applicants for passenger accommodation.

Such is the prospect, happy for the Colonies, cheerful for the emigrants, fraught with peril for the Mother land. Is it not high time that we took measures to

avert the evil that threatens the physical superiority of our race, that will complete the destruction of the balance between the field and the workshop, that will make us wholly dependent for our food upon the stranger?

Here is an opportunity for our statesmen to consider the answer to the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread"—for Providence, as we know, helps those who help themselves.

HOW SOUTH AUSTRALIA CARES FOR HER CHILDREN.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA provides for its protégés, not merely during childhood, but during adolescence. So Miss Sellers tells us in the *Contemporary* —



Bulletin.]

[Sydney

New Zealand and her Credit.

The new Treasurer of Maoriland proposes to borrow a comparative trifle with which to carry on works already in hand, but he is of opinion that the old loan boom can't continue. Thus does the bush publican eject his customer when his credit is exhausted, and start him back to work with "a bottle for the road" to keep off the jim-jams.

A child is boarded out on what is called the subsidy system until it is thirteen, and then on the service system until eighteen, or, in the case of certain girls, until twenty-one.

Under both the subsidy system and the service the Council's wards are lodged with respectable working class foster parents, who in the case of subsidy children must live within easy walking distance of a good school. They must be fairly well off, industrious, and intelligent, and they must pledge themselves to treat their charges in all respects as if they were their own children—not only to be kind to them, but to have thought for them, and try to influence them for good. And care is taken to insure their keeping their pledge. For every child boarded-out is under the care of the Council, under the open surveillance of the District Committee, the secret surveillance of the police, and the protection of the whole community, especially the school-teachers, and the Council's inspectors may visit at any hour of the day or night.

THINGS AMERICAN.

NEW YORK UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

IF Mr. Wells uses a telescope, then Mr. Arnold Bennett is master of the microscope, and in *Harper's* he places New York under the lens. Mr. Bennett's attempt to portray the United States with anything like his usual accuracy would necessitate his writing a novel every twenty-four hours for the next twenty years, and we must be satisfied with the present glimpse as we look out upon New York from "the Elevated":—

What sharpened and stimulated the vision more than anything else was the innumerable flashing glimpses of immense torn clouds of clean linen, or linen almost clean, fluttering and shaking in withdrawn courtyards between rows and rows of humanised windows. This domestic detail, repugnant possibly to some, was particularly impressive to me; it was the visible index of what life really is on a costly rock ruled in all material essentials by trusts, corporations, and the grand principle of tipping.

I would have liked to live this life, for a space, in any one of half a million restricted flats, with not quite enough space, not quite enough air, not quite enough dollars, and a vast deal too much continual strain on the nerves. I would have liked to come to close quarters with it, and get its subtle and sinister toxin incurably into my system. Could I have done so, could I have participated in the least of the unaccountable daily dramas of which the externals are exposed to the gaze of any starrer in an Elevated, I should have known what New York truly meant to New-Yorkers, and what was the real immediate effect of average education reacting on average character in average circumstances; and the knowledge would have been precious and exciting beyond all knowledge of the staggering "wonders" of the capital. But of course I could not approach so close to reality; the visiting stranger seldom can; he must be content with his imaginative visions.

Mr. Bennett may have his visions, but he remembers the limitations of his readers, and accordingly gives them facts rather than mere impressions. Of the east side of New York he says:—

The supreme sensation of the East Side is the sensation of its astounding populousness. The most populous street in the world—Rivington Street—is a sight not to be forgotten. Compared to this, an uptown thoroughfare of crowded middle class flats in the open country—is an uninhabited desert! The architecture seemed to sweat humanity at every window and door. The roadways were often impassable. The thought of the hidden interiors was terrifying. Indeed, the hidden interiors would not bear thinking about. The fancy shunned them—a problem not to be settled by sudden municipal edicts, but only by the efflux of generations. Confronted by this spectacle of sickly-faced immortal creatures, who lie closer than any other wild animals would lie; who live picturesque, feverish, and appalling existences; who amuse themselves, enrich themselves, who very often lift themselves out of the swarming warren and leave it for ever, but whose daily experience in the warren is merely and simply horrible—confronted by this incomparable and overwhelming phantasmagoria (for such it seems),

one is foolishly apt to protest, to inveigh, to accuse. The answer to futile animadversions was in my particular friend's query: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

At the conclusion of this, the first instalment, Mr. Bennett takes refuge in a sweeping disclaimer:—

As for these brief articles, I hereby announce that I am not prepared ultimately to stand by any single view which they put forward. There is naught in them which is not liable to be recanted.

Mr. Bennett's public will never insist on such a self-denying ordinance.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONTRASTS.

In the *North American Review* Mr. R. S. Scott-James gives his first impressions of the United States under the title of "The Astonishing Nation."

BUSINESS ENGLAND'S SHAME, AMERICA'S PRIDE.

He draws a very shrewd contrast between the English and American view of business:—

England, which is as much a nation of shopkeepers as ever it was, has never ceased to be slightly ashamed of the fact. It is part of our English tradition to maintain a large leisured class which, though deprived of the honourable duties of government and patronage and now largely plebeian in its origin, has not ceased to be decorative and is still the zenith of social ambition. This social ambition penetrates English life. None but the class of manual labourers has escaped it. Each class emulates the class socially above it. Each circle seeks to protect its social prestige by a jealous exclusiveness, and each aspires to an ideal of dignified leisure. The new democratic spirit is only beginning to break down these ring fences so austere preserved amid the debris of the Victorian era. No wonder English visitors are impressed by the "business" pride of New York, coming, as they do, from a country where a man's ambition is to do nothing to a country where a man's ambition is to have too much to do.

Here we strike a real difference, a difference in illusions. I do not suppose that the average American gets through more work than the average Englishman, though most of my American critics will tell me that he does. The difference is that an American seems to respect primarily the business by which he makes his money, whereas the Englishman seems to respect the hobby by which he loses it. Both of them, of course, are alike in wanting to have as much money as they can possibly get; but while the American respects the process of getting it, the Englishman has been taught to be ashamed of it. The tiresome vain-glory of the one contrasts with the conventional hypocrisy of the other.

Mr. Scott-James also remarks of the Americans:—

They have never had a feudal system in the States, and they have therefore no effete survival of feudalism. There is no such thing among them as an hereditary right to be insolent. Patronage or a patronising manner toward the "lower classes" is not tolerated, for there are no upper and lower classes.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

American treatment of women is highly spoken of:—

The woman who "works" is respected in America; she commands a good wage; she apparently proves very efficient without having all the fineness of her sex driven out of her. She is decently educated, she is not desperately overworked, and she conforms to the American feminine fashion of improving her mind—a fashion which the man admires without imitating. An elderly New England gentleman, whom I revere, informed me that American women are freer in their social relations with men than any women in the world, but that their morals are beyond reproach.

The American University youth is still a boy, free from the unbearable self-consciousness which marks the modern young Englishman between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK.

MR. FREDERICK C. HICKS contributes to the *New York Educational Review* for September an article on the libraries of some American newspapers.

MORGUES AND CUTTINGS.

The most interesting parts of his article relate to the Morgues, or Dead Rooms, and the filing of newspaper cuttings. The preservation of cuttings originated with the necessity of having at hand up-to-date information about eminent people, and the place where these were kept was the workshop of the obituary editor, known as the morgue or dead room. But the value of biographical cuttings soon caused most newspapers to extend the scope of their morgues so as to include cuttings on all other subjects. In some offices biographical cuttings alone are kept in the morgue, and cuttings on other matters in separate departments. Some offices keep several copies of the same cutting for filing under several headings. The cuttings are usually kept in envelopes, in some cases filed in alphabetical arrangement, in others arranged by number with an alphabetical card-index as key. The latter arrangement is found safer but more cumbersome. In one morgue there are at least one hundred envelopes headed "Roosevelt," and in another items relating to the ex-President fill one hundred and fifty envelopes.

BORROWING FOR KEEPS.

One newspaper library, which numbers 15,000 volumes, is used by 2,000 employees, representing nearly all classes of people. But all agree in this, so it was said: that the rights of the other fellow in the use of the library are of no consequence. In this respect the newspaper people were compared to college professors, to whom all books are said to be personal property. Asked why the books on religion in the library outnumbered

those on other subjects, the librarian replied: "Newspaper people don't borrow religious books for keeps."

MR. WOODROW WILSON.

WHAT HIS ELECTION WOULD MEAN.

The North American Review is chiefly occupied with the Presidential election. The editor declares the issue is Roosevelt or the Republic. John Hays Hammond explains "Why I am for Taft"; Senator Miles Poindexter "Why I am for Roosevelt"; Senator James O'Gorman "Why I am for Wilson." Senator O'Gorman thus sums up his judgment on Mr. Wilson:—

He has conquered destiny by living an active and upright life, devoting his great talents to the noblest endeavours, and using with courage his vast stores of knowledge to advance truth and strengthen right. He is of the people and for the people, not blatant in demagoguery, on the one hand, nor content with the comforts of a meaningless life on the other; but ever working, ever moving to the advancement of progress towards high ideals of government. He believes in political organisations. He believes organised effort is essential in every human activity. As profound in his simplicity as was Jefferson, he is as simple in his greatness as was Lincoln.

In his administration of the Government there will be no scandals; there may be differences of opinion or judgment as to his plans and methods, but he will never fail in the nation's respect. Guided by his purest principles, his walk will be stately and his course true. He will give to the great office the dignity of Jefferson, the courage of Jackson, and surround it with the kindly gentleness that marked the administration of Lincoln. His election will, in my opinion, mean a new era, an era of clean politics, of wholesome laws, of equality in rights and burdens, of pure statesmanship, of the best service from representatives of the people to the people. Thus will the blessings of free government be secured for ourselves and our posterity.

AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the Olympic Games without an equal is contained in *The Blue Book*. The writer has a happy touch, and can make what he has seen live again before the eyes of the reader. After describing Stockholm and the various people gathered there for the Games, he says most of the discussions one heard centred about the American team:—

The Americans carried off the honours of the meeting, as everyone knew they would—they had the men, the money, and the methods. They brought over a shipload of perfectly-trained athletes and made a strong bid for first, second, and third in every event for which they entered. On several occasions they took all three places—three American flags ran up the flagpoles side by side. Invariably they came up to expectations, for the team was a well-rounded unit, not a mere collection of brilliant individual performers. If one "star" failed half a dozen of his countrymen crowded, each other for his place. Only an occasional phenomenon like Kohlemainen or Jackson or the Greek jumper with an unpronounceable name could upset their confident calculations. Contrary to British Press theories, the Americans were neither specialists nor professionals.

JAPAN AND RELIGION.

COUNT OKUMA ON
CHRISTIANITY.

THE *International Review of Missions* publishes a statement by the Japanese statesman, Count Okuma, on Christianity in Japan. He says :—

Although Christianity has enrolled less than 200,000 believers, yet the indirect influence of Christianity has poured into every realm of Japanese life. It has been borne to us on all the currents of European civilisation; most of all the English language and literature, so surcharged with Christian ideas, has exerted a wide and deep influence over Japanese thought. Christianity has affected us not only in such superficial ways as the legal observance of Sunday, but also in our ideals concerning political institutions, the family, and woman's station. Even our lighter literature, such as fiction and the newspapers, betrays the influence of Anglo-Saxon and German literature and personalities. Not a few ideals in Japan which are supposed to have been derived from Chinese literature are in reality due to European literature. The Chinese influence may still supply the forms, but the soul has come from Christianity. Japanese law to-day is more closely related to Europe than to China. This is noticeably true in the case of our revised law codes, for although our social structure still revolves around the family, yet our laws are increasingly recognising the sacredness and worth of the individual, which is pre-eminently a Christian ideal.

RELIGION ONE AND INDESTRUCTIBLE.

Count Okuma thinks that doubt and criticism only destroy the forms, the wrappings of religion, and enable the vital centre to burst out and grow and propagate itself :—

The bond between God and man is imbedded in human nature beyond power of criticism to destroy it.

It is an inspiring thought that the true religious ideals and experience of all races and peoples are bound to persist and to form in time one noble and comprehensive whole.

We can take courage as we approach nearer and nearer to an era of religious concord and of mutual recognition of the truth which each race possesses. When that era fully comes the kingdom of God will be here.

The consciousness of immortality, of our relation to the unseen powers of the spiritual world, is ineradicable and universal. It is as foolish to talk of the religious sense being extirpated as of man's appetite for food being destroyed. Man always has stretched out and always will after the infinite and the eternal.

LIFE, NOT LABEL.

Count Okuma would regard not a little of Christ's teaching and of the miraculous in His life as subordinate and optional :—

The controversy whether Christ was God or man is to me irrelevant. What I want is to know about His central teachings; to come into contact with His superlative character and to understand His strange power to draw and inspire men. His miracles and His metaphysical nature are bypaths; the main road is His character and His principles of love and service and brotherhood.

So Shakamuni. His aim, like that of the Christ, was the salvation of mankind.

TO ASIA THROUGH JAPAN.

Count Okuma would advise all Christian workers to study Japanese history and ethics. He believes it is Japan's mission to make a large contribution towards the blending of the East and the West, and the Christian movement in Japan should conceive its mission in some such spirit. Just as Christianity influenced northern Europe by way of Rome, so should Christianity influence Asia by way of Japan, for Japan will bring up the backward races of Asia :—

Japan is now in the main current of the world's life. She is bound to become an active factor in it, and at this juncture Christianity must strive to adapt itself to the actual present needs of Japan, must keep pace with the nation's growth, and must help to guide her in this time of stress and transition. I earnestly hope that all branches of Christianity may get into closer co-operation, and may together tackle the great problems before them.

RELIGION NECESSARY TO EDUCATION.

Count Okuma expresses his concern about the moral education of Japanese youth. Intellectual education is not enough :—

Unfortunately the ethical instruction given according to the direction of the Department of Education is shallow—it urges patriotism and loyalty without giving a reasonable and fundamental motive for them. It is not thorough-going. At the same time it is too abstract. Youth needs practical, concrete morality and inspiration by contact with noble, unselfish teachers. Of course it is impossible to introduce religion formally into the schools, but outside of school religion should have free play and be presented earnestly by intelligent exponents, for religion is an indispensable factor in complete manhood.

COREA: A CONFUCIAN POLITY.

WRITING of Corea, the old and the new, an anonymous author in the *Economic Review* says that to Japan belongs the credit of having begun to unwind the Confucian shroud of the Corean people, and she has now taken upon her shoulders the full measure of the civilised man's burden there. She does so at a moment when big political units are again the order of the day, and when democracy is not a little discounted; but also at a moment when nations who take upon themselves the management of other nations' affairs cannot escape fierce criticism.

Education is being pushed apace, and a report gives the number of private schools which had obtained Government recognition in 1909 as 2,187, including two high schools, three technical, 1,353 miscellaneous, and 829 maintained by missionaries—somewhat of a cross classification. The private school returns for May, 1910,

give more particulars—in religious schools: pupils, 21,592; teachers, 1,553 Korean and ten Japanese; expenditure, £14,779. In other schools: pupils, 84,362; teachers, 5,500 Korean and 147 Japanese; expenditure, £79,518. Provision is also made, in 1911, for £867,708 for railways, £186,149 for harbours, £204,167 for roads, and £179,386 for land census. The expenditure sanctioned up to 1916 for Korean railways is £6,500,000, of which over £2,500,000 was spent by the end of 1911. That for roads is £1,000,000 for five years, customs houses £844,000 in six years, water-works at Chinnampo and improvements on the river Akada £65,000. £299,000 has already been spent in acquiring the Seoul waterworks from a British concern.

In October, 1904, the Japanese felt hopeful enough about the prospects of the war with Russia to take the finances of Korea in hand. So-called budgets had been appearing since 1895, when the financial administration was supposed to have been put upon a sane footing. It was found that the officials had ignored the new regulations; that no materials for a budget yet existed; and that the chief source of revenue, the land tax, was raised without the supererogatory toil of keeping account books of the same. The estimated revenues of 1899 and 1900 were £472,928 and £520,000 respectively. Down to 1896 the revenue had been collected in kind. By introducing method and honesty and a certain amount of *personnel*, the Japanese raised, in 1905, a revenue of £748,028. The estimated revenue for the year ending March, 1912, was £2,519,000. The Governor-General has, however, announced a surplus of £300,000.

HUMANISM VERSUS CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

THE Bishop of South Tokio discusses in *The East and West* the surprising official step recently taken in Japan by the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs to encourage the recognition and co-operation of Christianity with Buddhism and Shinto, for promoting the general good and progress of the nation. The Bishop asks if anyone can doubt that eventually the social movement will spread to Japan, where there is already a highly co-operative people? And what when it does come? If Japan has a religion to-day it is neither Buddhism nor old Shinto, but the worship of the State in the person of the Emperor. If Japan follows the history of other monarchies that have not disappeared, it will come to a day when it discovers that the State is *itself*; and what is Japan to do for a religion then?—for, as Mr. Petrie Watson says, no

nation can go on worshipping itself. Japan may succeed in playing at make-believes longer than most countries, but unless salvation comes from above its relapse must be to a disillusioned materialism. Carlyle's French Revolution sketch of the Feast of Pikes in the Champs de Mars, with its altar and rock (of deal and plaster), its incense burning to no one knows what, its high priest of Federation with his two hundred attendants in pure white albs of calico and tricolour sashes—would-be lightning conductors of spiritual virtue from the sky for the life of the nation—is a picture of democracy left without a God, and trying, by the help of sentiment and idealisation, to sublimate one out of itself. But, alas! inspirations do not come from below; ideals are not potent to save unless they are believed first to exist as a *reality*. Such an ideal cannot be made or conjured up to order. *It may be very desirable to possess a faith and a God, but the only way is to be possessed by one.*

JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE.

WRITING in the *Architectural Review* for October, Mr. H. H. Statham discourses on Japanese Architecture.

It is claimed by Mr. Cram that Japanese architecture is the most logical and the most completely developed wooden style that the world has known. Mr. Statham begs leave to differ from this view. According to him it is anything but logical as an architectural treatment of timber, since it runs into curved lines, and it is not the natural structural use of timber to treat it in curves. To appreciate this Japanese architecture of curves and superimposed roofs it is necessary for the moment to get rid of Western ideas and endeavour to get into the Oriental atmosphere. Western architecture appeals mainly to the intellect and Oriental architecture to the fancy.

The origin of the Japanese style is stated to be Chinese. Mr. Cram describes it as a system of concentrated loads, the entire structure being supported on a number of columns tied together with massive girders and mortised in such a way that neither pins nor nails are necessary. In the structural sense Mr. Statham thinks this the best point about it, for it is the form suggested by the material. Every building, he says, should be put together so as to have stability in its very manner of putting together, and in this sense the timber of Japan is erected on sound principles. But in the Japanese structure there is considerable waste of material. After the sloping rafters of each roof are placed and tied in, another, shorter, rafter is planted

on the top of it and projecting a little beyond. This addition has no proper structural function, and it weights the end of the main structural rafter. Nevertheless, unscientific timber construction may be picturesque, as in the typical form of Japanese bridge. The beauty of fitness for its purpose, points out Mr. Statham, does not recommend itself to the Oriental mind. To-day public architecture in Japan is becoming Europeanised.

THE PASSING OF NOGI.

IN the course of his article on the above subject, Lucian Thorp Chapman, in the *Oriental Review*, quotes Count Okuma's view of the suicide of the Count and Countess Nogi:—

There was a threefold motive: First, the deed was marked by loyalty of the very highest kind; second,



Photograph by J.

[Swaine]

Lord Kitchener and General Nogi.

the act was a warning to the modern tendencies toward corruption, or falling away from the old ideals of life among the upper classes of our people; third, it was a rebuke to those in high places in the army and in official life who are becoming more and more absorbed in money-making, in politics, and in the furthering of their aspirations at Court.

COPYING JAPAN.



[Luk]

[Berlin.]

New Methods in China.

Chinese officials are now ordered to wear silk hats. The Russian recognises that with a little force the hat is an excellent extinguisher.

A GREAT BUDDHIST.

THE late Venerable H. Sri Sumangala, Chief High Priest of Adam's Peak and the Western and Southern Province, Principal of the Vidya-daya Oriental College, member of a dozen or more learned societies in different parts of the world, was a man—or a saint, rather—beloved for his humble piety and his profound scholarship. An unknown author gives an intensely interesting account of the dead saint's life and work in the *October African Times*. The task most dear to the heart of the great Buddhist was the revival of Oriental learning. He founded colleges, wrote books, and taught personally, all to further this object:—

Ven. Sri Sumangala's attainments extended even to science. He was well conversant with arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, and mensuration. His knowledge of Ayurvedic medicine was far more extensive than that of any practising physician, although he never put it into practice. Ven. Sri Sumangala was a formidable controversialist and keen debater, in addition to being a most persuasive preacher. Even in the early days of his priesthood the fame of his learning had spread far and wide, and envy and jealousy had combined to raise a formidable array of enemies to crush his growing fame. Firm in his own convictions, and undaunted by the established reputations of his opponents for artfulness and cunning in debate, he accepted every challenge, and came out of every controversy with honour, often winning over some of his adversaries to his side.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN FORMOSA.

THE administration of Japan's first colony is the theme of Baron Goto's paper in *The Japan Magazine*. When a policy of government for the new country had to be drawn up, he says:—

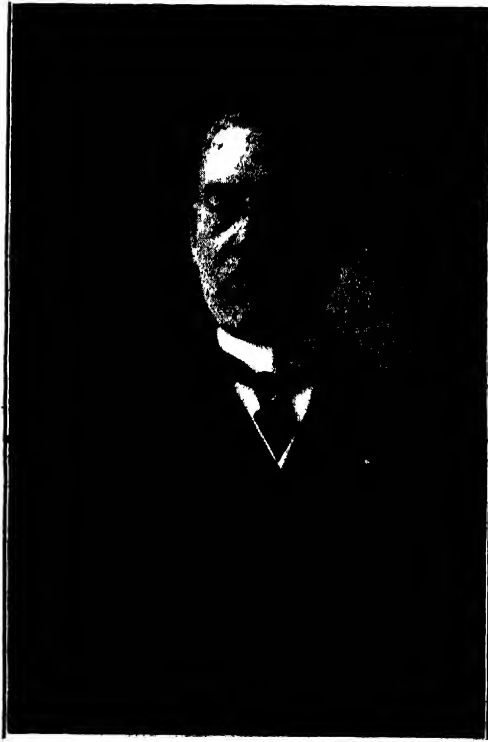
My contention was that our policy for Formosa should be based on practical knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the island, and not on hearsay or imagination. The island had a population of over three million heterogeneous tribes, fierce and turbulent to a degree. Many of the races there were of Chinese origin, and these, who could in a short time understand, any more than anyone can understand China herself? The Chinese are more different from the Japanese than foreigners can well appreciate. In the West it is supposed that the Chinese are in capable of swift transformation. China is to day the one topic of international discussion. But the Chinese leave their native land and settle in foreign countries, and after two or three generations they are no longer Chinese. They have no serious objections to changing their nationality, and even their customs and habits as well as their language, all undergo a transformation. No one can offhand formulate a policy for the government of Chinese races, one must first know them. As to savages, the problem is still more difficult. Consequently I advised the Governor General to abstain from inaugurating a premature policy for Formosa. I held that the governing of Formosa was not at all the same easy matter as the mingling of a political party, for which a platform might be planned in conference and publicly adopted without any serious effect upon the world. I knew that the administration of the new territory would be no mere song in the matter of manipulation. The conditions to be taken into consideration were so numerous that only after close and practical investigation on the spot could any intelligent and useful policy be adopted. It may be interesting to state here how I was led to this way of finding out the wisest policy for Formosa. It came to me from a close study of biology. This science teaches that only by adopting our methods to the natural course of human development can we reach the desired ends in government, especially in dealing with primitive man. One may hit upon a successful policy for a political party without reference to the biological history of man, and he might even manage to govern civilised man in an artificial way, though even then a government based on scientific conclusions would probably be safer and better. Some of my colleagues regarded my convictions and opinions as utopian. They thought that anyone able

to govern Japan ought to be able to govern Formosa. They, in fact, appeared to assume that the conditions prevailing at home and in the new colony were similar. The presumption was that government that was good enough for civilised man was good enough for man uncivilised. My views on biology had taught me better than this. To pacify and harmonise the heterogeneous mass of raw humanity inhabiting Formosa must be the ideal of the new policy, this much I believed and knew, but to announce a cut and dried policy I refused before gaining practical experience necessary to move wisely on lines based on biological conditions.

Time has shown the wisdom of Baron Goto's method:—

Usually it takes three

generations to make a colonial policy effective, but in Formosa Japan has succeeded in making it effective during the first generation, showing that the Yamato race has lost none of the colonising spirit by which they settled on these islands and brought them into the state of high civilisation in which the world found them when foreigners first visited our shores. What ever defects have marked the administration of Ordinance Number 63 in Formosa may be attributed for the most part to my natural frailty personally, and to the injured reputation some have been pleased to bestow upon me. At any rate the results have convinced most of our opponents that the end justified the means, and the means were well within the bounds of modern civilisation, a policy of pacification, not extermination, of illumination, not punishment. As to those who refrain from admiration of Japan's success in the administration of Formosa on the score of dislike to myself, I have nothing to say. Such possibilities are characteristic of insular people. The results on the whole have met the approval of those best fitted to judge the quality of an administration. The island is to day one of the most prosperous possessions of the Empire. Formosa stands to day as a monument of the capacity of the Yamato race for genius of government and capacity for colonial administration. It is the achievement of no one person; it is the result of the united efforts of a nation. The Spartans were great in war, but failures as colonists. Japan has proved herself to be great in war, and Formosa proves her just as great in colonisation. Those who regard us as merely a warlike race are asked to contemplate our achievements in Formosa. This is a matter about which we are no longer in the trial stage. The goal has been reached and the laurels won; the pride and the honour are ours. We are willing to face comparison with the other colonising countries of the world.



Baron Goto, the Maker of New Formosa

MASTER MINDS.

MR. BALFOUR AS THINKER.

WE want more of Mr. Balfour as thinker and less of Mr. Balfour as politician. Therefore we welcome Mr. Sidney Low's article in the *Edinburgh Review* on Mr. Balfour in the study. Mr. Low refers to the tradition of English political life, which connects statesmanship with scholarship. He says the latest of our literary Premiers is certainly not the least accomplished of the line. His studies have been somewhat more serious than those of Lord Rosebery, and, in reality, more fruitful than those of Mr. Gladstone. Of Mr. Balfour he says:—

He has the ease, the polish, the dignified, mundane temper, and the courteous restraint of the great writers and artists of the eighteenth century, with whom he has so many points of contact. We do not wonder that he finds more pleasure in this society than in that of a more recent period. His sympathetic interest in the intellectual and æsthetic development of the nineteenth century diminishes, he tells us, after the first third of that cycle was passed.

HIS BENT OF MIND.

The bent of his mind is essentially scientific:

Much as he loves literature, we may perhaps conclude that he loves science more, he would make scientific study an essential element of all the higher education, even at the expense, though not to the exclusion, of the languages of Greece and Rome, and it is plain that the highest achievements of scientific discovery and thought set him glowing with a warmth that is only rivalled by the feeling stirred in him by some of the masterpieces of art, and quite transcends the more temperate emotion aroused by the triumphs of literature and of human action. It is difficult to recall another writer of Mr. Balfour's accomplishment who makes so little reference to the poets of his own and other countries or indulges so rarely in the luxury of a quotation from their works. Nor is it hard to understand that he finds himself irresponsive to the chords of the Sentimental Age, and that he turns with satisfaction to the times when Science, it is true, was in her infancy, but when the scientific temper, the scientific outlook upon life, dominated the minds of men.

CRITIC OF NATURALISM.

Strangely enough, his chief works are concerned with an attack upon the naturalism which found its exponents amongst the most influential group of scientific men in the nineteenth century. The most powerful engine in his attack upon materialism is the demonstration of the limits of human experience. According to Mr. Balfour's argument,

the senses cannot guide us aright. They are only useful tools; and the intellect, evolved like them to enable the organism to modify itself and survive, is little more capable than the senses, whose origin and infirmities it shares, of finding a way through the labyrinth of appearances to the underlying reality, if any reality there be. "We are to suppose that powers which

were evolved in primitive man and his animal progenitors, in order that they might kill with success and marry in security, are on that account fitted to explore the secrets of the universe."

In the end science has to rely upon irrational foundations, and is forced to assume a creative principle which is not subject to the laws of causation as exhibited in the material universe, and is not limited by the relations of Space and Time. Science itself, like ethics and æsthetics, needs a non natural, or a super natural, basis.

VINDICATOR OF CURRENT BELIEFS.

The past few years have shown a reaction, as witnessed by the interest taken in M. Bergson and the revival of transcendental idealism in the English universities. To this reaction Mr. Balfour's own writings have contributed something:—

The hypothesis of "a spiritual origin common to the knower and the known" emerges, he holds unassailably, from his consideration of the possible alternatives; and he claims that he has shown "how, in face of the complex tendencies which sway this strange age of ours, we may best draw together our beliefs into a comprehensive unity which shall possess at least a relative and provisional stability." That unity is found in the "current beliefs" based on Christian theology, with the acceptance of the Divine Incarnation and the miracles recorded in the Gospels.

MOST BELIEFS "IRRATIONAL."

Mr. Balfour maintains:—

The great majority of all our beliefs, scientific and other, must be called irrational, that is, they are not, in the main, conclusions arrived at by any ratiocinative process, nor are they obtained by the direct evidence of our senses.

In his chapters on Authority and Reason Mr. Balfour dwells with much force on the entirely "irrational" character of precisely those convictions which are held with the most unquestioning faith. All men believe that it is wrong to commit murder, without pausing to consider why.

The mere existence of a belief gives it a sanction; provided that its vitality has been shown by its permanence and wide diffusion, that it is valuable in itself, and that it supplies a basis not merely for the religious emotions, but for philosophy, ethics, æsthetics, and even scientific knowledge. Mr. Balfour urges that we must believe in the Divine Reason and the Divine Purpose because without them we have no escape from an entirely irrational, and therefore an entirely meaningless, Universe.

Mr. Low declares that the apologetic side of Mr. Balfour is thin and unsubstantial compared with the critical portion. He adds:—

But it is permissible to suggest that if the superior attractions of a great public career had not exerted their claim upon Mr. Balfour's energies he might well have found his place among those whose metaphysical speculations have exercised a permanent influence upon the best thought of the world.

Is it too late to hope that Mr. Balfour will find here his long-delayed *metier*?

BURKE, WINDHAM, AND PITT.

THE British Museum has acquired a considerable portion of Windham's correspondence dealing with the revolutionary period, and his relations with Burke and Pitt, whose administration he joined in July, 1794.

These letters are described to readers of *The English Historical Review* by Mr. Holland Rose. Windham on his return from France received from Burke a letter dated September 27th, 1789, in which he says:—

That they (the French) should settle their constitution without much struggle, on paper, I can easily believe; because at present the interests of the Crown have no party, certainly no armed party, to support them, but I have great doubt whether any form of government they can establish will procure obedience, especially obedience in the article of taxation. In the destruction of the revenue-constitution they find no difficulties, but with what to supply them is the *opus*. . . . It does not appear to me that the national assembly have one jot more power than the king.

With remarkable insight Burke, even at this stage, detected the weakness of the democratic movement in France. Its champions showed far less ability in construction than zeal in destruction; and their fatal inability to restore order suggested to Burke the well-known passage in the *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, in which he foretold the advent of the Directory and Bonaparte. A strain of pessimism is essential to the mental equipment of a prophet; and certainly Burke, whom Windham describes as "decried, persecuted, and proscribed, not being much valued even by his own party, and by half the nation considered as little better than an ingenious madman," had the characteristics and the experiences that befit a seer.

Other letters deal with the subject of Burke's pension. An annuity of £1,200 a year ("the largest sum which His Majesty is entitled to fix") was conferred. Regarding it the King wrote to Pitt:—

I have received Mr. Pitt's note enclosing the letter he has received from Mr. Burke. Misfortunes are the great softeners of the human mind, and has (sic.) in the instance of this distressed man made him own what his warmth of temper would not have allowed in other circumstances, namely, that he may have erred. One quality I take him to be very susceptible of, that is, gratitude, which I think covers many failings, and makes me, therefore, happy at being able to relieve him. His chusing the pension to be settled on his wife I thoroughly approve of, and it will with the better grace enable the other pension to be settled on him.

For some reason, far from easy to fathom, Pitt did not apply to Parliament for the further pension, but granted from the civil list an annuity of £2,500, which was found to be available. Earl Stanhope suggests that this course averted the possibility of an angry debate. But

would Fox, Grey, or Sheridan have dared to dispute the propriety of granting pensions to Burke? If any question had been raised, would it not have been as to their inadequacy? Surely the occasion was such as to elicit an almost unanimous assent.

REMINISCENCES OF JOWETT.

JOWETT's remarkable personality is intimately portrayed by an intimate friend, A. L. S., in these reminiscences in *The Blue Book*. Anecdotes are related of the master's rapid judgment of character, of his helpfulness, of his grip on the men of his day. The Jowett of legend is always paralysing the undergraduate, if shy, by long silences, or, if sensitive, by caustic criticism. Undoubtedly, Jowett could, on occasions, be disconcertingly silent, and on other occasions still more disconcertingly outspoken. Such occasions were a breakfast party, which ended with the remark, "Gentlemen, shyness is not a crime, but it is a misfortune"; another was when, after a long pause, a freshman scholar was suddenly asked, "Do you write verses, Mr. X.—English verses?" The scholar, now celestial rosy red, admitting that he did, was told, "That's right, quite right; burn them, burn them." Again, a youth arriving with him one Sunday at noontide in a country town and hazarding the observation that "there seemed more dogs than men in this place," got the reply that such a remark was hardly worth making.

He had none of Dr. Johnson's instinct to "collar" the conversation. He preferred to sum it up in some final word, sometimes adding a correction or maybe insinuating a protest. An instance of this occurred when, after dinner, Sir Robert Morier was giving some reminiscences of inner life in St. Petersburg that were, as Carlyle puts it, Samoyedic. There were several present to whom the description *ingenui vultus puer* might have been applied. Taking advantage of the first embarrassed pause among the company, Jowett said, with a twinkle in his eye, and in his most dulcet tones, "Morier, shall we adjourn this conversation to the drawing-room?" As we trooped out, Sir Robert took me by the arm and whispered delightedly, "Devilish clever that of Jowett, devilish good."

Many a man has had cause to bless the wise mercifulness of Jowett and his refusal to submit to defeat when a soul was at stake. One of the most eminent men of the last generation sent to him this message to cheer him in illness: "It was Jowett who saved me from going to the dogs; or, to be correct, he brought me back when I had already gone there; you may tell

him this from me." Jowett was deeply touched. "It is like M. to say that; it was kind of him; not but what it is quite true." There was another case, a famous man of letters, whom with unwearyed patience he nursed, restrained, encouraged, and finally saved.

CONVERSATIONS WITH GEORGE MEREDITH.

In the November *Pall Mall J. P.* Collins gives a faithful transcript of two conversations with George Meredith. Most of the talk, Mr. Collins says, was monologue, partly through the great man's deafness, partly the scattered onrush of his sentences, partly the utter content of the visitor to listen. To reproduce the rapid swirl of his ideas would tax any pen save his; certainly no words from anyone else convey its flow, and breadth, and vigour. Retrospect and comment on matters of the day came tumbling from him headlong, and it is hard to say which was the sharper and clearer of the two. He leant well forward to put a question, and before he had caught half the answer he was away again, perhaps across the gulf of half a century. Speaking of the books he read when a boy, Meredith said:—

"There was one book I was fond of when I was quite a small fellow, and that was a story called 'The Boy Crusoe.' I forget who wrote it, and can't imagine why; I believe it was a woman. It was a strange and bewildering affair. At last someone gave me 'The Arabian Nights,' and I lived and lived in them, until I said to myself, 'Why, I can write a story in that vein,' and I wrote a book called 'The Shaving of Shagpat.' That was years ago, and there are people who read it still."

Of Carlyle he related the following:—

"No one knows the extraordinary pains he took, or how he toiled so that every word of a sentence should fall on the ear with the emphasis it carried in his mind. Mrs. Carlyle once said to me: 'Thomas is hard to bear with now he has finished the first volume; what he will be when he gets into the third I can hardly bring myself to think.' But he was soon restored, and, after an hour's talk with him, he could recall something or other he had said, and end it all with a great peal of laughter."

Tennyson, he remarked, was sensitive to criticism:—

"I remember him saying to me once, as we were walking from Orleans House down to the river, 'Apollodorus says I'm not a great poet.' I wondered to myself who Apollodorus could be, till I remembered there was a certain man of the name of Gilfillan, who wrote under the name in an insignificant paper of those days, and I said, 'Why trouble your head with what Apollodorus says?' He answered me very gloomily, 'He shouldn't have said I'm not a great poet.' And I remembered, too, that another attack in a third-rate weekly paper, great as he was, caused Tennyson three nights of insomnia. 'No, sensitiveness like that is too dear a price to pay. I need not tell you that the rogues never kept me awake.'"

BYRON AND CHILLON.

NEARLY a century ago, June, 1816, Byron wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon." The Rev. Thomas Hannan, . . . the centenary of the poem, has an interesting article on Byron and the Château de Chillon in the October number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

A SUDDEN INSPIRATION.

In the month of April, 1816, Byron left England, passing through Brussels, whence he visited the field of Waterloo, and it is said that it was during this visit to Brussels that he wrote the stanzas in "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" dealing with the great battle. From Brussels he proceeded up the Rhine to Bâle, and thence to Berne, Lausanne, and Geneva. At Geneva he met Shelley, and the two poets spent most of their time together on the lake. Below Lausanne, by the side of the lake, lies Ouchy. Here Byron was detained two days by bad weather, and here it was he wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon." Probably he had just visited the castle, with its pillared vaults and ancient halls, and apparently he wrote at once while the inspiration was still upon him. There is, explains the writer, a lack of correspondence between the story as told in the poem and the story as told by history, and this proclaims the suddenness and completeness of the inspiration.

THE TRUE STORY.

Byron's story is full of pathos, but it is not the historical account of Bonnivard. The Duke of Savoy put Bonnivard in prison at Grolée and kept him in captivity for two years, not as a prisoner for religion, but entirely for affairs of State. In 1530, when on a journey, Bonnivard was seized by robbers, who handed him over to the Duke. On this occasion he was confined in the Castle of Chillon and he remained there without trial till 1536. In that year the Castle was captured by the inhabitants of Berne, at war with the Duke, and Bonnivard was released. Returning to Geneva, he found the city was now free and that it had embraced the principles of the Reformation. He was made a citizen and in 1537 became a member of the Council of the Two Hundred. History says nothing of his father having been persecuted, and there is no record of any brothers. It does not even say that Bonnivard was chained to a pillar in a dungeon of the Castle. All this, however, does not detract from the beauty of the poem, the story of which will continue to appeal to every lover of liberty, and the Castle will remain to attract multitudes to the scene of the heart-rending tragedy.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

INFANT MORTALITY.

THE death of a child appeals in a peculiar way to the emotional side of human nature, remarks M. Greenwood, Jnr., at the commencement of his paper on the above subject in the *Eugenics Review*. He summarises the opinion current in influential quarters as follows :—

A certain number of deaths occurring in the first year of life are due to causes entirely beyond human control. Some children born with grave developmental anomalies of the circulatory or nervous systems are examples; some cases of premature birth are also instances. These cases, however, although absolutely numerous, form but an insignificant proportion of the whole number of infant deaths. The bulk of the infant deaths are the result of bad feeding, bad housing, insufficient and unskilled attention, an unhygienic environment in the widest sense of the word. The removal of these immediate destructive conditions is within the sphere of an enlightened system of public administration, and we may hope, with a sufficient expenditure of money, brains, and energy, enormously to reduce the present rate of infant mortality. In one sentence, a low or high rate of infant mortality is mainly a matter of good or bad public health administration, actual or possible.

After discussing the question fully, and giving the opinions of foreign specialists, along with the result of their research, he sounds a note of warning :—

What may be termed a collective sense of pity, the will to bring light to them that sit in darkness, to raise those who have been struck down in the battle of life, is a development of the national conscience which few outside a tiny circle of extremists would desire to arrest. Even were it true that public efforts to lower the rate of infant mortality by increasing the amount of attention officially devoted to nurslings did not produce all the results claimed for them, it does not follow that they should be diminished. But we must remember that the bulk of persons with whom ultimately the decision rests, those who find the money, are neither very highly educated nor very logically minded. If the public-spirited men and women appealing to their fellow citizens on behalf of the children make exaggerated claims with respect to the measures they advocate, they may at first receive more support than would be accorded to modest pretensions. In the long run, however, a Nemesis will overtake them. There will be the usual revulsion, the customary recoil from exaggerated credulity to exaggerated scepticism. Before now useful therapeutic measures have been discredited in consequence of the exaggerated claims made on their behalf in the first flush of enthusiasm.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES.

THE Editorial comment of the *British Columbia Magazine* deals with the recent Congress of Universities of the Empire held in London. This Congress was described by Prince Arthur of Connaught as "a sort of quintessence of the wisdom of ages and the brain-power of

to-day," and to British Columbia, which is laying the foundations of one of the great universities of the future, was of special interest :—

The keynote of the whole Congress was given in the splendid utterance of Lord Rosebery's inaugural address. It is the voice of the scholar and the statesman. "I do not think any intelligent observer can watch the course of the world without seeing that a great movement of unrest is passing over it. Whether for good or for evil—I cannot doubt for good—it is affecting not merely England and the Empire, but is affecting the entire universe. After centuries of deadness it is affecting the East. The Ottoman Empire is apparently in the throes of preparation for some new development. More striking even than that, it has touched the dormant millions of China, which for the first time in its history appears likely to take a new start and a new development, a new progress to some ideal of which we ourselves are incapable.

"Is not the whole world in the throes of a travail to produce something new to us, something perhaps new to history, something perhaps better than anything we have yet known, which it may take long to perfect or to achieve, but which, at any rate, means a new evolution? We want all the help we can get for the purpose of guiding that movement, for the purpose of letting it proceed on safe lines that will not lead to shipwreck. We need all the men that the universities can give us, not merely the higher intelligences that I spoke of, but also the men right through the framework of society, from the highest to the lowest, whose character and virtues can influence and inspire others. I am looking to-day at the universities simply as machines for producing men—the best kind of machines for producing the best kind of men—who may help to preserve our Empire, and even the universe itself, from the grave conditions under which we seem likely to labour."

STANDARD OF CHILD INTELLIGENCE.

AFTER a deluge of relativity, men's minds now-a-days are reverting more and more to the quest after standards. In a paper in the *Forum* by Edward M. Weyer, on what the schools do not teach, we have described, though not under that name, a standard of intelligence for children. Much effort, he says, has recently been directed to the making of a trustworthy scale of intelligence. A distinction is now made between the age of the child chronologically, physiologically, intellectually, and pedagogically. The Binet tests are to ascertain the child's true mental age. The writer thus describes the tests :—

The eight tasks that any child should creditably perform, who has a mental age of seven years, are (1) to indicate the omissions in a figure drawn in outline; (2) to give the number of one's ten fingers; (3) to copy a written phrase; (4) to copy a triangle and a diamond-shaped figure; (5) to repeat three numbers; (6) to describe an engraving; (7) to count thirteen separate pennies; (8) to name four pieces of money.

WOMAN'S WORK.

WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Too little attention has been paid to the effect of the Reform Bill on the position of women in Local Government, says a writer in the *Englishwoman* for November.

THE EXISTING LAWS.

In the Manhood Suffrage Bill women are not mentioned at all, except in connection with the municipal franchise, and then only to take away something which some women now enjoy and to perpetuate in England and Wales certain disabilities which do not exist in London, Scotland, and Ireland. Since 1894 qualified married women have been able to vote in district and parish council elections and also for guardians of the poor, but the Acts of both 1888 and 1894 disqualified married women from voting for county and town councils. In 1907, however, the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act contained provisions that a woman should not be disqualified by marriage from being elected as a town or county councillor. Since electors only are eligible to these councils some revising barristers have held that by necessary implication the Act of 1907 enabled qualified married women to have their names included in the burgess roll and in the list of county electors. In Birmingham, in particular, this point of law has been upheld in their favour. There the names of qualified married women are on the register, and Mrs. Hume Pinsent is a member of the City Council. The Reform Bill now determines this point of law against women.

DECREEING DISABILITIES.

Thus the Bill which professes to sweep away all anomalies and inequalities of the existing Franchise Law decrees disabilities for married women in England and Wales and makes their status different from that of women in Scotland, Ireland, and London. A memorial on the subject to the Prime Minister submits that there is no good reason why the local government franchise in England and Wales should be more restricted than that for women in Scotland, Ireland, or London, where the disabilities of sex and marriage do not exist, and prays that the local Government Franchise for Women be placed on a just and uniform basis throughout the country. Should the clause in the Bill pass as it now stands, Mrs. Hume Pinsent would be disqualified from continuing her services on the Birmingham City Council.

The writer also points out the heavy disabili-

ties under which women stand for election on local bodies. They are seldom adopted as party candidates, and it is seldom they have funds at command to carry an independent campaign to a successful conclusion. Yet no local body in these days can dispense with the assistance of women members; their place cannot be taken by any man, however efficient and fair-minded he may be. It is therefore the duty of the locality not only to invite suitable qualified women to stand, but to be ready to support those who are willing to come forward.

WOMEN AND THE REFORM BILL.

WRITING in the *Englishwoman* for November, Mr. H. N. Brailsford claims to have found a precedent for the attitude of the Cabinet to the Enfranchisement of Women in the religious controversy over the emancipation of the Nonconformists and the Catholics in 1828 and 1829.

PARALLEL CASES.

Early in 1828, when the Tories, under Wellington and Peel, were in office, Lord John Russell introduced a motion in favour of legislation to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts. The Ministry was divided on the question, but refrained from making the motion a party issue. Peel, who was leader of the House, spoke strongly against it, but it was nevertheless carried by a majority of forty. The Government bowed to the will of the House, facilities were given for a private Members Bill, and the Bill became law. In the same session another resolution in favour of the removal of Catholic disabilities was moved from the Opposition benches by Sir Francis Burdett and carried by a small majority on a non-party vote. Again the Ministry was divided, but Peel and Wellington were satisfied once more that it was their duty to bow to the will of the Commons. This time, however, they introduced a Bill of their own in the following year. The two cases have frequently been quoted as parallels to the present situation.

WITH DIFFERENCES.

The question is, Will Mr. Asquith act as did his predecessors, Peel and Wellington? Mr. Brailsford would have liked to see a resolution or a series of resolutions calling for the enfranchisement of women moved before the introduction of the Reform Bill, on the understanding that the Government would itself propose and defend their enfranchisement in its own Bill, should the resolutions have been carried. That is surely an important difference

between the parallels of 1828 and 1829 and the case of the Manhood Suffrage Bill. Another vital point of difference is that the Catholics had two weapons which women lack. Mr. Brailsford notes that they had votes and that they stood behind the bayonets of the Irish regiments, as Wellington had good reason to remember.

Mr. Brailsford omits to recall Wellington's fate a year later owing to his refusal to bring in a Reform Bill.

OUR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MORE WOMEN WANTED.

"The modern woman has at last found herself." This is the opening phrase of an article on Women in Modern Education contributed by Mr. W. R. Lawson to the *Parents' Review* for October.

RESULTS OF MASCULINE METHODS.

In less than a lifetime, he writes, woman has raised herself from the position of a cipher in national affairs to that of a new and original force. She not only represents the greatest and most important change that the past forty years have produced in our social and political organisation, but she is one of our highest and best hopes for the future. The modern woman's rapid rush to the front is having some awkward consequences for the modern man. It has laid him open to criticism of his methods and pretensions more searching than he ever encountered before. Hitherto he has only had male criticism to endure, and men are not given to outspoken, stimulating criticism of each other. The practical results of this irresponsible habit of the masculine mind are flabbiness and indecision, which reach their climax in our legislation. It is in education that this paralysis of masculine effort is most obvious. Equally obvious is one possible source of outside help to get the male out of the rut he has got into. The modern woman has brought with her into public life a variety of personal qualities and resources, and the present day is badly in need of them. She is in downright earnest as few men are on the great social questions of the day; she retains the sense of religion, and she has more of the essence of humanity.

WHAT WOMEN MIGHT HAVE DONE.

The modern woman is a crusader, and the crusade which makes the most urgent call upon her to-day is education—education in the broadest and most national sense. Mr. Lawson, who is the author of *John Bull and His Schools*, believes that the most successful teacher is the one who can stimulate and excite

the largest amount of subjective effort on the part of the pupil and his observations in this respect are in favour of the women teachers. Women are more in their element among children than men are. How does it happen then that so little use has been made by our official educators of the splendid materials at their disposal? The only answer which the writer can think of is that the educational work of women is too human, too personal, to fit into a scheme of codes and circulars. Had there been more female control over our national education millions less would have been wasted on palatial school buildings, which are often unsuitable and insanitary, and School Boards and Education Committees would not have been so flooded with codes and circulars from Whitehall.

THE BEST CHARACTER-FORMERS.

It has indeed been a double misfortune for women and for popular education that it had not the benefit of complete female co-operation from the first. One of the latest catchwords of our professional educators is "home-making." In this art there can be no competition between the men and the women teachers. So far home-making has not been very prominent in the educational policy of Whitehall. Moral or character-forming education is badly needed to-day, and in a special degree it is women's work. Given the opportunity, women, concludes Mr. Lawson, will prove themselves the best character-formers.

WANTED—MORE WOMEN FACTORY INSPECTORS.

For twenty years the inspection of factories and workshops by women has been part of the industrial machinery of the country, but how inadequate is the number of women inspectors is set forth by a writer in the *Women's Industrial News* for October.

EIGHTEEN INSPECTORS TO TWO MILLION EMPLOYEES.

Year after year, says the writer, the report of the Principal Lady Inspector of Factories, Miss Adelaide M. Anderson, is hidden away in that of the Chief Inspector. Last year a staff of eighteen women travelled 122,443 miles in the vain attempt to attain their object—namely, the inspection of the conditions under which nearly 2,000,000 women and girls work in the United Kingdom. Only one district enjoys continuous, systematic, and concentrated inspection—the West London Special District, containing 3,351 registered workplaces and 31,513 employed

women and girls. When the effective work done within this small area is deducted from the whole, the inspection outside this boundary would seem farcical, were it not tragic. Within this district each workplace is inspected once in every two years—not very often, it must be admitted. But outside this district a systematic inspection more than once in twenty-five years is impossible.

COMPLAINTS OF WORKERS.

The complaints which the inspectors have to deal with must occupy a great deal of time, entailing as they often do prosecutions under the Factory Act. They are classified according to their nature as relating to sanitation and safety, illegal employment, truck, etc., etc. One inspector finds that complaints received from the workers have in nearly every case been justified, and says they are most valuable in disclosing conditions which could hardly have been otherwise detected. Another, speaking of special visits spread over so wide an area as that of the Midland Division, says that to a worker in Grimsby or North Wales the address of a woman inspector in Birmingham is of little help. Complaints outside the Factory and Truck Acts have also to be dealt with.

INSPECTORS' RECORDS.

Many cases of children employed in dangerous processes can only be discovered by the accidental visit of inspectors. In the pottery industry much injury is also caused by the carrying of heavy weights. One boy of thirteen was found carrying a wedge of clay weighing 70 lb., while he himself weighed only 63 lb. It is on record that the average day's work of certain children in silk mills is moistening by the mouth no fewer than thirty gross of reel labels. In Ireland another problem is the employment of children at too early an age, which is made possible by the use of forged and altered birth certificates. The most difficult problem of all for the inspectors arises out of the employment of women before and after childbirth.

EVASION OF THE TRUCK ACTS.

The writer says little about truck, because there is so much that can be written, but two ways of evading the Truck Act regulations are cited. A system of fines is open to investigation, but an employer has only to designate as "bonus" a certain part of the sum contracted to be paid to the worker, and the question of payment is outside jurisdiction. Again, the regulations may be evaded by what is really a deduction for defective work being made in the guise of a reduction of wages.

GEORGE MEREDITH ON WOMEN.

THE letters of George Meredith which appear in *Scribner* for October contain some of his views on women and their demands. The following was written in 1905:—

Since I began to reflect I have been oppressed by the injustice done to women, the constraint put upon their natural aptitudes and their faculties, generally much to the degradation of the race. I have not studied them more closely than I have men, but with more affection, a deeper interest in their enfranchisement and development, being assured that women of the independent mind are needed for any sensible degree of progress. They will so educate their daughters that these will not be instructed at the start to think themselves naturally inferior to men, because less muscular, and need not have recourse to particular arts, feline chiefly, to make their way in the world.

MISSIONARY ADMINISTRATION.

THE share of women in the Administration of Missions is the subject of an article by Minna C. Gollock in the October issue of the *International Review of Missions*.

THE CHURCH'S DUTY TO WOMEN.

The writer begins by pointing out how the "prudent silence" of the Edinburgh Conference as to the share of women in the administrative work of missions stimulated the consideration of a subject which had been latent in many minds—namely, the co-operation of men and women in missionary administration. The Conference of the Missionary Societies of the United Kingdom took up the matter and appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon it. In the report the word "co-operation" stands for the fellow-working of men and women at the same task by means of the same organisation, and the Committee is strongly persuaded of the desirability of all possible co-operation, in the fullest sense of the word, between men and women in the administration of missions both at home and abroad. Women serve on Royal Commissions, University Senates, Boards of Education, etc., and find the value of their opinion estimated apart from all question of sex. But on Missionary Boards such an opportunity is generally denied them.

CO-OPERATION OF MEN AND WOMEN.

The bulk of the work of missions at home is in the hands of women; women raise the myriad small sums which form the general funds of societies, and everywhere their activities are increasing. Women's work cannot be stayed. Co-operation between men and women, it is claimed, would tend towards simplification and lessen the danger of over-organisation, and it would provide needed reinforcement for Missionary Committees.

SOCIALISM AND LABOUR.

GERMAN SOCIALISM OF TO-DAY.

A WRITER in *La Revue* of October 15th, M. Paul Louis, considers the moment opportune to examine the conditions of present-day Socialism in Germany.

CO-OPERATION OF WOMEN.

The first part of his article is devoted to statistics, which show that, numerically speaking, German Social Democracy is the most vigorous Socialist party in the world.* The writer is much struck by the relative importance of the feminine element in the party. From the outset the leaders have realised that the party could not be powerful unless it included within the fold men and women and youth. It is found that when a woman joins a party she attends its meetings, and meets her friends there, and she has not the desire to keep her husband at home and prevent him taking part in political activity. But that is only one reason for spreading the propaganda among women. Of what use is a proletarian movement in which half the proletariat remains indifferent, and that half the worst remunerated? Young boys and girls are carefully instructed in the Socialist doctrines by orators—one is almost tempted to say special professors—who, in the large cities, give regular courses and teach the essential facts. Moreover, the party runs eighty journals to spread the light.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED.

What is the value of the action of German Social Democracy, and is this action proportionate to the vigour of its growth? In the Reichstag the rôle of the Social Democrats consists in demanding the widest extension of public liberty and the liberty of workers—the right of coalition, the right to strike, the right to think, write, hold meetings—but more especially the right to spread their propaganda without reserve. While they defend the liberties which they have acquired, denounce the authoritativeness of the Sovereign and the Ministry, and propose Constitutional modifications which will increase the prerogatives of those elected by the people and reduce those of the executive, their desire is to better the conditions of labour, to obtain legislation to prevent unemployment and any other scourge which threatens the working classes. The party wages a constant campaign against armaments, Pan-Germanism, and colonial imperialism.

FUTURE OF THE MOVEMENT.

During the last forty years the temperament of the German people has been transformed; the critical sense has been developed, and a

consciousness of class has grown up among the workers, making them regard themselves more and more as a nation. Even the army has lost its prestige and war is no longer a national industry. Yet it is true that the more positive and precise results of Socialism are still awaited. So far its attitude has been more defensive than offensive. Notwithstanding its 110 Deputies in the Reichstag and 4½ millions of electors, it has not succeeded in imposing on that assembly a single legislative decision which would be a step



Wahre Jacob.]

[Stuttgart.

More Population.

A German view of how all the governing classes exhort the German peasant to increase his family.

towards the solution of its own programme. In Germany the question is being asked, Shall the Social Democratic Party hold to its old methods, or shall it have recourse to new ones, perhaps more dangerous and audacious, but more capable of achieving immediate results? There are many indications that Social Democracy is taking account of the peril of its present limited action. The intellectual labour which is at work in it, and the desire for its repression expressed in Government circles after the last election, together with the reinforcement of employers'

organisations, may be preparing a more vehement social conflict for the near future.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN JAPAN

ACCORDING to "N." in *The Japan Magazine*, Japan is, like England, suffering from labour unrest. Looking back no further than the past five years, there have been no less than 140 strikes among Japanese labourers, involving protest on the part of at least 20,000 workmen; and it may be said that almost every month shows a remarkable tendency to increase. The whole question of labour and wage fluctuation in Japan is a very interesting one, a grasp of which will enable one to understand what to expect in the Japanese industrial world of the near future. During the last twenty years wages in Japan have in most cases almost doubled. Most economists would be inclined to attribute this to the constant increase in the rise of prices that has marked the course of Japan's progress for the same period; but a survey of the conditions will show that the rise in wages has been out of all proportion to the rise in prices. The cause of wage fluctuation in Japan seems to lie to a great extent outside the question of prices. Of course, the rise in prices has been a marked feature of the material progress of the world during the last ten years; but it is safe to say that the steady rise in the cost of living has been more phenomenal in Japan than in any other land, almost every necessity of life being nearly twice the price it was twenty years ago. At the same time, the rise in wages has been even more remarkable. Taking, for example, the year 1873 as the basis of 100, we have wages for common labour in 1887 at 133, a rise of 33 per cent. in fourteen years; but this is small compared with the rise during the ensuing twenty-three years, which was three times as much. The wages of maidservants, which in 1887 were only 67 sen a month exclusive of food, which in Japanese homes is always given with wages, had by 1897 increased to 1.24 yen per month, and in 1910 to 2.96 yen, which, taking 100 as a basis for 1887, would mean 440, or a fourfold increase. Skilled labour is stated to be so scarce in Japan as to be at a premium.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND A MINIMUM WAGE.

REGINALD LENNARD, in the *Economic Review*, states his reasons for believing that the good results of the proposed minimum wage legislation for agricultural labourers are sufficiently assured, and the evil consequences of a sufficiently nebulous and doubtful character to justify the experiment. The surgery of State

action, he asserts, must not be refused merely because it is painful. The patient is in pain as it is.

In considering the economic consequences which might possibly follow from a determination of wage-rates, if carefully devised, it is necessary to deal with various hypotheses. The law might leave unaffected the industrial efficiency of either masters or men, or both of them. Or it might improve it in either or both cases. Or it might damage the efficiency of either or both parties. Into the various possible combinations of these hypothetical contingencies it is hardly needful to enter. Nor need the last of them—the supposition that efficiency might deteriorate in consequence of minimum wage regulations—be very seriously considered. Retaining the power of dismissal, farmers are not likely to tolerate a falling-off in the work of men to whom they are compelled to pay higher wages. And unless the determination increased the efficiency of the labourers in a greater proportion than their wages, there seems no reason to suppose that it would have a detrimental effect upon the skill or energy of the employers. If the labourers' work improved precisely in proportion to their wages, the cost of their labour would be unchanged, and the employer's position would remain as it was before. If there was no improvement in the labour, or an improvement less than proportional to the rise in wages, the farmers' cost of production would be increased. In this case the marginal or least efficient employers would either have to improve their methods or be driven over the margin into bankruptcy; and it follows that they could only be replaced by better men.

SUBSTITUTE FOR APPRENTICESHIP.

MR. CYRIL JACKSON, writing in the *Edinburgh Review*, refers to the decay of apprenticeship, and argues that some other means must be found to ensure reduction of uneducated boy labour:—

The only feasible way is to extend the period of compulsory school attendance, and to use the additional school time, partly or wholly, for industrial training.

Apprenticeship of a kind will doubtless remain in some trades, more especially in the artistic crafts—e.g., silversmithing and cabinet-making. Perhaps it will continue in coach and motor building, and in the printing trades it may be maintained by a strong trade union with a shortened term of years. In the building trades it has already almost disappeared. Even the plumbers, who seemed likely by the nature of their work to require more special training, are finding it less important as iron replaces lead. The engineering trades, long the stronghold of the apprentice, are becoming more and more the home of specialised processes. Only premium and privilege apprentices, who are in training for posts as foremen and sub-managers, are now getting an all-round training; the ordinary apprentices are placed in

fitting or turning shops at once, and only learn to work the machinery of their special branches.

BOYS UNDISCIPLINED.

Boys to-day suffer from the want of control and discipline which the old apprenticeship system gave them. Neither employer nor parents can exercise effective control:—

The result of this want of supervision is seen in instability of character, in restlessness and irregularity at work; in fine, the boy loses those very qualities which command future success and which he was acquiring at school. For, whatever the shortcomings of the school, the discipline in them is remarkable and the diligence and regularity of the children beyond all praise. Practically to-day no compulsion is required, and all the children who are not prevented by sickness, or some other unavoidable accident, attend daily with cheerful punctuality, and inside school give ready obedience and attention to the teachers. To turn the boys out of school at the age of fourteen, when their intelligence is just beginning to quicken, and to give them over to unbounded independence when they have no capacity for self-government, is as thoroughly bad from the point of view of character as it is absurd on educational grounds. Under present conditions three-fourths of them give up all idea of further education when they leave school. Even if they were willing to attend evening schools, their hours of labour are too long to leave them really fit to receive instruction.

EXPERIENCE IN MUNICH.

As apprenticeship lasted until twenty-one, Mr. Jackson does not think that compulsory continuation school for half the day up to the age of eighteen is too much to require. In Munich general classes are held for those not engaged in the crafts. In the summer seven to nine hours a week are devoted to school, made up, as a rule, by taking one afternoon from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., another from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., and the rest on Sunday. In the winter, in the building trades at any rate, twelve hours a week are spent in education, the hours so occupied being from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

HOW TO MEET THE COST.

How would the additional cost be met? Mr. Jackson answers:—

Almost among the civilised countries of the world the United Kingdom compels children to go to school at the early age of five, whether their parents wish it or not. In addition, children between the ages of three and five are received gratuitously in schools provided out of public revenue, if their parents choose to send them. Education at these ages is a farce; and the infant schools, though maintained at a very great cost, are really little more than crèches and playgrounds. It is submitted that the age of compulsion in this country might reasonably be raised to seven, leaving it still optional to parents to send their children below that age, but in that event charging fees. The resulting economy in public expenditure would render possible the extension of the school age as advocated above, and the establishment of an efficient system of half-time schooling for boys who have already started to earn a living.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS AND SEAMEN.

MERCHANT JACK, the man whose day is twenty-four hours for the whole of the seven days of the week—Sunday and Monday and all the rest that God sends—was, judging by the special report in the *Nautical Magazine*, well represented at the Workers' Parliament. Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, in moving a resolution providing for efficient manning of ships and the safety of passengers and crew, said

he spoke on behalf of those whom Samuel Plimsoll had described as the voteless and voiceless toilers of the deep. Shore workers had no conception of the hardships that seamen had to undergo at the present time. In 1850 this country owned five million tons of shipping, and there were 241,880 men and boys engaged in the trade, but to-day, in 1912, though the tonnage of shipping was 18,800,000, there were only 274,460 to do the work. The tonnage had increased by 275 per cent., and the men who had to do the labour and carried their lives in their hands only went up 16 per cent. The world had been startled of late by the increase in the number of ships which had proved to have been lost by insufficient and inefficient manning. In those cases the vessels were being heavily insured, so that it did not matter very much to their owners whether they were lost or not. Seamen were not concerned with the property, but they were concerned with the human life which was thus needlessly sacrificed. A Royal Commission which sat in 1895, whilst bringing about the concession that there should be six deck hands on all ships of over 700 tons register and 120 feet in length, at the same time put it into the power of the shipowning fraternity, by introducing the "not proven" clause in the "articles," to bring men on board the ship who knew as much about sailor's work as a pig knew about astronomy. . . . Let them look at the tragedy recently enacted when the finest example of marine architecture in the world—the *Titanic*—was lost with 1,674 lives, and as an old seaman he asserted that the Board of Trade were responsible for the loss of life in that disaster. When the boats of the *Titanic* were put out there were insufficient men to man them, and if the sea had been bad there would have been more loss of life.

HAPPINESS AND SOCIALISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

In the *Forum* Mr. Hugh H. Lusk, a New Zealander himself, describes the recent developments in his Dominion as illustrations of practical Socialism:—

Their application to a small nation of one million citizens during twenty years has enormously increased the wealth, contentment and happiness of the whole people, and not of a small class of that people only: its application to a large nation of ninety-five millions would, the writer is convinced, have a similar effect. If so, it is Socialism, not theoretical but practical. It is this; but it seems to him it is something more than this—it is the reign of justice and fair play to all; of brotherhood and kindness to all, especially to those who have hitherto been deprived of these things for the supposed benefit of others. In a word, it is an effort, and already a largely successful effort, to carry rational principles to a rational conclusion.

ARTS AND ARTISTS.

CHORAL MUSIC IN ENGLAND.

PROFESSOR BANTOCK'S VIEWS.

MR. GRANVILLE BANTOCK, says Mr. Robert J. Buckley in the October *Pall Mall Magazine*, is aggressive, a born pioneer. Up to the present he has written about forty thick folio volumes of music, covering the whole range of the art, yet he did not take up music seriously till he was twenty.

ORCHESTRAS TOO BIG.

Speaking of the musical prospect in England, Professor Bantock told his interviewer it was hopeful. Things are looking up; we are progressing steadily. But orchestral music has developed towards megalomania. Bands are becoming too big, for financial reasons. Composers write for the band, making the chorus secondary; but the result is that the chorus gets 'six months' rehearsal and the band, the predominant partner, only a few hours'. To have a sufficient number of band rehearsals might cost several hundred pounds. The result is imperfection. Orchestras are too expensive, and the composer who relies on orchestral effects must suffer. We must return to orchestras of moderate dimensions. Strauss has taken instrumental music as far as it can go; Debussy has shown how much can be done with a small orchestra. England is primarily a singing nation, and our true and safe course of development is on choral lines. Every village in Germany has its orchestra; every village in England and Wales has its choral society. At the Blackpool and Southport Festivals Professor Bantock says he was amazed to hear all sorts of choirs singing the music of Bach and Brahms, and singing it expressively and intelligently.

A MUSICIAN'S HOBBIES.

Referring to music in the Birmingham University, Mr. Bantock said the desire was to produce musicians who will emulate Sibelius, Strauss and Debussy, in his opinion the best orchestral writers living. He also named Frederick Delius as a truly great musician, one of the most interesting of living British composers. The Professor has many hobbies. Napoleonic literature is one, and his shelves contain thirty-six volumes of Napoleon's letters. Another is Asiatic travel. He is familiar with Persian, French, Arabic and Greek, and he knows enough Japanese to enable him to read the titles of Hokusai's drawings. A Buddha from a Llama monastery in Tibet is his mascot.

WELSH MUSIC.

THE recent Esteddfod at Wrexham, says a writer in *Wales* for October, marked the high-water mark of success—in regard to the magnitude of the audiences and the number and excellence of the competitors. Financially, also, it was a success, for, notwithstanding the outlay of £5,000, there was a surplus of £1,000. Yet, we read, criticism has not been wanting.

A CRY FOR REFORM.

Mr. Granville Bantock, in delivering the adjudication on the chief choral competition, pointed out that Welsh music was in serious danger of losing its individuality and pre-eminence under the present condition of competitions at the Eisteddfod, and he urged Welshmen to establish a Welsh National School of Music if they desired to retain for Wales its position as the home of the first musical race in the British Isles. Many other suggestions for reform were made. Eminent musicians in Wales have time and again been pointing out the sterility of the festival in the domain of music, and the writer agrees that no music of commanding merit is being fostered under its ægis. Also there has of late been a marked depreciation in quality of the literary output. Thus a cry has gone forth for drastic reform of the old institution.

CHINESE DRAMA.

M. G. DE BANZEMONT contributes to *La Revue* of October 1st an interesting article on Contemporary Chinese Drama.

Scenic representations accompany religious festivals and every year, at the time tutelary divinities are solemnly venerated, a temporary theatre is improvised in front of the temple. In some large towns, however, permanent theatres have been erected, where plays are performed all the year round, except during the first month of the year and the time of mourning for an Emperor recently deceased. The stage is a simple platform with two doors. All the performers enter together by one door and go off by the other. There is no curtain. When one act is finished the performers go off and others come on. At one performance, usually a dozen one-act pieces are given. Admission is free, but refreshments have to be paid for. Eating and drinking, the public follow the performance. The stage may be at the south, east, or north side, but never at the west side of the building, generally regarded as the unlucky side. Scenery is represented by tables piled up one above

another, representing mountains to climb or ramparts to storm. The costumes are of silk or gold and silver brocade for an Emperor, a general, or other high personage. The people are dressed as in real life. All the parts are played by men, women's parts being taken by boys. It is only during the last century or so that women might go to the theatre. The plays may be military and historical in character, or they may have to do with everyday life. The writer analyses several of them.

MR. BERNARD SHAW IN FRANCE.

RECENTLY two of Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays have been performed in Paris, but his work is still little known in France. M. Charles Cestre has now published a study of Mr. Shaw, and in the first October number of *La Revue* M. Emile Faguet "talks about Mr. Shaw with M. Cestre."

Neither writer knows what to make of Mr. Shaw. To M. Cestre his plays appear profoundly philosophical. Though the paradox is his medium M. Cestre finds him profound and serious. M. Faguet, on the other hand, sees nothing but paradox pure and simple in the plays. Mr. Shaw, he says, has not the tranquillity, the calm, the moderation of Ibsen. His personages are not solid, they have no plenitude; everything is on the surface! In Ibsen one feels this plenitude. One feels why Nora leaves husband and children to recover her soul, and that there is foolish vanity but also some remorse in her determination. It is seldom one feels anything like that in Mr. Shaw's plays. He is not sincere in the real sense of the word. He amuses himself; he is a Swift. He is both a clown and a preacher, but M. Cestre thinks he is a preacher dressed as a clown, while M. Faguet is inclined to believe he is a clown dressed as a preacher. He is consumed with humour; humour has made him its eternal prey. M. Faguet doubts whether there is anyone in Europe with more wit. The plays performed at Paris were not a success. The French are *biasé* as to paradox, and the plays are too English. Mr. Shaw depicts only what he sees. Shakespeare and Molière depicted much more than they saw and became European in consequence. Mr. Shaw's plays might be described as paradox *versus* hypocrisy, humour *versus* cant.

SONGS OF RUSSIAN EXILES.

A SWEDISH musician, William Hartfeld, conceived the idea of visiting the prisons of Siberia to collect the songs of the people who furnish their contingent to these "houses of death."

It was not an easy matter to arrange, but finally with the aid of M. Stolypin, himself a lover of music and national songs, he was enabled to undertake his quest. In *La Revue* of October 1st Léonie Siénicka gives an account of his enterprise.

Arrived at Tobolsk, the exiles declared they knew no songs, but the governor of the prison explained to M. Hartfeld that songs, other than those of the Church, were prohibited in all the prisons. It needed the most categorical declaration on the part of the governor that they would not be punished this time if they sang for the visitor before any of the prisoners would admit their ability to sing and play. Finally, under a conductor chosen from their number, they performed a whole series of songs of the most diverse character. During his travels in Siberia M. Hartfeld collected and transcribed 120 songs and melodies, some as sung by the convicts and others as sung by the people of foreign races who inhabit different parts of the country. In the prisons musical instruments are forbidden, but the prisoners used combs to play their accompaniments, marking the rhythm by clanking their fetters.

TWO WANDERING MINSTRELS.

THE master of all the Minnesingers, Walther von der Vogelweide, is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. Henry Bett in the October number of the *London Quarterly Review*.

THE MASTER MINNESINGER.

During the last half century there has been a remarkable renewal of interest in the lyrical poetry of the Middle Ages and Walther von der Vogelweide (about 1170-1230) has been acclaimed afresh the greatest Minnesinger of South Germany. Many of his poems have been modernised and translations have made them accessible, though the translators are compelled to admit that reproduction of the original is almost a hopeless undertaking. As a minstrel Walther wandered from castle to castle and court to court, and passed his life depending on the fickle patronage of princes. One of these castles was the famous castle of the Wartburg, the home of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. Legend makes him play a prominent part in the *Sängerkrieg*, or poetic contest, of 1206, when Landgraf Hermann summoned the best-known poets of the day to a trial of skill at this castle.

Apart from the politics of his time, many of Walther's poems are difficult to understand. But it may be said he always denounced the Papacy and took the side of the Empire and German nationality and his poems exercised a

widespread influence. His lyrics, in strange contrast, belong to a dainty world of fancy, and deal with gay ladies and gallant knights in place of flattering courtiers and mercenary priests, Kaisers and Popes.

THE AUTHOR OF THE STABAT MATER.

A very different type of minstrel was Jacopone of Todi, about whom Mr. James Foster writes in the *Holborn Review* for October. Converted to the faith of St. Francis, Jacopone (1230-1306) became a wanderer among the mountains, singing hymns and songs, for some ten years. Then we hear of him entering a monastery, and later he was involved in a strife with Pope Boniface VIII., the Pope who was the ultimate cause of Dante's banishment. As a writer of Latin hymns he is best known as the author of "Stabat Mater Dolorosa," familiar in the translation beginning "At the cross, her station keeping." His Italian poetry was written in the dialect of the people. It consists of satires, penitential hymns, etc. Mr. John Addington Symonds attempted some English renderings, but acknowledged that translation was almost impossible.

WHISTLER LITERATURE.

THE autumn (October) issue of the *Bookman* is a double number containing two special articles on Whistler—one by Mr. Joseph Pennell, joint author with Mrs. Pennell of the "Authorised Life of Whistler," and the other by Mr. G. S. Layard.

Never were the words "He being dead yet speaketh" better exemplified than in the case of Whistler, writes Mr. Pennell. "The idle apprentice" happily lived long enough to know that his place was among the great. Almost all his important canvases have been secured by the most important galleries, and his few great pictures still in private collections will be acquired by other galleries as soon as opportunities offer. In portraiture, in his nocturnes and marines, he is the modern master; in etching he is the supreme artist of all time, and his pastels, water-colours, and lithographs are among the triumphs of the art of our day, asserts Mr. Pennell. Moreover, Whistler's theories are accepted by those who never knew he propounded them as well as by those who knew he was right when he uttered them. It is only nine years since he died, and in that short time over sixteen books about him have been published. Mr. Pennell in his article has something to say of a number of these. Mr. Layard's article is based on the "Memories of Whistler" by Mr. T. R. Way.

IN LADY STREET.

MR. JOHN DRINKWATER is a poet with a sense of colour, and his contribution to the *Fortnightly* will be appreciated by all who seek to discover romance and sentiment, even in mean streets. The poem is entitled "In Lady Street":—

All day long the traffic goes
In Lady Street by dingy rows
Of sloven houses, tattered shops—
Fried fish, old clothes and fortune-tellers—
Tall trams on silver shining rails,
With grinding wheels and swaying tops,
And lorries with their corded bales,
And screeching cars. "Buy, buy!" the sellers
Of rags and bones and sickening meat
Cry all day long in Lady Street

Yet one grey man in Lady Street
Looks for the sun
. all day long
A time is singing in his head
Of youth in Gloucester lanes. He hears
The wind among the barley-blades,
The tapping of the woodpeckers
On the smooth beeches, thistle-spades
Slicing the sinewy roots; he sees
The hooded filberts in the copse
Beyond the loaded orchard trees,
The netted avenues of hops;
He smells the honeysuckle thrown
Along the hedge. He lives alone,
Alone—yet not alone, for sweet
Are Gloucester lanes in Lady Street.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

THE Royal Victoria Hall has again started its wonderful musical education of the masses. On October 3rd the grand costume recital of "Lohengrin" was given to a crowded audience. Surely whenever the attempt to have a national subsidised opera house in London is made, the promoters should consult Miss Lilian Baylis, the repository of all the secrets of the late Miss Cons, who, in spite of the supposed indifference of the working classes to good music, has been able to show practically that this indifference is all rubbish, and that, presented to them in their own home, as it were (for the Royal Victoria Hall is a true palace of the people), they appreciate it as fully as the most aristocratic audience could do.

The programme for the season will include "Faust," "Tannhauser," "Rigoletto," "Fra Diavolo," and "The Daughter of the Regiment," etc., and the presentation of these special operas, so modestly described as costume recitals, takes place on Thursday nights. The prices range from 2d. to 2s.

It can easily be understood that help is needed to supplement these low prices, and those who wish to encourage so great a work should write to Miss Baylis, at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road.

The Reviews Reviewed.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

A PERUSAL of this month's *Fortnightly* is a liberal education in itself; affairs at home and abroad are illuminated by writers who have achieved the proud position of prophets and popes; chiefest among these is Mr. Sidney Low, whose article "Towards an Imperial Foreign Policy" shows how far we have travelled since the Treaty of Berlin, of which he caustically says:—

But the provisions of that Act have been so persistently ignored and so grossly violated that it would be superfluous magnanimity on our part to sacrifice ourselves in order to maintain its tarnished sanctity. Turkey is no longer our *protégé*. The grievances of the Eastern Christians, though we may sympathise with them as humane individuals, do not concern us as politicians.

And Mr. Low goes on to point out that:—

Our duty lies elsewhere. It is to secure, consolidate, and develop the world dominion of which the British Islands constitute the European outwork and centre. We must have allies, it is true, but the allies should be those of our own Empire. We should maintain our naval superiority, not by calling to our assistance another European navy or another navy in the Far East, but by developing the maritime resources of our own self-governing States. And we should recognise that though the period of expansion for us may have passed into the stage of concentration, this is not the case with others. We must look without hostility or undue jealousy upon the efforts of our Continental neighbours to create areas of activity and exploitation for themselves. Our term of commercial and maritime greatness is not closed; but the monopoly has gone from us, and we must make our count with the fact.

We deal elsewhere with the vexed question of Conservative policy outlined in two articles, "Unionist Prospects" and "Conservatism and Free Trade," and can only note Mr. A. G. Gardiner's estimation of "Mr. Churchill and Federation" when he writes:—

The operations of these little parliaments would not subvert any national tradition, for no cunning geographical patchwork could be made to reflect any real divisions of race, speech, custom, tradition, or even industry. England is one and indivisible.

No less than three writers deal with some issue of the Balkan trouble. Mr. Percy F. Martin inveighs against Sir Edward Grey's too ready adhesion to "The Monroe Doctrine," and Mr. Zangwill is interesting in his article "The Awkward Age of the Women's Movement," although he has but cold comfort to offer those who refuse to "wait and see." His prognostication is not hopeful:—

All things considered, I am afraid the Suffrage Movement will have to make up its mind to wait for the next Parliament. There is more hope for the premature collapse of this Parliament than for its passing of a

Suffrage Bill or clause. And at the general election, whenever it comes, Votes for Women will be put on the programme of both parties. The Conservatives will offer a mild dose, the Liberals a democratic. Whichever fails at the polls, the principle of Women's Suffrage will be safe.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

SIR MAX WAECHTER has few rivals as a crusader, and he is now shaming the petty politicians by a campaign which should secure the future peace of the world. The main argument is set forth by Sir Max in his article "The Federation of Europe—Is it possible?" The average man will answer "No!" and contentedly go on paying his ever-increasing taxes instead of joining himself to the crusade for peace—and economy. Here is the shame:—

I have proposed to the Sovereign and the Government of every country in Europe that there should be a political federation of all the European States on this basis, that all countries should accept the *status quo*, and that the independence of the several States should be maintained to the fullest extent. Only absolutely necessary sacrifices should be asked for the federation of States, and all that is really required can be reduced to two points:—

- 1 That the Foreign Office should always, and the Military and Naval Command should, in time of war, be under one control—most probably in the hands of a permanent Conference of the Great Powers.

- 2 That there should be, for the whole of Europe, one tariff, and Free Trade throughout Europe, or conditions approximating as nearly as possible to Free Trade if insuperable difficulties should make absolute Free Trade unobtainable.

There is a growing feeling of restiveness amongst conscientious M.P.'s at their impotence in all matters under the close hand of the Foreign Office. This feeling is voiced by Mr. Philip Morrell in his article "The Control of Foreign Affairs," in which he suggests the formation of a Standing Committee. Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse deals with "Parliament and the White Slave Traffic Bill," and claims that Clause I. is vital to the effective working of the Act when passed. Dr. Richard Maclaurin writes on "Presidential Candidates and the Trust Problem in America"; and Professor Edward Browne shows Russia to be the enemy to Persian nationality in his review of "The Present Situation in Persia." He writes despairingly:—

Little less than a miracle can now save Persia, and those who now teach the doctrine that there is no morality in international politics have long thought, in practice if not in words, the necessary preliminary that there is no God of Justice, and therefore no hope of any Divine intervention on behalf of a nation which is bleeding to death before our eyes.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE October number is distinguished by its judicial article on the Ulster question, which is the most formidable criticism of Carsonism that has yet appeared in Conservative quarters. That, and the papers on the Panama Canal and this year's cricket, have been separately noticed.

BROWNING'S ACHIEVEMENT.

A very careful and slightly preciose criticism of Browning's poetry comes from the pen of Percy Lubbock. He speaks of Browning as a spiritual adventurer born out of due time. What turned him from the set play form to the dramatic monologue "was his lack of power to grasp a character as opposed to his immense and varied power to grasp a mood." "On that side of character-drawing which is analysis, he cannot be surpassed for certainty and swiftness of touch; while when it comes to the synthetic grasp of the myriad fragments he fails us." He was later to show a power of character-drawing beyond anything to be found in plays. Guido and Pompilia and Caponsacchi are characters conceived and held in the fullest sense. "It was not because he failed to feel with his characters, but exactly because he felt with them too promptly and easily that his drama wants body." Mr. Lubbock thus appraises Browning's chief distinction:—

Not the evasion of life, which anyhow claims us again soon enough, but the translation of the whole of it to the level of passion—that was Browning's achievement, and it has almost been his alone

No one else, not Shakespeare himself, has written poetry of this order in an atmosphere where life—life which, whatever happens, has to be lived from day to day—can be sustained and continued. Nothing in the necessities of ordinary existence is contradicted by these poems at their greatest intensity.

His is the passion which has not for an instant shrunk from the work of understanding itself. In nearly the whole of Browning's poetry there is no touch that is either hysterical or sentimental.

WHO REALLY RULED THE ROMAN EMPIRE?

Professor Haverfield reviews Roman history since Mommsen, whose unique and epoch-making power he contrasts to the disadvantage of Ferrero's romantic reconstructions. Over against the Italian's transformation of Augustan history into a romance, the writer says that to the closer view:—

The Emperors no longer appear to be the Empire. Instead, there comes into view a background of numerous officials and administrators, dull, second-rate, even stupid, but capable and competent for their work. These are the men who carry out the routine of the government, who conduct campaigns and rule the provinces. They kept the Roman Empire upright for two hundred and fifty years, through worse and longer assaults of more innumerable enemies than any other Empire has yet faced.

ROMAN CANON LAW IN ENGLAND.

Over against the argument that if the Pope's law ran in our Church Courts until the middle of the sixteenth century and then ceased to do so, the Church before that time and since cannot be one and the same body, Sir Lewis Dibdin argues from Stubbs:—

First, that the origin of English Church law was chiefly insular, secondly, that the influence of Rome in modifying and developing it was great, inevitable and progressive, and came through several distinct channels; thirdly, that there never was any express or formal adoption of the Roman Canon Law, but that it was accepted as part and parcel of the Papal Supremacy, with the limitations which almost always accompanied the recognition of that supremacy in England.

IN PRAISE OF SPINOZA.

Rev. M. Kaufmann, writing on Spinoza, Goethe, and the Moderns, and attributing perhaps too much of the monistic elements in the latter to his influence, closes with this tribute:—

Whatever may be advanced in depreciation of his system as a whole, in its metaphysical aspects more especially, its author will never cease to be considered as one of the mighty spirits of our race, distinguished by his evident love of truth and the fervid pursuit of it under great difficulties, and also by his persistent advocacy of a noble ideal which has done much to raise the moral temperature of Europe. In his complete detachment from the world, his noble independence, his intellectual integrity and spiritual elevation, he fully deserves the high encomium of an opponent when he says "Blessed be thou, great, yea, holy Benedictus, notwithstanding thy vagaries in thought and word when philosophising on the nature of the most High! His truth was in thy soul, His love was in thy life."

AGAINST THE ISOLATION OF THEOLOGY.

Rev. F. R. Tennant contends that theology now finds insufficiently comprehensive any narrower scope than that which it was her glory to claim in the days of the great Alexandrines, or, again, in the golden period of the Scholastic age. Theology must henceforth be competent to appreciate and to assimilate the knowledge ever being acquired in fields such as science and philosophy, for many questions raised and answered there, as she well knows, have as profound an influence on theological development as the results of critical and historical research.

He strongly opposes the endeavour to make theology independent of philosophy, history, and science.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor J. S. Nicholson discusses the vexed question of the rise in prices along with the rise in interest. He disposes again of the popular fallacy that for this the increased output of gold is responsible. Mr. W. S. Lilly sketches the character and career of Joseph Fouché, whom he considers the most important figure in French political life after Napoleon. Mr. V. Hussey-Walsh discusses the projected Jacobite invasion to support Prince Charles Edward in 1745. Mr. Algernon Cecil recalls the work of Ormonde and Sandwich as two seventeenth century men of action.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

SOME four articles have been separately mentioned.

Mr. Wadham Peacock puts in a plea for the Montenegrin king to be the Tsar of the United Servian Empire, with Scutari as its capital.

Professor Caldwell gives a British Canadian's view of the situation in the home country. It is simply a thorough-going plea for Tariff Reform.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, by quotation from Giraldus Cambrensis, maintains that the Welsh endowments were not, as Liberal chiefs have declared, imposed by law and Parliament, but was the genuine voluntary act of the Welsh people.

Mr. D. C. Lathbury insists that it is the duty of Churchmen to claim liberty of disestablishment at once, in order that they may, amongst other things, be true to their witness concerning the Christian law of marriage, the Church of England having made no effective protest against the House of Lords in the Bannister case.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott writes on Syndicalism and Socialism, chiefly to warn the Anglican bishops and their following from espousing the cause of Labour.

The Solid South is set forth by Mr. D. L. Dorroh, writing from South Carolina as rejoicing now in her consciousness of separate nationality. He says there is a nationalism of the southern people in the United States as distinct as the nationalism of the Irish in the United Kingdom, and becoming as proud as the nationalism of the Magyars and Huns in the Austrian Empire, and that there is thus generating a wholly new force in American politics.

Sir Charles Mackellar tells how the State of New South Wales looks after its neglected children. The salient feature of the system is the power to release the child criminal to his parents on probation, and in the great majority of cases that is the course adopted.

"A Ghost of the Living" is the title given by Mr. Wilfrid Ward to evidence advanced of the "double." He says that his own ghost, or his double, was seen by his relations all at once at Eastbourne, and he thinks there are several instances well authenticated of people having seen living friends who were at a distance. He gives the written narrative of the Rev. Mr. Spencer Nairn.

"Just as the Duke of Roxburghe's sale in 1812 stands as the genesis of modern book-collecting, so the Hoe sale in New York and the Huth sale in London may be regarded as its

revelation." That is the text of a paper on recent book sales by Mr. W. Roberts.

Francis Gribble gives an account of Boswell's flirtation with a Dutch lady, who afterwards married M. de Charrière and became a well-known authoress.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW.

PERHAPS the most serious paper in the November number is that by Lisle March Phillips. The writer declares that with the opening of the land and housing question the main action between the two parties commences, and it will take the whole Liberal strength. At present the Liberal Party is becoming enslaved to mechanism, but "Mr. Lloyd George may yet save the party." And, handled the right way, the land question would resuscitate the Liberal Party. But the people must be consulted. The peasantry must be made to feel its significance. The measure must be the outcome of the national will. Will Mr. Lloyd George go to the people, arouse them, lead them? This is his opportunity, the test of his greatness—the tide taken at the flood.

Mr. S. M. Murray contrasts higher education in Scotland, where it has never been preserved for the wealthy, and the nation has gained enormously by exploiting the brains of those that were fit, with the English tradition. England must be shocked out of her foolish self-sufficiency, for what was bad in the 19th century is dangerous in the 20th.

Mr. Austin Harrison traces in Strindberg's works his autobiography. The significance and office of Strindberg in his day was diagnosis and purification. He lacked the calm necessary to philosophic reflection. He paid the penalty of all universality. No man ever wrote with more splendid honesty. He was ever an artist and prophet as well.

Mr. P. P. Howe writes a humorous article applying the principles of Malthus to the production of books.

Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith supplies a charming philological study of English sea-terms, tracing whence they have come, from Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and American sources.

An appreciative notice of Dean Gregory, by Mr. James Britten, Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, appears in the *Dublin Review*. Dean Gregory is pronounced a consistent follower of the *via media* of the early Oxford movement. He accomplished the ambition of his life in making St. Paul's Cathedral the centre of the religious life of the metropolis.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WITH the November number, the trenchant, strident tone returns to the *National Review*. Not merely does the editor in the Episodes for the Month "sling ink" with the freedom of a Western editor, but there is plenty of vigorous, not to say virulent, writing from other pens.

Mr. Cope Cornford has evidently gone to school with Mr. Maxse, and proves to his own satisfaction that Home Rule will lead to civil war.

"Scrutator" slangs "the Radical plutocracy," to his own immense delight. He calls his work "A Study in Hypocrisy." "Carefully scrutinised, the rich Radical Ahabs who are seeking to despoil Naboth of his vineyard cut a pitiful figure."

"Trafalgar" inveighs against the way in which "the soul of the Navy" has suffered during recent changes. The foundations of tradition and authority are sapped, a dictatorship has been set up, favouritism is the secret of success. Kept now in home waters, the Navy men are exposed to the wiles of Socialism—and matrimony! "Matrimony among both officers and men is largely on the increase." This is "distinctly disadvantageous" from a Service point of view.

Sir R. Inglis Palgrave inveighs against the proposed land tax. The total annual income from the ownership of land in the United Kingdom is reported to be under 52 millions, and the writer asks how can appropriation of this sum meet all the expenses that land taxers would lay upon the land?

Of a more serious turn is Mr. W. Morton Fullerton's paper on the Triple *Entente* and the present crisis. He argues that a confederation like the German Empire tends to disintegrate under a prolonged economic crisis or a lasting European peace, whereas steady economic well-being and a chronic state of military panic favour the maintenance of German unity and of a German national spirit. Thus Imperial Germany longs with the same passion for both peace and war. Hence a consistent foreign policy is impossible.

Commander Currey puts very forcibly a plea for the mid-Scotland ship canal from the Forth to the Clyde, *via* Loch Lomond and Loch Long.

Mr. Maurice Low reports that the crops in the United States are bumper, prices are high, and some 2,200 millions sterling will be added to the country's wealth when the harvests are gleaned. The business world has made up its mind that the tariff must be lowered.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THERE seems to be no article of outstanding importance in the Italian reviews this month. In the *Nuova Antologia* we find a fine tribute to our administration of India from the pen of Prof. Luigi Villari. He suggests that for the planning of the future government of Tripoli Italy should learn from English colonial experience, especially by our rule in India, which he describes as one of the political marvels of modern times. He urges the importance of a wise selection of officials, and admits that at present Italy has no suitable *personnel* at her command. In a somewhat technical article R. Poli discusses "modern naval problems" as they presented themselves to the members of the first Congress of Italian naval engineers recently held in Rome.

Coenobium is always interesting as the international organ of the intellectual controversialists against orthodox Christianity. The latest number opens with a "confession of faith" by the well-known Protestant Pastor, Wilfrid Monod, who asserts that a religious revival in Europe is dependent, first, on the ruin of dogmatism, and secondly on the triumph of Socialism. A long article gives a summary of a recent learned Jewish work, Horodezki's "Christianity and Judaism," and another describes the modernistic novels of the Italian theosophist, I. M. Palmarini. Finally there is a very laudatory sketch of Canon Lilley, of Hereford.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* contains a very sympathetic appreciation of the late Vicomte de Vogüé, and a study of Prof. W. James' religious psychology, admitting his "scientific honesty" while combating many of his views, more especially concerning the connection between sanctity and disease.

The *Rassegna Contemporanea* publishes a vivid sketch of Count Cagliostro in Rome, and of his amazing hypnotic powers, supposed to be taken from the contemporary journal of one of his willing victims.

In the *Vita Internazionale*, the fortnightly Pacifist review, ably edited by Prof. Moneta, an effort is made, both by him and by a well-known woman-writer, Rosalia G. Adami, to widen out the Pacifist movement so that Italian Pacifists, applauding their country in Tripoli, may not feel themselves excluded. Prof. Moneta writes of intransigent Pacifists who "tread a solitary and futile path," without influence or following, and suggests instead the permeation of all parties with counsels of moderation. The situation is undoubtedly a difficult one for Italian Pacifists, but for the moment it is impossible to allow that Italy has done otherwise than injure the cause of peace.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

FIVE of the October articles have been separately noticed. Mr. A. R. Hinks gives a vivid sketch of the life and work of Sir William Herschel, who began as a drummer boy in the Hanoverian Guards, worked as a musician in England, and only began his study of astronomy after he had passed his fortieth year. No man has yet appeared, says Mr. Hinks, who can write a natural history of the sky as Herschel did for his time. Mr. Harry Graham gives a sketch of the life of Wolfe Tone, whom he pronounces to be the first of the Fenians. Mr. V. G. Plarr publishes hitherto unpublished letters of Sir Walter Scott to Joanna Baillie, the poetess, with whom he was on terms of very great personal intimacy. The first Earl of Sandwich is the subject of a sketch. Mr. W. de la Mare reviews current literature, and laments that literature so feebly keeps pace with life.

THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

"A PRECEDENT of Darwinism in the Middle Ages" is the title of an article, in *España Moderna*, on the doctrine of nominalism and the controversy between Roscellinus and Anselm in the eleventh century. Nominalism incurred the censure of the Church in the Middle Ages somewhat after the manner of Darwinism in the nineteenth century; nominalism, according to the believer, made the idea of Trinity in Unity quite absurd. The story of Beatrice of Aragon, who became Queen of Hungary, is continued, and we are told of the marriage with the Hungarian monarch, the festivities lasting a month, and of the influence of the intellectual young Queen and the proud position she occupied by her husband's desire. In another contribution, Sr. J. Perez de Guzman gives an extract from a book on "Trafalgar" which he is writing for the Royal Academy of History; he tells of the organisation of the English Navy at the close of the eighteenth century, furnishing a wealth of detail that speaks volumes for the historical value of the book.

A writer in *Nuestro Tiempo* has examined the possibility of producing more effective armaments and weapons for warships. Can we go one better than our present productions? He thinks we can, and he tells us what he saw in Sheffield, Manchester and other English cities. He concludes with an expression of regret that Spain does not make an effort to manufacture more of her own war material. There is an article on Gaspar de Jáen, nicknamed Jasparillo, the mulatto poet who acted as jester to the Duke of Alcalá in the seventeenth century, with some

examples of his rhymes; like many another man, he used his rhyming ability and his position to attack and punish his enemies. There is a review of a book on Rémy de Gourmont, who has written (among others) a work on a certain phase or quality of love; the work appears to be well known in Spain under the title of "*La Física del Amor*." Sr. Mariano Marfil writes of the scheme for proportional representation in France, giving copious details.

Among the articles in the recent issues of *Ciudad de Dios* are two on forms of punishment. In the first we have the opinions of authorities on punishment being mere correction or deterrent castigation, while in the second the writer deals with the problem of corporal punishment. Naturally, there are opinions for and against in both cases, but it is interesting to note that England is regarded as the chief example of corporal punishment as a national institution. Mention is made of the "cat," and the regulations concerning the use of this punitive instrument. Evidently there are very many people in favour of corporal punishment in certain instances; some appear to think that it is not possible to maintain discipline in prisons, reformatories and the like without recourse to it.

La Lectura contains a long appreciation of the work done by the late Emperor of Japan, in the course of which the writer quotes from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The change wrought in Japan is similar to a sudden transformation from the time of the Plantagenets to the present day—a change difficult to imagine. Another article deals with the present mental condition of the French people; the author quotes largely from a recent book written by a Frenchman, and the picture is not exactly attractive. However, some of the statements apply to others besides the French; the tendency to violence for the purpose of gaining one's end is not peculiar to modern Gaul. Crime is very prevalent; some of the causes are detailed, including pornography and alcoholism. The extent and effects of alcoholism are alarming. Among the reviews of books is one on the Spanish colonies in South America, lost (so we are given to understand) because the mother country failed to comprehend the conditions prevailing in her possessions.

THE *Treasury* appeals to the serious reader to, whom the delights of fierce fiction are anathema. Mr. J. G. Leigh sets down the opinions of Mr. H. B. Irving on the vexed "Sunday opening" question and "The Drama as a Moral Influence." This issue contains a too brief notice of Miss Alice Ottley and her work at Worcester.

OCCULT MAGAZINES.

THE *Theosophist* starts its new year with a greeting to all its readers, and contains much interesting reading. Mrs. Besant explains her mode of teaching in India in answer to the Rev. Banares' complaint that "whatever she might say in England, in India she was always hostile to Christian Missions." The number opens with Mrs. Besant's lecture, Giordano Bruno, delivered at the Sorbonne at Paris in June, and it was in the Sorbonne of Paris that Giordano Bruno, in the sixteenth century, set forth his theories. Captain Arthur St. John, in a paper read by him at the Conference of the Ladies' National Association, sets forth his views as to an ideal reformatory for girls and young women. His ideas are very utopian, and the name jars, but the paper gives much matter for thought and is well worth reading. Miss C. S. Bremner writes a very interesting sketch of Mr. A. O. Hume's life and work. Writing on the "Spiritual Secret of Ireland," Mr. J. H. Cousins says: "The ever-present sense of destiny—divine, loving destiny—fills the mind and utterance of the people of Ireland down to apparently trifling details. If it is a fine day it is 'Thanks to God.' If it is a bad day it is 'The Will of God.' . . . In times of calamity the genius of Ireland has bent like the pine to the storms; but as soon as the stress has passed the natural resilience of faith has raised her again towards the sky."

The *Theosophical Path* this month* contains many interesting articles. Kenneth Morris contributes a paper on "Hidden Lessons in Shakespeare." Shakespeare, he says, rose above creed, and proclaimed the truth that lies at the root of all religions. He proclaims one thing with no shadow of uncertainty—that is, that man's destiny is made by himself. Lydia Ross, M.D., writes a strong paper against vivisection. Writing against capital punishment, H. T. Edge says: "Surely more could be done by efforts to stop the manufacture of criminals than by rough-and-ready ways of getting rid of them while creating more . . . the best way to destroy criminals is to destroy their criminality, not their bodies."

In the *Theosophical Chronicle* Kenneth Morris writes on the late Emperor of Japan. In ancient times a king was believed to represent the gods—the national soul. "Out of such a conception," the writer says, "was born the heroic spirit of antiquity. Alone among the monarchs of the modern world Mutsuhito was accorded such a position by his people." E. A. Coryn continues his paper on "Thoughts on the Law of Cycles."

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

"THE Tragedy of the Mediterranean" is a contribution to *De Tijdspiegel* that affords much food for reflection on the part of Christian people; it is the story of the aggression of the Great Powers since the French commenced with Algeria about 1830. The precept of the Christian religion to do unto others as they would have those others do unto them has been forgotten by the Powers; Algeria, Tunis, Cyprus, Egypt, Tripoli—the story of all is swiftly sketched, and the writer thinks that it deserves to be called a tragedy. Among the other articles is one on Elisabeth von Arnim, the authoress of "Elisabeth and her German Garden" and other books, whose play, "Priscilla Runs Away," is fresh in the minds of playgoers.

Vragen des Tijds opens with an article on the Bill for old-age pensions, sickness and disability. Some people object that the law will be unduly favourable to the working classes, and that it should not be confined to them. Another article deals with tariffs; it is contended that they are not so helpful to nations as some suppose, and that a tariff in favour of one branch of industry leads to a duty in favour of another; then the round begins again by the first one demanding a higher tariff because the conditions are changed. So it is likely to go on. Whether that idea is correct or not is just where the argument comes in. The third contribution is also on the labour question, and deals with the position of certain workers, the necessity for co-operation among them, the regulations affecting learners, and other matters.

Elsevier has a large number of illustrations, one series showing examples of the work of Cordonnier, the architect, and the next giving reproductions of pictures by the artist, Bogayeviski, mainly Crimean. Among Cordonnier's works are projects for the façade of the Palace of Peace. The holy places to which Buddhists make pilgrimage is the subject of another article of an interesting character, illustrated with pictures of temples and places; one shows a pillar erected by King Asoka more than 2,000 years ago.

De Gids deals lengthily with the revision of the Constitution, the way to do it, the advisability or otherwise of further limiting the power of the monarch, the suffrage and kindred matters in its first article. There is a review of the first portion of a Dutch translation, in verse, of "Faust"; an article on the Futurists, in which it is stated that they are rather to be regarded as Past-ists; a fragment of a novel, verses, and various customary monthly features.

Notable Books of the Month.

THE GENESIS OF GEORGE.*

THIS early part of the life of Mr. Lloyd George is a very human document, and it is just as well that we should get the human as well as the political side of a man who is so much before the world.

It has sometimes been queried why he should have a double name without a hyphen. The reason is quite simple. As is well known, his father died when he was little more than sixteen months old. Mr. William George was for a time a schoolmaster in Liverpool (where amongst his close friends were Daniel Morell, of Grammar fame, and Dr. James Martineau), hence it results that Mr. Lloyd George was not actually born in Wales, but in Liverpool. When his father died his mother was left almost without means, but she had a devoted brother, Mr. Richard Lloyd, the principal shoemaker in the village of Llanystumdwy, and he took his sister and her children into his own home. Consequently, when the boys went to school they were the little Lloyds, and so much was this the case that one of the occasions when David Lloyd George carved his own name on the village bridge the initials he put were D. Ll. Moreover, to him that uncle has always been in the place of a father.

Our history tells us that he was not wholly a saint, for when mischief was done in the school he was generally supposed to be the ringleader. The boys of the village had the great advantage of the fine woods in the neighbourhood as a playground, and here we are told:—

There was a hiding place to which the two boys sometimes resorted in order to enjoy secretly the delights of tobacco. David, who was anxious to keep the secret from his uncle, used to hide his pipe in a spot near the river; and William Williams, who seems to have had fewer obstacles to face, used to procure the tobacco for their joint use.

The village school in those days was under the care of the parson, and so, though most of the villagers were stout dissenters, they were taught in school the tenets of the Church of England, and there is an amusing story of a revolt led by the young Lloyd. When the squire, whom oddly enough, Lloyd George defeated later in a political contest, came to hear the boys their catechism the boys had privately decided that they would maintain absolute

silence, and their tactics on that and another occasion succeeded so well that the great annual procession to Church on Ash Wednesday was finally given up.

The Lloyds were neither poor nor rich. The two boys knew well that their rise in life would depend upon themselves. The young David had decided to be a solicitor, and the first step was the preliminary Law examination. For this it was necessary to master the elements of French and Latin. Neither the village schoolmaster nor Mr. Richard Lloyd knew French, and the difficulty was increased by the fact that David did not wish it to be known that he had embarked upon so ambitious a career, so the uncle and nephew actually worked with a French Grammar and Dictionary, spending long and laborious hours over difficult pieces of syntax or evasive idioms, without a soul to help. Wonderful to say, their labour was successful, and the boy passed the examination at the age of fourteen. None can say that he lacked industry and perseverance, though, like many another genius, he often cannot work until the spirit takes him—at least, according to his biographer, who says:—

From quite early days he loathed the labour of writing letters and his correspondents complained that they were ignored, and were careful, if they knew him well enough, to urge attention upon him. He has never got the better of that aversion, and is, indeed, enthusiastic in his hatred of letter-writing. Nor has he any love for regular hours in the study or at the writing-table. He will put off to the last moment the evil hour of a troublesome task, and then, as in his school-days, finish the whole job in less time than it would take another to master the preliminary difficulties. Those who work under him confess that they do not know how he gets through his work in the short time he leaves himself for it. What is certain is that it is done, and done thoroughly.

One of his great chums at school was Robert Williams, who afterwards became a pupil teacher, and now, oddly enough, is a resident Canon of St. Davids, and as such, one of the heads of the Opposition to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, to which Mr. Lloyd George himself is pledged.

A political affair that made a deep impression upon the young George during his school days showed that, although the villagers nominally had a vote, as a matter of fact they all belonged to the squire. Before the nomination day the landlords would have a meeting and decide which among them should stand for the seat. Such an idea as opposition was never expected, but in 1868, when the boy was five years old;

**Life of David Lloyd George.* By H. du Parcq. (The Caxton Publishing Company. Vol. 1. 9s. net.)

the first revolt occurred. A Liberal candidate was proposed, seconded by a tenant farmer and duly nominated; but the man who had seconded the nomination did not remain tenant of that farm for long. Though a man of the highest attainments, exceedingly cultured, of high character, and one of the pioneers of scientific farming in that part of the country, he was ejected, and all those who dared to vote for the Liberal candidate were also ejected from their holdings. Of course, the same sort of thing was happening in England, but that which occurs in our own neighbourhood impresses us most, and the fact that many of his schoolfellows had to leave the school and the village because their fathers had voted contrary to the direction of the squire made an impression, deepened doubtless by the home discussions which took place.

He was not yet eighteen when his first contribution to a local paper was published. He had studied politics as a matter of course, and had been very diligent at a Debating Society; it was characteristic of him that the only political speeches which gave him delight were those of Burke. His article in the *North Wales Express* was on Lord Salisbury, and it presents a curious example of the way in which speeches delivered in the interests of one party can be utilised by a simple change of names in the interests of the other side. I remember my own youthful astonishment when I found in French story books that the arguments which we always used in our English stories to show how wicked Roman Catholics, and especially Jesuits, were, were used in the French story books against the Protestants who, in them, represented the evil influence. So, in the same way Mr. Lloyd George's diatribe against Lord Salisbury would easily fit the attitude of the Liberal Party towards Woman's Suffrage.

Among the amusing accounts in the book is the squabble between the judge and Mr. George in a County Court case. He had now been formally admitted to the roll of solicitors and had established himself in a little office at Criccieth, and from that time ranged himself on the side of the oppressed. One of the famous actions of the time referred to the refusal of the Rector of the Parish of Llanfrothen to permit the burial of a Nonconformist in the family grave in the churchyard. The verdict was given against Mr. George locally, and he therefore made an appeal. Through his cleverness in catching a point introduced by Mr. Jeune, who was against him, a chance was given to put in some shorthand notes.

Coleridge read out slowly, with emphasis, the whole of the squabble between "the Judge and Mr. George." The whole Court laughed at my cheeky retorts upon his

Honour, and at his Honour's futile answers. Suddenly someone clapped my back and said, "Wall down, machgen!" It was E. J. Griffiths. Sheppard and Scrutton were overjoyed. After reading the report of this interesting altercation, and pointing out for Mr. Jeune's special edification the passages in it which contradicted Vincent's statement, he turned his head, with disgust imprinted upon his face, and said: "It is high time County Court Judges should be taught that they have someone to look after them. I shall simply send this paper and these shorthand notes to the Lord Chancellor without any comment, and if he does not take some steps I shall be surprised. As to this paper, I shall ignore the Judge's note of the verdict and treat this as the genuine verdict!" Consternation of Jeune, Vincent and Vincent; delight of Lloyd George and George, Scrutton, Bompas, Sheppard, and the whole Court.

The notice he obtained on this occasion was probably the first step to his giving up the practice of the Law with its chances of emolument, and his standing for Carnarvon Boroughs, and in April, 1890, he took the oath and his seat.

He made his first public speech in London at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and his maiden speech in the House concerned a clause in the Local Taxation Bill, in which he obtained the insertion of Wales and a share for her in the grant in that Bill.

A PROLOGUE—AD INFINITUM.*

SARAH GRAND has kept us waiting for a long time for a new story from her pen, and now these six hundred and forty pages are but the prologue. But what a prologue! True, we have only the preliminaries of a plot, and the first impression of the reader is that her people have only been created as a vehicle for their creator's opinions upon social subjects. No serious reader will continue to think this, however, for Sarah Grand has added largely to her wonderful gallery of portraits.

It will perhaps be better to introduce them one or two at a time than to bewilder the reader by presenting them too rapidly.

First comes Ardnarn's mother and father; he a substantial yeoman with a long line of ancestors, and his wife, a tall, fragile woman of forty-five, slenderly proportioned, with delicate, regular features, dark grey eyes, a transparent skin, and abundant light hair, with an old-world air of grace and dignity and an unmistakable habit of command. Mrs. Pratt had married her farmer husband from the ducal castle where she had been governess and remained the friend of the Duke and Duchess. Of high birth, she was as much in love with her husband as he with her, whom he called his Lady to the day of his death. Mr. Pratt had had one son by a former

* *Ardnarn's Orchard.* By Sarah Grand. (Heinemann. 6s.)

wife, as vulgar as Ardnarn's mother was refined, and their son inherited many of her characteristics. Both sons have been given queer names—Seraph and Ardnarn.

The first-named is a good farmer, but until he had attained manhood the youngest had apparently been but a drone. Only his mother knew of his aspirations until the chance came to tell Mr. Pratt of his plans. Ardnarn had pondered deeply the problem of how best to utilise the land allowed to go to waste and the men who could not get work to do; besides which he wanted to get money, which spells power, for himself. He could not leave his mother, but his father had a neglected orchard and a field left uncultivated. These his father agreed to let him have in order to experiment as to whether he could make a profit from Intensive Culture.

Our next couple are the Duke and Duchess, both fine in many ways and presenting a keenly interesting study. We guess that in the future the Duke will have to suffer from the consequences of early sins, and his children with him, while to the poor little Duchess will come, not the trouble alone, but also premonitions of it, for she and Mrs. Pratt are both more or less psychic. In the prologue the couple are loved and honoured, and their two sons are good boys, as the world goes.

The Squire and his family come next. He also has married badly, which gives rise to many thoughtful remarks about heredity and environment. Adam Hurst, who was once the Duke's butler, is now the principal innkeeper, and from his occasional words we get the idea that Ella Banks, the youngest child of a working farmer, gets some of her fine characteristics from the Duke. She is one of the foremost portraits; from her grandmother she has learnt a lost secret in the art of lace-making, and she not only makes lace but sells it, and for good prices. One of the Duke's sons is certainly in love with Ella, and she with him; at the close of the book the Duchess has put her in a shop in Bond Street, and, wishing to separate the two, has represented Ella as engaged to Ardnarn, thus driving Lord Melton to travel for two years. These are only a few of the interesting people to be met with between the covers of this book.

Somehow the tone of the book prepares us for tragedy; Mrs. Pratt is not only a true Christian, but also a mystic, and thus her own death and that of her husband are foreshadowed, though not the fact that there being only an early will Ardnarn is turned out in the world almost penniless by the step-brother, who hates him, and friendless, because his uncle is absent and he is too proud to go to the Duke cap in hand. The next volume will be eagerly awaited.

THE PASSING OF THE SQUIREARCHY.*

A VALUABLE record of an era (here supposed to be passing) in the story of our country, inasmuch as it contains pictures of the old English country gentleman and his home under every condition, starting with the age of chivalry, when the squire was a budding knight.

Mr. Ditchfield regards his vanishing as due to the Liberal Government of these later years, to the Corn Laws and taxing of land values—yet, oddly enough, he unconsciously shows that it is the personality of the squire himself which is changing, owing possibly to the readier means of communication due to railways, the telegraph, and motor cars. No squire now would pride himself upon never having visited London or slept a night out of his own bed, as was the case with more than one country gentleman of the early 'fifties.

A century before, as quoted by Mr. Ditchfield from the *Stapley Diaries*, the schooling of a squire's son was not a very elaborate affair:—

In 1731 the squire sent his son Anthony to Thomas Painter to learn to write and read and cast accounts; but this instructor of the three R's only received sixpence a week for his pains. This youth had been to a boarding-school at Brighton, as his father records the payment of £7 6s. 10d. to Grover and Browne of that fashionable resort. It seems to have been the fashion to send children to board at some house, and to be taught elementary schooling at some day school. Thus Anthony's sister Sarah went to board at William Best's at a cost of 3s. 6d. per week, and attended Miss Leach's school, who received 6d. per week. The squire seems to have had a nice little family. Besides Anthony and Sarah there were Jane and John and Samuel. He had a wife, too, but we gather little about her, save that there is a curious record of her death conveyed in the words, "Struck with the dead palsy from head to foot in a moment of time. . . ."

There is the record of a model squire told by his daughter, who is yet living:—

My father farmed his property of some 1,000 acres, was a J.P., a Poor Law Guardian, and a most zealous Tory. He was always in the saddle, and often tired three and four horses a day, as he started out before six and saw that the men were properly at work, and then came country business, markets, etc. His temper was fiery and his tongue sharp and cutting, but he had no enemies; and his own men would do anything for him. . . . He "showed" at all the country shows—pigs, sheep, and horses—and took so many prizes that he latterly did not compete. The pigs were scrubbed daily, their pens were marvels for those days, and the squire was very proud that some were generally bought by the Queen's purveyor at Windsor.

The cottages of the people were in good order for those days, and lodgers not allowed. Wages were low, but my father gave the most he could without being unfair to the tenant farmers around. Hay and corn harvests were paid by "piecework," the whole family

* *The Old English Country Squire*. By P. H. Ditchfield. (Methuen and Co.; Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.)

helping the father, and the "gleaning" was very useful and profitable towards making the "standard loaf" of those days. Then a young pig could be bought out of the squire's stubble herd in the autumn and fattened up to pay the rent. He rarely left home for more than a few days at a time, and then carried his farm with him, as it were. Once when we got him away to Edinburgh the first thing he did was to write to the bailiff and tell him to go to a certain part of a field and pull up a dock which my father had forgotten to do.

The antithesis of this is the story of a tyrant, so that we may shudder at the thought of those who were subject to the tender mercies of some of the country squires :—

This was the act and deed of a tyrannical old squire, Joseph Lord Milton (afterwards Earl of Dorchester), about the year 1780. There was an old grammar school in Milton, and the boys were a continual annoyance to his lordship, as they stole his fruit and his cucumbers, disturbed his game, and took his game-fowl eggs to rear good cockfighting champions. This was very trying, so he resolved to transplant the whole town, bag and baggage, with fine quarter-deck high-handedness. This raised a loud outcry. But he had to buy up all the houses before he could pull them down, and it took him twenty years. A local solicitor refused to sell his lease, though he was offered three times its value. Lord Milton tried to turn him out by turning on to his house the water from a pond; so the lawyer brought an action and won it. A few days later, when his lordship was driving to London, the church bells burst out in a joyous peal. They were only ringing for Guy Fawkes' Day; but the squire thought that the people were ringing a peal to express their joy at his departure and at his defeat by the lawyer. So the tyrant doomed the sale of the bells, and the people wept when they were carted away. He also removed all the headstones in the churchyard, converting it into a lawn, and irreverently treated many bones of deceased parishioners.

One more anecdote from a book the latter half of which is well stocked with them :—

As a remarkable instance of the awe with which children regarded the squire, I may mention the story of the late Squire Biddulph, of Aberavon, in South Wales, uncle of the present Lord Biddulph of Ledbury, Herefordshire. Mrs. Biddulph, a very smart lady, was taking a class of boys at the Sunday School, and asked them : "Well, boys, can you tell me who is the prince of this world?"

A long pause ensued, and then a dirty little hand went up, and a feeble little voice answered :
"Please, Mum, Mr. Biddulph!"

DECLINE OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

A SUITABLE corollary to *The Old English Country Squire* is *The Decline of Aristocracy*, by Arthur Ponsonby (T. Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d. net). An important and suggestive volume starting with the dictum that "Aristocracy in its pure, theoretical sense means government by the best, the best being those who are superior both morally and intellectually, and who, therefore, would govern directly in the interests of the governed."

Mr. Ponsonby goes on to trace the deterioration in our aristocracy; not, as has sometimes been supposed, the result of the rise of democracy, but because our nobility are inadequately performing the duties which fall to them, and are

by no means alive to their responsibilities. Of course Mr. Ponsonby, in this sweeping denunciation, is speaking very generally, but he certainly does not mince matters when he says :—

It is the fading away of their finest gentlemanlike qualities, the increase of the desire for moneyed ease, the excessive height of the standard of living, and the extremely low level of mental and moral refinement that makes the aristocracy of to-day, who, like their predecessors, cling to a belief in their own superiority, a fit subject for closer investigation and scrutiny. It would be untrue to say that the aristocracy have fallen from a position of power entirely through their own shortcomings and delinquencies. They served not unworthily during the period they were called upon to take control. But they have gradually had to reckon with new forces, and their first instinct—as, indeed, would be the case with anybody who saw their supremacy threatened—was to counteract and attempt to defeat the rise of the rival force, instead of preparing to accommodate themselves to its inevitable triumph. They continue, therefore, to dispute the claims of democracy and to prophesy its failure. But their opposition is rendered singularly ineffective owing to their own lack of outfit, and the entire absence of agreement among them on a concerted, constructive, and alternative policy. Their ignorance is the main cause of their prejudiced and reactionary views.

In his preface he acknowledges that a charge may be made that much of his criticism is simply destructive, but he considers that in order to avoid a danger it is a necessary preliminary that warning of it should be given, and his suggestion is that the first thing to be done is to reform our educational system, and because the building up of character should be the first aim Mr. Ponsonby considers that the teaching of real religion should be the principal basis and groundwork.

THE LETTERS OF GEORGE MEREDITH.*

WITH shame some of us will confess that we know more about George Meredith the novelist than George Meredith the poet, but it only needs a careful reading of this wonderful series of letters compiled by his son, to realise that it was his poems which loomed the largest in his soul life. It is not of much use to search the letters to get his opinions upon either political or social subjects, for as he frequently says himself, his writing time is devoted wholly to the larger public, his friends have to be contented with a few words written with difficulty amidst his numerous occupations and his frequent illnesses. This really makes the letters the more valuable, for we find himself in them, not merely his opinions, although occasionally he does comment upon such public events as the Boer War, for which, like many others, he thought his own

* *Letters of George Meredith.* (2 volumes.) (Constable and Co. 21s. net.)

The Poetical Works of George Meredith. With some Notes by G. M. Trevelyan. Complete in one volume. (Constable. 7s. 6d. net.)

country the most to blame, or the Suffragette question, for he was an ardent advocate of the enfranchisement of women.

Mr. William Meredith gives us in a few words some details of his father's birth and up-bringing, and throughout seems to have made a most judicious selection of the letters. His father's correspondence with Mr. John Morley and Admiral Maxse is especially interesting, the two men, to both of whom he was so strongly bound in brotherly affection, being so entirely different the one from the other.

Gravely funny is the letter to Mr. William Hardman on his elevation to the Mayoralty of Kingston-on-Thames:—

Garrick Club, Dec. 26th, 1870.

My Dear Lord Mayor,—All Christmas honours and delights to you! The other day I quietly informed Morley of your elevation. Looking at him (about one minute subsequently) I saw him collecting his editorial fragments with a hand pressed hard on his fore midriff. He faintly expressed his amazement, but, as became a hero, his first thought was for his friend. Morrison, he said, must not swallow this unheard-of pill without due preparation. It would be too much for him in his sad state. We agreed to concoct a rigmorole, and write an account of a Kingston pantomime—"Tuck Transformed"—telling him at the end of it that all was true.

Full of curious interest are his occasional references to his novels, pathetic indeed the last letter in the volume written to Theodore Watts Dunton upon the death of Swinburne. Scarcely more than a month afterwards Swinburne's passing was followed by his own.

In the poems we are given the later version of the well-known "Love in the Valley," as well as the first published in 1851, commencing:—

Under yonder beech-tree standing on the green sward,
Couch'd with her arms behind her little head,
Her knees folded up, and her tresses on her bosom,
Lies my young love sleeping in the shade.
Had I the heart to slide one arm beneath her!
Press her dreaming lips as her waist I folded slow,
Waking on the instant she could not but embrace me—
Ah! would she hold me, and never let me go?

MR. BALFOUR AS THINKER.*

This volume of Mr. Balfour's non-political writings and speeches has been selected and arranged by Mr. Wilfrid Short, his private secretary for many years. Mr. Balfour himself has had nothing to do with the matter beyond giving his consent and helping with material. It is a severe test to put to any man to collect matter spoken extempore or from rough notes, and it therefore largely owed its acceptance to the manner and method of the speaker. We

* *Arthur James Balfour as Philosopher and Thinker.* By W. M. Short. (Longmans and Co. 7s. 6d. net.)

have here, however, a volume of enduring interest, and which will only increase our admiration for a man whose many-sided character shows best when away from the turmoil of party strife.

Space will not permit even a catalogue of the contents of a volume consisting of some 550 pages, prefaced by one of Russell's fine photographs of Mr. Balfour. One quotation we should like to put on record. It is taken from a speech to the Pan-Anglican Congress of June, 1908:—

The issue I wish to put before you is this. Has the growth of science or has it not made it easier to believe that the world had a rational and benevolent Creator, or has it rendered that belief entirely superfluous—to be added, if you please, by the theist or the deist, but an addition in any case superfluous and wholly unfounded upon any rational or philosophic ground?

For my own part I cannot conceive human society permanently deprived of the religious element; and, on the other hand, I look to science far more than to the work of statesmen or to the creation of constitutions, or to the elaboration of social systems, or to the study of sociology. I look to science more than anything else as the great ameliorator of the human lot in the future.

FREDERIC HARRISON ON HIS BOOKS.*

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON's literary interests are extraordinarily wide. In addition to his recent articles in the *English Review* on classic poetry, prose, biography, drama, and general literature, which created such widespread interest, and of which we welcome a reprint, his new volume of essays contains deeply interesting chapters on such diverse themes as the Byzantine Empire, Chatham, Tennyson, Ruskin, and Rodin; and on all these subjects he has something to say at once illuminating and provocative of thought. Though he protests that the varied interests of a very busy life have prevented him from being a great reader, most men would be proud to have merely a bowing acquaintance with one-half of the books of which he writes so intimately and so well. To his ripe scholarship and sane critical judgment are added the keen youthful enthusiasm and the clear, simple style which have long made his books things to read and treasure. Mr. Harrison's sympathies are with the old books: "As an old man," he writes, "I stand by the old books, the old classics, the old style." So in the greater part of this volume he ranges at large through the centuries, from Sophocles to Swinburne, as a book-lover roams up and down his shelves, dipping lovingly here and there into old favourites.

* *Among My Books.* By Frederic Harrison. (Macmillan. 438 pp. 7s. 6d.)

BOOKS IN BRIEF.

NEAR AND FAR.

Old English Towns. By Elsie M. Lang. (T. Werner Laurie. 6s. net.)

These sixteen towns are delightful, and so is the description of them and the accompanying illustrations.

The Inns of Court and of Chancery. (Macmillan. 1s. net.)

Six lectures by W. Blake Odgers, K.C., delivered in Middle Temple. A valuable contribution to our records.

Castles of England and Wales. By Herbert A. Evans. (Methuen and Co. 12s. 6d. net.)

A delightful account of our castles, arranged in chronological order. For instance, Pevensey and Bamburgh of the 11th century, come first, whilst Dunstanburgh is the solitary example of a 14th century castle. There are 24 illustrations and 33 plans. The writer is very modest in his estimation of his own work, but the reader will appraise it highly.

Rambles in Ireland. By Robert Lynd. (Mills and Boon. 6s.)

A discursive series of visits to various places.

Monaco and Monte Carlo. By Adolphe Smith (Grant Richards. 15s. net.)

A luxurious and fascinating volume, with fifty-six illustrations and much Monegasque lore.

Provence and Languedoc. By Cecil Headlam. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. net.)

A delightful book to read and dream over. The very word "Provence" spells romance. Mr. Headlam begins with a fascinating description of the Rhone Valley. The next chapter concerns the Troubadours, of whom he says the names of nearly five hundred have come down to us. Tarascon has a whole section to itself. A close and accurate observer, his descriptions of many of the old buildings and their history make the volume a valuable one to the student, as well as full of charm for the ordinary reader.

A Wanderer in Florence. By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen and Co. 6s.)

An unimaginative person indeed must he (or she) be who cannot explore that most delightful of cities in company with such a well-informed and wital so witty a "wanderer" as E. V. Lucas. Here is a graphic picture of the modern town, which, by the way, has not escaped the all-pervading tramcar: "Few persons in the real city . . . live in a house built for them. In fact, it is the exception anywhere near the centre to live in a house built less than three centuries ago. Palaces abound, cut up into offices, flats, rooms, and even cinema theatres. The telegraph-office in the Via del Proconsolo is a palace commissioned by the Strozzi, but never completed; hence its name, Nonfinito. Next it is the superb Palazzo Quaratesi, which Brunelleschi designed, now the headquarters of a score of firms and an ecclesiastical school whence sounds of sacred song continually emerge."

Malta and the Mediterranean Race. By R. N. Bradley. (T. Fisher Unwin. 8s. 6d. net.)

In this able and interesting book Mr. Bradley attempts to prove by a critical examination of the prehistoric remains which have been recently discovered in Malta and the sister island of Gozo what Professor Sergi's investigations in Crete and elsewhere have already gone a long way to establish—namely, the existence of a great pre-Grecian race occupying the whole Mediterranean basin, probably Semitic or Euro-African in origin and possessing a very high degree of civilisation. The very valuable archaeological monuments to be found in Malta are clearly described, and there are delightful chapters on Maltese folk-lore and on Semitic language traces which survive to this day in the Maltese tongue.

Venezuela. By Leonard V. Calton. (T. Fisher Unwin. 10s. net.)

A valuable contribution to our knowledge of this fascinating part of South America. It is illustrated with very fine photographs, showing the habits of the people and the country. The appendices show the population of the states and districts, the trade and exports, government, finance, etc. There is a comprehensive bibliography and a fine map on a large scale.

The Royal Visit to India. By the Hon. John Fortescue. (Macmillan and Co. 10s. 6d. net.)

Very few of the King's British subjects were able to visit India for the Coronation Durbar. For this large majority of stay-at-homes this interesting volume is full of interest, and for those who were so fortunate as to be present much that is here given will be new, and much will help to deepen the delightful remembrance.

HISTORICAL.

A History of the British Nation. By H. D. Innes. (Messrs. Jack. 3s. 6d. net.)

A very useful history for the millions who wish to know something of their country, and make acquaintance with the ancestors who have made her what she is. It is the kind of book to put on the cottage shelf side by side with a one-volume Cyclopædia, the index being very good for reference purposes. It contains numerous illustrations, and though somewhat scrappy and superficial in places, that is to be expected in what may be called "a bird's-eye view." In style it might be placed between Froude and Green on the one hand, and the school book on the other. Needless to say, a History of the British Nation consisting of 1,000 pages at the price of 3s. 6d. is certainly not a book for the student to carry about in the railway train.

The Beginnings of Modern Ireland. By Philip Wilson. (Dublin: Maunsell and Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.)

A history of Ireland from 1500 to Elizabeth, founded upon State records, MSS., and private and public documents. One of the conclusions of the author is that neither the Celtic temperament, which under other circumstances agrees well enough with the Teuton element, nor the influence of the priesthood, is accountable for the Irish Question.* The remedy is hinted at by a quotation from a speech of Benjamin

Disraeli: "What, then, was the duty of an English Minister? To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would effect by force."

William Hone: His Life and Times. By Frederick W. Hackwood. (T. Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d. net.)

Contains the autobiography of a man whom the writer calls "A type of Englishman into whose brains had distilled the doctrines of the French Revolution, which inspired him, not to action but to thought; a type of the phlegmatic, slow-moving Englishman to whose opinions, and the proper constitutional advocacy of them, may be traced the roots of so many of our modern reforms." Hone was in the thick of the various disturbing elements of the times, and poured out his thoughts in pamphlets, the cost of which came heavily upon himself and his family. Charles Lamb was one of his friends, and the book contains several of his letters and two very fine photographs of Lamb and his sister Mary. Possibly the volume would have been better for a certain amount of pruning, but most certainly Hone was very often wrongfully accused and painfully punished.

Marshal Ney. By A. Hilliard Atteridge. (Methuen and Co. 10s. 6d. net.)

A full history of Marshal Ney, from his birth in a year of great men, to the tragedy of the Luxembourg, in the Waterloo year, written by a man who is obligingly blind to any defects in his hero, but whose very admiration makes him exceptionally careful over every little detail. There are several fine illustrations from paintings and old engravings, and eight maps of the most famous of the battles in which he was engaged.

The Love Affair of the Condés. By H. Noel Williams. (Methuen and Co. 15s. net.)

Naturally, Catherine de Medici plays a somewhat prominent part in these histories, which, though not always of savoury matters, are very delicately touched upon. To give even a list of the ladies mentioned would take more space than can be given here, and one is continually called upon to remember that to be the mistress of a great man in the days of the Condés was generally considered more of a distinction than a disgrace. The book is illustrated with seventeen portraits.

William the Silent. By Jack Collings Squire. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. net.)

This is pre-eminently a book for students, every available authority has been carefully studied, and it abounds in detail. Mr. Squire has endeavoured to put aside every prejudice and to write with calm and without bias, but he cannot help betraying the great admiration he has for William himself. "William the Silent" is scarcely a book for holiday reading, its very wealth of detail would hinder that; moreover, it depicts an agonising period of Dutch and Flemish history, but no student of the period can afford to disregard it.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Modern Problems. By Sir Oliver Lodge. (Methuen. 5s. net.)

Papers on modern difficulties by so eminent a man and so courageous a thinker are bound to be thoughtfully read.

Woman and Womanhood. By C. W. Saleeby. Heinemann. 10s. net.)

A valuable contribution to our eugenic literature by this well-known writer on sociological and medical problems of the day. The argument which runs through the book is that only the best women can be the best mothers. He treats of the physical training of girls, the maternal instinct, choosing the fathers of the future, and so on.

The Women's Rights Library (Agent: Stewart, Newcastle Street.)

is reproducing some of the most interesting early literature dealing with the emancipation of women. The pamphlets are variously priced, the first issue being the *Essay of the Marquis Condorcet* (1d.), the second "*Woman's Influence on the Progress of Knowledge*," by Buckle, "*Memoirs of Mary Somerville*" and "*The Political Status of Women*," by Mrs. Besant, following. A complete list can be obtained from the agent.

Medical Benefit in Germany and Denmark. By B. and T. G. Gibbon. (P. S. King and Son. 6s. net.)

It is a great pity this book could not have been published in cheaper form, for the information given, as to the working of insurance against sickness in the countries mentioned, is invaluable for all who wish to have practical knowledge of this difficult and much-disputed attempt of the Government to help the working classes.

The Industrial Crisis. By W. J. Sanderson (Siegle Hill. 6d.)

Endeavours to show the standard by which the patriotic man should measure present-day difficulties.

The Sociological Value of Christianity. By Georges-Hill. (Adam and Charles Black. 7s. 6d. net.)

Report of the National Conference on the Prevention of Destitution. Held at Caxton Hall in June, 1912. (P. S. King and Son. 10s. 6d. net.)

Religious Liberty. By Francesco Ruffini. Translated by J. Parker Hayes. (Williams and Norgate. 12s. 6d. net.)

This book, which is printed in beautiful type, is a valuable contribution to religious history; beginning with the early Fathers of the Church, it touches upon Bayle, Goodwin, Milton, Frederick William II., and so on through the Waldenses to modern times. Perhaps Mr. Ruffini's words in his preface will best describe its scope: "I wonder whether the friends of Erastianism in England will be eager to appeal to Signor Ruffini's judgment, which is based on a profound distrust of ecclesiastical liberty."

The Latter Day Saints. By Ruth Kauffman and R. W. Kauffman. (Williams and Norgate. 10s. 6d. net.)

A careful study of the Mormons from every point of view, historical, political, and economic, with a list of authorities from which much of the information has been drawn. The authors consider that Joseph Smith was a subject of auto-hypnosis. They especially oppose

"a system of marriage under which a man is permitted to take plural wives against the free consent of the wife or wives that he already has, while a woman is refused plural husbands"; and expect that polygamy will cease in time, because there is no longer need for, but an objection to, a rapid increase of population. Besides which they contend that Mormonism is built up on faith, and faith is not very practical.

The Meaning of Christianity. By the Rev. Frederick A. M. Spencer. (T. Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d.)

An examination into the teaching of Christianity, showing the distinction between the science and the religion of the Bible, by a profoundly thoughtful and reverent investigator. We are told that the dream of literal inerrancy of Holy Scripture has been dispelled; that there is a higher kind of conscious life that human souls will attain which surpasses the ordinary human conceptional consciousness in like manner as this surpasses the perpetual consciousness. It is impossible here to give more than this indication of a volume full of suggestions deserving careful thought.

In Jesuit Land. By W. H. Koebel. (Stanley Paul and Co. 12s. 6d. net.)

Designed as a vindication of the labours of the Jesuits in the missions of Paraguay. Mr. Koebel, in the course of his arguments, tells many a story of their early days and gives interesting descriptions of the scenery and the people; whilst Mr. Cunningham Graham's introduction and retrospect remind us that the author was right to pick up an old tale once known to everybody, but now forgotten.

FICTION.

A Makeshift Marriage. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

Mrs. Reynolds knows how to hold her readers without making use of improbabilities or sex-complications. There is no lack of pleasure and pathos in this account of the young editor who, educated at home by a loving mother, is unsuspectingly so weak-kneed that when his lady-love jilts him he marries out of hand his typist from sheer spite. Misfortunes come thick and fast with purifying effect, so that he learns to stand alone and ensure the happiness of those who love him.

The Lovers. By Eden-Phillipotts. (Ward Lock. 6s.)

No one so well as Mr. Phillipotts can evoke the spirit of Dartmoor as it was in the days when the United States were our revolted colonies, or describe the fury of the "true-born Englishman" against the prisoners of war shut up to disease and starvation in the terrible prison at Princetown. There are many more characters on the stage than is usual with him, each one a clear, distinct personality. The brave girl, one a farmer's daughter, the other daughter to an old Tory squire, help their lovers well. Belt, who first betrayed and then gave his life for his rival, is a pathetic figure; and Sir Archer points a moral when he says: "My dim eyes have been a little opened, my armour of prejudice a little weakened; I can see that my boy and girl echo the age to come, they anticipate that enthusiasm for humanity which lies at the root of all advance in this sorrow-stricken world."

The Girdle of Kaf. By Cora Minnett. (Hamm Smith. 6s.)

This volume contains a short anecdote of a wonderful psychic experience called "A Demain," and the title story, which is in some sense topical because it relates an experience among strikers, but is pre-eminently psychic as the two heroines possess the power of thought transference in the highest degree.

Her Marriage Lines. By Marie C. Leighton. (Ward Lock. 6s.)

An exciting amateur detective story, the villain being a man who was blinder than a cat by day, with more than a cat's keen night-sight. Two heroines, as alike as twins yet not akin, with their sweethearts who are wrongfully accused of theft and murder, make up the materials for a sufficient plot.

Try-field. By G. and M. Hayling. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A vigorous and romantically effective story for young people. "Al," the twelve-year-old "Owner of Try-field," is a very natural character, but it is a pity his fault needed so terrible a disaster as the disabling of his stepfather for its correction. There are many lovable characters in this interesting story.

The Brentons. By Anna Chapin Ray. (Hamm Smith. 6s. net.)

A somewhat curious study of the influence a devoted mother and an imperative wife had over a man-child who under better environment would have done nobler work and suffered less. Many of the pages are occupied with religious discussion in which dogma is considered to be dead and buried because unscientific. The wife was originally named Catie, and became progressively Catia, Kathryn, and Katherine, to the occasional dismay of her husband. The scene is laid in the neighbourhood of Boston, U.S.A.

The Story of Harvey Sinclair. By George Trevellyn. (T. Werner Laurie. 2s.)

Tells of a man who had an aneurism which the doctors decided would cause death in six months. A careless man, Harvey had got into debt from time to time, and his father had declined to help him further, partly because his name had been mixed up with that of the wife of his father's partner. His father mistook an agony of pain for drunkenness and turned him out of his home. How this finally leads to happiness for some and death for his father the story itself must reveal.

Many Cargoes. By W. W. Jacobs. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.)

No recommendation is needed of these entertaining stories, which have been reprinted from various sources, bound in a charming cover, and plentifully illustrated in colour by Maurice Greiffenhagen.

A Rogue's March. By Evelyn Tempest. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s. net.)

The story, from youth to manhood, of one entirely devoid of any sense of honour. Percy Lanstone thieves from his relations, cheats in school and in the Army, shames a noble wife who almost to the end believes in him, and so behaves that death by his own hand is about his noblest action.

Guinea Gold. By Beatrice Grimshaw. (Mills and Boon. 6s.)

A tale of New Guinea which only Mrs. Grimshaw could write. Her characters are not by any means immaculate, but they hold our interest from first to last; and her descriptions of the country are so vivid that we can almost see the orchids and shudder at some of the creatures of the jungle.

Two Maids and a Man. By Charles Garvice. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

In which the heir to a great name is discovered at the age of about 20 working as a miner among the roughest of the rough in the Black Horse Gulch. He is, of course, a fine, handsome young fellow, but a little too rough considering that his father was a gentleman born. The description of the way in which he scares society in England is very amusing, as is the clever idea of a Scotch marriage by way of hindering his felicity for a time.

Children of the Zodiac. By Anthony Hamilton (Greening. 6s.),

is a romance in so far as there is a slight thread of a love story, but otherwise it is a vivid picture of life in the rubber districts of West Africa. The pains and penalties mankind suffer there are told with unsparing detail.

The Broad Walk (Russia from within). By Baroness Aminoff. (Constable. 6s.)

A charming romance, in which a well-born Russian and an English family are connected by marriage in the past and the present, and which gives a pleasant side-view of Russian home life. Supplement this with Barnes Steveni's "Things Seen in Russia" (Seeley and Co., 2s. net), with its numerous illustrations, and the reader will lose many prejudices and acquire valuable information.

The Moss Troopers. By S. R. Crockett. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A spirit-stirring tale of Galloway in the Napoleonic times, when press-gangs and smugglers made life more than a little uncertain. The heroine is a girl of high degree, whose greatest delight is to forget consequence and help her smuggler friends, rather than the princely folk to whom her uncle and father have sent her.

The Lost World. By A. Conan Doyle. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

In which we are carried away to the Brazilian forests and introduced by Professor Challenger to a living pterodactyl and other horrors. The pterodactyl is actually brought home and let loose in the Albert Hall during a crammed meeting. Sir Conan Doyle's vivid imagination and dry humour make the extraordinary adventures of the explorers a keen joy.

Lord Richard in the Pantry. By Martin Swayne. (Hodder and Stoughton. 1s.)

A laughable extravaganza.

Muddling Through. By Lady Napier of Magdala. (Murray. 6s.)

A pleasant tale of an attractive widow and her wooers, the scene being chiefly in Scotland, and the trouble lying with the lady's brother, Sir Donald Keith, who has married unhappily and has not strength enough to fight his fate.

Rusted Hinges. By St. Clair Harnett. (Melrose. 6s.)

The *Academy* once upon a time issued a challenge to writers to consider "whether or no it is impossible to invent a new form of novel." Mr. St. Clair Harnett has attempted to answer the challenge. Most people will, however, prefer the old-fashioned way of writing. His idea is to describe various episodes in the imaginary person of one of the actors, but the style leaves very much to be desired.

Wives and Daughters. By Mrs. Gaskell. Illustrated by M. V. Wheelhouse. (Herbert and Daniel. 5s. net.)

A reprint with a handsome binding and fine illustrations.

The Lee Shore. By Rose Macaulay. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

This story won the £1,000 prize offered by the publishers.

The Net. By Rex. Beach. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

An enthralling story, opening with a murder in Sicily by the Mafia, the larger part telling of the terrible adventures encountered by two friends of the murdered man in their attempts to bring various criminals to justice.

Bunch Grass. By Horace Annesley Vachell. (John Murray. 6s.)

A collection of stories which have a certain continuity, and in which has been reproduced the atmosphere of a country that has changed almost beyond recognition in thirty years. Mr. Vachell went to a wild California cow country and remained there seventeen years. The foreword gives a kind of apology for the style of the stories. That apology is absolutely unnecessary. There is sentiment in them, it is true, and pictures of generosity, courage, and derring-do which seem almost incredible to city-dwelling folk, but the stories are the kind which may be read again and again, and it is practically impossible to pick out one as being superior.

Letters to Louise. By Mme. Delaire. (Rider and Sons.)

A noteworthy novel, touching with sympathy and power the inner chords of human nature. Life, love, and immortality are the subjects of a subtle story, the heroine of which, though apt, at times, to be unsatisfactory to her friends, has a charm of her own, and her vicissitudes succeed in gripping the interest of the reader.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Censor and the Theatres. By John Palmer. (T. Fisher Unwin. 5s. net.)

A thoroughly amusing volume, which paradoxically has an exasperating influence because of the crass absurdity, to say the least, of the Censorship as at present established. To say that the book is by John Palmer is to say that it is witty. He takes here the report of the Joint Select Committee on Stage Plays, which he calls "one of the cheapest and most chaotic and puzzling of volumes that has ever been offered to the public," but which properly treated is a mine of amusement; and then proceeds to dig in that mine for our delectation. He himself was never thoroughly persuaded that the Censorship ought to be abolished until he began to read the evidence of its more enlightened champions.

Shakespeare's English Kings. Retold by Thomas Carter. Illustrated by Gertrude Hammond. (George Harrap. 5s. net.)

A companion volume to the "Stories from Shakespeare." We have here the stirring events woven by the dramatist around our English monarchs portrayed in simple, lucid style. The artistic illustrations help to make it a most attractive gift-book.

Oscar Wilde: Art and Morality. By Stuart Mason. (Frank Palmer. 5s. net.)

A new and revised edition of the record, first published in 1907, of the discussions which followed the publication of "Dorian Gray." The bibliography has been brought up to date and other matter added.

The Unknown Power. Edited by Lord Ash-town. (Sonnenschein. 1s. net.)

A tremendous condemnation of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who are supposed to have been guilty of massacres akin to the Bulgarian atrocities.

Heaven and the Sea. By F. Elias. (J. Clark. 3s. 6d.)

This is an original and popular way of treating a good subject. It is finely illustrated by pictures from famous artists, such as the "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," "The Calling of Andrew and Peter," etc.

The Forest Farm. By Peter Rosegger. (A. C. Fifield. 2s. net.)

These beautiful stories of the Austrian Tyrol, which are so little known in England, will be a fine Christmas gift. Dr. Charles Paterson has contributed a biographical note of the author.

Every Day with Another Mind. By Oliver Bainbridge. (The Holmesdale Press.)

A beautifully bound collection of short axioms from many celebrated persons.

Persian Literature. By Claud Field. (Herbert and Daniel. 3s. 6d.)

Begins with a short account of the ancient religion and literature of Persia, and, after various specimens of Persian literature, concludes with a chapter on moral philosophy and theology.

Stories of Irish Life Past and Present. By S. Slieve Foy. (Lynwood and Co. 1s. net.)

Ten stories, amusing or pathetic.

Conscious Control. By P. Mathias Alexander. (Methuen and Co. 2s. 6d.)

The secret of the prevention of physical deterioration.

The Confessions of a Graduate. By K. L. Oza. (G.R.C. Press, Madras. 1s.)

A pathetic setting forth of the difficulties of the educated Indian in our great cities.

The Love-Seeker: A Guide to Marriage. By Maud Churton Braby. (Herbert Jenkins. 2s. 6d. net.)

Perhaps the motto with which the book opens will be the best guide to its contents: "Edward Carpenter has said that love is doubtless the last and most difficult lesson that humanity has to learn. Perhaps the time has come when modern nations may even try to learn it." The matter consists of wise counsel to both men and women as to the best way to make love reign.

The Problem of Edwin Drood. By W. Robertson Nicoll. (Hodder and Stoughton. 3s. 6d. net.)

Neither author nor subject need recommendation here. That Sir William will give intense pleasure to lovers of Dickens goes without saying. The "Bibliography" gives nearly a hundred articles and papers on the subject of Edwin Drood. This alone will show the need of such a scholarly volume as the present, in which is summed up the chief results of the various investigators, together with new matter from Sir William's own research.

Twelve Years with My Boys. (Methuen. 3s. 6d. net.)

The authoress was asked to take a class of big boys who had left Sunday-school, when she was herself only twenty-two and had had no experience. In the simplest, and therefore the most entertaining, fashion she tells of her experiments, mishaps, and successes.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton are to be congratulated upon the publication of and reprints from Arnold Bennett's "Chats" and Essays in five handy little volumes. Everyone knows "How to Live on 24 Hours a Day" and the "Human Machine"; the others are "Mental Efficiency," "Literary Taste," and the "Feast of St. Friend." The type is large and clear and the paper good.

A Book of Beggars. By W. Dacres Adams. (William Heineman. 5s. net.)

A clever collection of pictures of those who have to wheedle money out of other folks' pockets, from the Lord Mayor and the Bishop to the cab-runner and the begging-letter writer.

The Bow-Wow Book. By Coulson Kernahan. Illustrated by Lawson Wood. (James Nisbet and Co., Ltd. 2s. 6d. net.)

Called by the author "My penny ginger-pop served in a tin mug!" A delightful series of Nonsense and Dog Limericks in the author's well-known style.

The Organisation Society has for object to define and explain the science of organisation based on the axiom that society is an extension of the individual; it therefore publishes, in pamphlet form, lectures upon many subjects—such, for instance, as the Standardisation of Educational Needs and Ideals, etc.

A CORRECTION.

What Germany Wants.

To the notice of this book in our October number add "except practically by warfare."

What Our Readers Think.

Under this heading we propose to publish each month some of the most valuable of the thousands of letters which we receive on points arising out of the articles dealt with in our pages. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS is a magazine which cannot fail to make those who read it think, and think deeply. We feel that it will be of interest and assistance to other thinkers to lay before them the thoughts and ideas of others. Our space is necessarily limited, and therefore we cannot do more than select the few out of the many.

"GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD."

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—The article entitled "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," which appears in this month's issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, deals with a subject of supreme importance to every one of us, both as a nation and as individuals, but especially so to those of us who work for a living.

England's much-vaunted prosperity—such as it is—rests upon very insecure foundations, and cannot possibly endure for long. Under present conditions, in order to live, the majority of the inhabitants of these islands are engaged in producing goods for foreign countries, so that in return they may receive foodstuffs which have been grown abroad—an arrangement which no doubt results in handsome profits for merchant and shipper, but which is of necessity an extraordinarily wasteful proceeding for the worker who might produce his food at home. To say nothing of the physical deterioration which is rapidly taking place by reason of city and factory life (though this is vital to our continued existence as a great nation), and for the moment to ignore the danger in war time of having our supplies cut off, consider the enormous loss the workers suffer by adding to export and import the cost of unnecessary haulage, freightage, commissions, and merchants' profits. One pound's worth of goods shipped, say, to the antipodes becomes two pounds' worth when sold, and the two pounds' worth sent in return becomes, probably, four pounds' worth by the time the consumer gets them; thus somewhere in the transaction three pounds' worth has disappeared, or, in other words, the producer here gets only one-quarter of the value he is entitled to. Within moderate limits foreign trade is necessary and useful, but when carried to excess it is bad, and if persisted in must end in national disaster.

PRE-EMINENCE DUE TO ACCIDENT, NOT ABILITY.

Accident rather than superior natural ability has enabled us to reach our present position of manufacturing pre-eminence, and it would have

been much better for all concerned if our success in this direction had been less. We are in an unnatural position as compared with other nations, and it is certain that the position cannot be maintained indefinitely, or even for long. In spite of the extraordinary growth of our overseas trade our lead has of late years been materially reduced, and it is inevitable that it will be reduced still further in the near future. At the present time we are experiencing a period of inflation which will certainly be followed by a time of depression, accompanied by an increase of pinching and hunger, possibly by famine. If we were not so foolish as to permit vast areas of our fertile land to lie partly or entirely unproductive, we would be safeguarded against these fluctuations, our daily bread would be produced at home, and our real prosperity would be immeasurably greater, even though individual fortunes were less.

ECONOMIC CAUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL DECLINE.

At the same time it is folly to ignore the fact that economic causes lie at the root of the decline in agriculture. No amount of talking or writing will permanently increase the production of wheat by a single bushel unless it can be grown to a profit. Of late years there has been a lot of sloppy sentiment talked about taxing the people's food, but in spite of the talk, either for or against, it has steadily advanced in price far beyond what anyone expected when the tariff reform scheme was first introduced. Personally, I am strongly in favour of free trade—within reasonable limits—but I am certain an article may be too cheap, and wheat is too cheap when our own farmers cannot make it pay to grow. During the past few years it has risen steadily in price, and a profit on its production here is now possible. As a consequence I confidently expect to see an annual increase in the acres devoted to cereal growing. Nevertheless, the pace needs accelerating—the time is opportune for the agitation, and the importance of the matter can scarcely be over-stated—but do not forget that it is useless labour unless the farmer can be shown that he can rely upon as great and as sure profits by investing his capital in the land as he can by embarking in any other business.*

COMMON SENSE ON PROTECTION.

Times are certainly looking brighter for the farmer, but who can say the same for the market gardener and fruit-grower? Speaking from personal experience of the past seventeen years as a more or less successful small-holder, I say emphatically that the business is one to be avoided unless the present methods of collection, transport, and distribution are improved upon. Before England can be successfully re-colonised something must be done to make the colonist more certain of an adequate return for his labour. If protection in some form is necessary by all means let us have it. Some products might be dearer, but with the general increase in prosperity which would follow in the wake of a proper use of the land we would be better able to pay for them. It is certain that a loaf at twopenny is dearer to a person who has a penny to buy it with than would be one at fourpence to a person possessed of sixpence.

Yours, etc.,

THOS. SMITH,

Supervisor of the Fels' Small Holdings,
Mayland, Essex.

INDUSTRIALISING AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—I read with much interest the article "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread" in the October issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS," and on which you ask for my views.

To many the suggestion that the land of Great Britain can produce enough food for the entire population will come as a surprise, which surprise may well be heightened if it is further insisted that the land ought to produce almost, if not quite, sufficient to feed the entire population.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY INDUSTRIALISED.

In my opinion, before we can become a self-contained country, from the point of view of feeding ourselves with home-grown produce, the agricultural industry must be industrialised—i.e., the agriculturist must be got to realise that he must look upon his holding as a potential factory and deal with it accordingly. But even this will not be sufficient, because production without a proper system of distribution on organised co-operative lines will not take us much further. Agriculture is a highly-skilled industry, not a rule-of-thumb one, as many seem to think. The average agriculturist is living back fifty years when he as producer could dictate to the consumer the class of produce he should eat. Now, owing to the development of science, the introduction of steam power, electricity, and cold storage, the position is reversed: the consumer dictates to the producer

the class of produce with which he must be supplied and which must be of a uniform quality and in regular quantities. If the home producer fails to supply, then every country where organisation is perfected is available for the home consumer. Therefore we cannot too frequently have dinned into our ears the telling admonition of our King: "Wake up, England." It applies more forcibly to our greatest industry, agriculture, than to any other.

HOW TO STOP WASTAGES.

The present position is that produce from abroad pours in in almost as good a condition as if it were sent from Devon or Cornwall the day before, and in regular quantities. Further, there is no encouragement to a home farmer to produce up to the hilt all that his land will yield and of the nature that the market demands until distribution is so organised that it relieves him of the highly technical work of distribution, so as to permit him to concentrate on production. Distracted as the producer now is with all the intricacies of modern marketing, he cannot give that attention to the scientific side of production that is in these days essential. There are wastages going on all round, in agricultural education, in buying, in cultivation, in harvesting, in storage, in distribution, and in the use of capital. How to stop these is the problem we must solve. In my opinion, the only way is by co-ordinating technical instruction, from the point of view of agricultural production, with co-operative organisations for purchase, collection, and distribution. Given this, there is no reason why, within a few years, we should not be able to grow a considerable proportion of our ordinary food requirements.

RURAL INDUSTRIES TO BE FOUNDED.

As a result of the work carried on by the Agricultural Organisation Society during the past eleven years, we can now furnish many instances of how foreign produce has been supplanted by home-produced on co-operative lines.

One other point in conclusion. The industrialisation of the agricultural industry would also mean the creation of a number of rural industries as its natural outcome e.g., jam making, fruit pulping, canning and drying, vegetable drying, etc., osier growing and basket making, cheese and bacon factories, and creameries where fresh milk selling is a difficulty, etc., etc. Each of which would mean a local centre of activity as well as being of considerable educational value. But side by side with all development in the agricultural industry must proceed an organised system of rural transport and telephones.—Yours, etc.,

J. NUGENT HARRIS, Secretary.

(Agricultural Organisation Society.)

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—In your "Progress" you note that "the historic sacrament of the Christian Church remains invincibly enthroned in the hearts of millions."

One can have little quarrel with the fact, and, indeed, you are but fulfilling one of the duties of the good editor in recording the truth, although it be for the sharp chastisement of rationalists, like myself, who vainly expect the march of years to obliterate the observances of the past, giving place to a reign of reason—of sorts.

The history of the Western nations has shown Christianity to be a passion dominating men's lives, moulding principalities and powers in such wise as to form the abiding background of European and American history.

Has the real force of Christianity expired, or does the fact you emphasise indicate that the Church still possesses a mission which may yet move the world anew? I say "move," for I do not know many whose daily course is deflected by a Eucharistic Congress. In the past the King, as Christian, went crusading, built cathedrals, and "moved" nations at the sword's point to "conversion" and Christian civilisation. For how many years past has not the Church as a body been chiefly concerned to take toll and tithe and to hold by force *majeure* the ground won by the victories of self-abnegation? And I do not think you will deny that disputation rather than duty has absorbed the initial energy of the religious in our own times.

A generation of evolutionary thought has slain the dragon dogmas of the Church, and those of us who call ourselves rationalists rub our eyes when the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS dutifully records the adhesion of the masses to the mysteries of a discredited faith.

May one be pardoned if one calls for some more hopeful sign of spiritual power than the polite reception of a Papal Legate at a Eucharistic Congress?

The modern man enjoys a freer life and has glimpses of an ever-widening sphere of existence through the ministrations of Science—the Church stands by with palsied hands whilst mere politicians try their 'prentice hands at making smooth the way of the average citizen.

At least the Early Christian, whether as soldier, saint, or martyr, played his part in a world he helped to make real. Has the modern Christian nothing to his hand but the celebration of old-time conquests and the adoration of the ancient mysteries?—Yours enquiringly,

1912."

STATE GRANARIES.

To the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SIR,—We thank you for your favour of the 10th inst. and copy of the October number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, with article under above heading.

This is a subject that *The Miller* initiated nearly thirty years ago, under the heading of "Years of Plenty and State Granaries," and our back numbers are full of it under this and other headings.

It is worth mentioning that at the time we first brought the matter before the public, practically every newspaper ridiculed the idea that we were in any serious danger of starvation, and that, even if we were, the only means of avoiding it was to increase our Navy. Various other alternatives have been suggested in our columns as a means for keeping a good reserve of grain in the country, in order to overcome the objections of those to whom the idea of "State Granaries" did not appeal. Of recent years, of course, the subject has been a pet one with many journals, but we have never yet seen that any journal has thought it worth its while to give credit to *The Miller* for having first taken up the question. We have during the past thirty years treated the subject from every standpoint, and practically exhausted it. We are still as concerned as ever, realising as we do the very serious position in which we should be in the event of war, and any temporary set-back happening to our fleet. We do not pin our faith to "State Granaries," "Bounties," or any scheme in particular, but say now, as we have always done, it is a matter worthy of very serious consideration and definite action on the part of the Government, though no Government, whether Tory or Liberal, appears to have given it more than a passing thought. One of our readers many years ago wrote an article for our paper suggesting how by a certain method it would be possible for a wealthy foreign power, without firing a shot, to starve us into submission. It seemed so possible of accomplishment that we feared to publish it, and sent the article to Lord Salisbury, who was then Prime Minister, to get his views. He cautiously abstained, however, from passing any opinion on the article, but merely wrote that it "ought not to be published." Evidently even he regarded the matter seriously; but still nothing was done, and apparently never will be done until we are forced to repeat the cry of "too late."—Yours, etc.,

EDWARD MARTIN,
Managing Editor, *The Miller*.

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

LAST month notice was given of a book by Mlle. de Pratz, entitled "France from Within." Amongst other most interesting matter, it contains a chapter upon education in France, from which I quote some remarks about French educational establishments, which are dissimilar to our own in many ways. Mlle. de Pratz says:—

On the benches of the Lycées all classes mix together and make a most exhaustive study of their own language, learning to speak and write it with the greatest purity. There is in France no possible means of establishing class distinctions according to varying degrees of purity in speaking the mother tongue, as there often is in England a peer's son and a grocer's son, educated at the same establishment, cannot be differentiated by their manner of speaking.

The Universities deal with all establishments for secondary education, the municipalities control the municipal or primary schools, which do not give classical teaching, but make a great stand for modern languages.

All primary schools except the Écoles Primaires Supérieures are free. Lastly come the Écoles Libres and the ecclesiastical schools and colleges and convents, in which the teaching is rather an *éducation* than an *instruction*, for it teaches boys and girls the social arts and inculcates good manners—also a holy horror of the Republic! In French society to day it is still possible to discern whether a man or woman has been educated by a religious institution or a State one. All schools are subject to State inspection. A Lycée ranks somewhat higher than a Collège, but professors in both must hold one of the higher University degrees, the *aggrégation* or the *licence*. Each Lycée has at its head a Directeur, who is aided by the Censeur (in the girls' Lycées, *Surveillantes Générales*), and the Économe. But the French Directeur cannot appoint or dismiss the Professeur, he or she has neither the rights nor the personal influence of the English Headmaster or Headmistress. Each Lycée is partly self-supporting and partly State supported, thus the fees paid by the pupils are low enough to be within the means of modest rate-payers. The social position of University professors—both men and women—is very different in France from what it is in England, all intellectual attainment being greatly revered.

The lecture hours in boys' Lycées are from 8.30 to 11.30 and from 1.30 to 4.30, Thursday being the week-day holiday. But though the Lycée hours are not too long, the hours of preparation are, for in the winter a Lycéen over twelve is supposed to work 11½ hours daily, in summer 12 hours.

Few English parents would like their children, just entering their teens, to devote such long hours to their work, even for the sake of perfection in the mother tongue; but most teachers would sigh at the way that the teaching of the mother tongue is still considered of secondary importance in our schools.

ESPERANTO.

La Revue for October has, besides the sixteenth and seventeenth chapters of Numbers (Dr. Zamenhof's translation), an interesting account of the town of Zabadell in Spain, in which place the whole of the Town Council are

ardent Esperantists! At a great festival which occurred there lately a play (translated into Esperanto), "The Mystery of Sorrow," was performed in the open air to an audience of 5,000 people, according to a Spanish daily paper, *The Tribune*. In that same town a new street has been named "Zamenhof." In the same number M. Bourlet gives his capital account of the Congress at Warsaw. Of course, in the ordinary restaurants the "carte" was not in Esperanto, but a Polish acquaintance persuaded him to have some "barcho." M. Bourlet does not leave us to wonder what sort of a dish it is. "A rose-coloured soup," he says, "of which the first spoonful seems rather acid, the second nicer, and by the time you have swallowed half, your great regret will be that the plate will soon be empty."

Two amusing new Esperanto publications are a translation of Tom Gallon's "Tatterley" by Andrew Wilson (1s 6d. British Esperanto Association). The story tells of an old miser, Caleb Fry, who takes upon himself the rôle of his servant, Tatterley, who has died, and in this character endeavours to undo some of the evil done by him as Caleb Fry. The second volume is an original account of "Three Englishmen Abroad" (Tri Angloj Alilande. 1s. B.E.A.). The hero of the story is soft-hearted and a constant prey to a succession of "Merry Widows," otherwise landladies; so two friends persuade him to accompany them abroad as a means of escape, they solemnly assuring him that they speak French and German fluently. They don't, and as there are "Merry Widows" abroad as well as in England the laughable difficulties can well be imagined. The author, John Merchant, is to be heartily congratulated, and so are Esperantists. So much progress is being made in every direction that we can only refer our readers to the *British Esperantist* for a full account, but mention must be made of the monthly gathering for religious worship (held at Emanuel Church Hall, Mayton Street, Holloway, at 3.15 p.m., every second Sunday in the month), which is in no wise sectarian, and consists of prayer, Bible-reading, singing, and a sort of sermon, open to discussion—all in Esperanto, of course.

AN ESPERANTO NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

MR. MILLEDGE's Esperanto-English dictionary will be in time. There is no need to tell Esperantists of the value of this book, the result of many years of enthusiastic labour. It is not an ordinary dictionary; its 550 odd pages are a compendium of phrases as well as words.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Agriculture, Land:

- The Proposed Land Taxes, by Sir R. I. Palgrave, "National Rev," Nov.
- Rural and Agricultural Education, by J. C. Medd, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.
- Agricultural Labourers and the Minimum Wage, by R. Lennard, "Economic Rev," Oct.

Armies:

- National Service, by Earl Roberts, "National Rev," Nov.
- The Imperial General Staff, by Col. A. Pollock, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.
- The English Manœuvres of 1912, by X., "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 16.
- The British Army and a Continental War, by X., "Rev. de Paris," Oct. 1.
- What has England to expect from the Armies of her Allies on the Continent? by Lieut.-Gen. von Görtz, "Deutsche Rev," Oct.
- France's Black Troops, by A. Guignard, "Nouvelle Rev," Oct. 15.

Canals:

- Plea for the Mid-Scotland Ship Canal, by Commander Currey, "National Rev," Nov.

Children:

- The Neglected Child in New South Wales, by Sir C. Mackellar, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Emigration:

- British Land and British Emigration, by Sir Gilbert Parker, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Finance:

- Conservatism and Free Trade, by G. H. Powell, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.
- The Rise of Prices and the Quantity Theory, by Prof. J. S. Nicholson, "Qrly. Rev," Oct.
- Politics and Prices, by Harold Cox, "Edinburgh Rev," Oct.

Ireland:

- The Ulster Covenant, "Qrly. Rev," Oct.
- Home Rule and Civil War, by L. Cope Cornford, "National Rev," Nov.

Marriage Laws:

- The Church and the Marriage Law, by D. C. Lathbury, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Navy:

- The Soul of the Navy, by Trafalgar, "National Rev," Nov.
- The Progress of Submarines, by G. Blanchon, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," Oct. 15.
- Concentration of the French Naval Forces, "Rev. de Paris," Oct. 1.

Parliamentary, &c.:

- The Radical Plutocracy, by Inquirer, "National Rev," Nov.
- The Political Outlook as seen by a British Canadian, by W. Caldwell, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Democracy and Liberalism, by A. A. Baumann, "Edinburgh Rev," Oct.

Unionist Prospects, by Curio, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.

Mr. Churchill and Federalism, by A. G. Gardiner, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.

Social Purity:

Parliament and the White Slave Traffic Bill, by J. H. Whitehouse, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.

Socialism, Social Reform, &c.:

What is Social Reform? by Arthur Page, "Blackwood," Nov.

State Toryism and Social Reform, by F. E. Smith, "Oxford and Cambridge Rev," Nov.

Syndicalism and Socialism, by J. A. R. Marriott, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Telegraphy:

Points for the Wireless Committee, by W. R. Lawson, "National Rev," Nov.

Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:

Temperance and Legislation, by Arthur Page, "Oxford and Cambridge Rev," Nov.

Wales:

Endowments of the Ancient British Church in Wales, by Sir R. Lethbridge, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Women:

A Precedent for the Franchise Bill, by H. N. Brailsford, "Englishwoman," Nov.

Woman's Suffrage and the Reform Bill, by J. T. Agg-Gardner, "Englishwoman," Nov.

The Awkward Age of the Women's Movement, by Israel Zangwill, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.

Woman and the State, by Anna Garlin Spencer, "Forum," Oct.

Women Workers in Textile Trades, by J. Haslam, "Englishwoman," Nov.

The Position of Women in China, by Lady Blake, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Colonies and the Empire:

Practical Imperialism, by the Duke of Westminster, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Foreign Policy:

The Control of Foreign Affairs, by P. Morrell, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.

Towards an Imperial Foreign Policy, by Sidney Low, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.

Peace Movement:

The Federation of Europe, by Sir Max Waechter, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.

The British Fleet and the Peace of the World, by Sir Charles Bruce, "Deutsche Rev," Oct.

Austria-Hungary:

The Parliamentary Revolution in Hungary, by L. Korodi, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Oct.

Balkan States, &c. (see also Montenegro, Turkey):

The War in the Balkans:

- Austrian Politician on, "Deutsche Rev," Nov.
Barker, J. Ellis, on, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.
Goblet, Y. M., on "Grande Rev," Oct. 25.
Dillon, Dr. E. J., on, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.
Molden, B., on, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Oct.
Thomasson, Commander de, on, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 16; "Correspondant," Oct. 25.

England, India, and the Balkan War, by S. M. Mitra, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

The Triple Entente and the Present Crisis, by W. Morton Fullerton, "National Rev," Nov.

The Armies of the Danubian and Balkan States in 1912, by A. de Tarlé, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 1.

Belgium:

- The Defeat of the Opposition and the Duty of Catholics, by C. Woeste, "Rev. Générale," Oct.
M. Bernaert and Belgian Politics, by L. Delacroix, "Correspondant," Oct. 25.

China:

The Chinese Loan, by A. Kergant, "Rev. de Paris," Oct. 15.

France:

- The Re-Birth of France, by Dr. M. Ritzenthaler, "Konservative Monatsschrift," Oct.
Proportional Representation; the Proposal before the Senate, by P. G. La Chesnais, "Grande Rev," Oct. 10.
Budget Irregularities, by J. Celte, "Nouvelle Rev," Oct. 15.

Germany:

- German Socialism To-day, by P. Louis, "La Revue," Oct. 15.
Problems of Social Democracy Solved and Unsolved, by P. Kampffmeyer, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Oct. 31.
Imperialism at the Chemnitz Social Democratic Congress, by M. Schippel, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Oct. 17.
Chemnitz and the Elections to the Prussian Diet, by E. Bernstein, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Oct. 17.
Sympathies and Antipathies for Germany, by Prince Ernst zu Hohenlohe-Langenburg, "Deutsche Rev," Oct.

India:

England, India, and the Balkan War, by S. M. Mitra, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Morocco Doctrine, by P. F. Martin, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.

Montenegro:

- Letters from Montenegro, by C. Loiseau, "Rev. de Paris," Oct. 15.
Montenegro, by Herbert Vivian, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.
Nicolas of Montenegro and the Tsardom of the Serbs, by Wadham Peacock, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Panama Canal:

The Panama Canal, "Qrly. Rev," Oct.

The Panama Canal Tolls, by A. R. Colquhoun, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.

Was Panama a Chapter of National Dishonour? by Rear-Adm. A. T. Mahan, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.

Persia:

- The Problem of Persia, "Edinburgh Rev," Oct.
The Present Situation, by Prof. E. G. Browne, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.
Persian Affairs, by Dr. E. Daniels, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Oct.

Switzerland:

The Swiss Press and Foreign Policy, by F. Bonjour, "Bibliothèque Universelle," Oct.

Turkey:

- Turkish Affairs, by Dr. E. Daniels, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Oct.
The Crisis in Turkey, by Sir Edwin Pears, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.
The Position of Turkey at Home and Abroad, by Ali Haydar Midhat Bey, "Deutsche Rev," Oct.
The Berchtold Proposal and Decentralisation in Turkey, by A. Adossidès, "Bibliothèque Universelle," Oct.
Turkish War Taxes, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Oct.
The Weak Point of the Turkish Army, by J. Leune, "Grande Rev," Oct. 25.
The Reorganised Turkish Army, by H. C. Woods, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.
Leaders of the Albanian Revolution, by S. Lévy, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 16.

United States:

- The Presidential Election:
Bacourt, P. de, on, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 1.
Brooks, Sydney, on, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.
Unsigned Articles on, "Edinburgh Rev," Oct.; "Qrly. Rev," Oct.; "Correspondant," Oct. 25.
Presidential Candidates and the Trust Problem, by Dr. R. Maclaurin, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.
Why I am for Taft, by J. H. Hammond, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.
President Taft and the Solid South, by D. L. Dorroh, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.
Why I am for Wilson, by Senator J. A. O'Gorman, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.
Why I am for Roosevelt, by Senator M. Poindexter, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.
Roosevelt or the Republic? By G. Harvey, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.
The New Nationalism in America, by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Oct.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* maintains its interest and is quite catholic in its range of subject. A poem by William Watson, "Dublin Bay," and "The Poetry of Sir Alfred Lyall," by Major MacMunn, are two good things of many in the November issue; and Mr. S. G. Tallentyre's portrait of early Victorian life, "Great-Aunt Rhonda," is most readable.

Diary and Obituary for October.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH

1. Official Opening of the Church Congress at Middlebrough.
- Opening of the Annual Conference of the Baptist Union at Cardiff.
- Opening of the Twenty-third Annual Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at Swansea.
- Opening of the Autumn Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Cardiff.
- Official Opening of the Annual Conference of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland at Oxford.
- Opening of the Birmingham Festival with Sir Henry Wood as Conductor.
- Anti-Homage Rite Demonstration at Glastonbury King Manor's Manor, during which he has renounced hope of a Monarchical Restoration in Portugal, published in the *Gazette*, Paris.
- Opening of the Trial of the 34 Labour Leaders charged with conspiracy in an alleged dynamite campaign in the United States.
2. Mr. Wilks, who was imprisoned for refusing to pay his wife's income-tax, was released. Severe Sentences were passed on some Royalists for conspiracy in Lisbon.
3. Opening of the Wesleyan Church House at Westminster.
- Opening of Nottingham Goose Fair; the oldest carnival of the kind in Great Britain.
- Miss Gladys Evans, sentenced to five years' penal servitude, released on licence from Mountjoy Prison.
- Trial of Cyprians engaged in the recent riots ended; 18 prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and ordered to pay fines and compensations.
- Express train from Boston to New York wrecked; 8 killed.
- Charles F. Walsh, aviator, killed at Trenton, New Jersey.
4. Mr. Lloyd George presided at a Conference at Caxton Hall, held to consider further financial provision for medical benefit.
- Submarine B2, of the Plymouth Division, was sunk in a collision with a Harburg-American liner off Dover; 15 lives lost.
- Herr Beckmaier, German aviator, killed at Hanover.
- Opening of the Celebrations of the Centenary of the Cortes of Cadiz, and the Constitution of 1912.
- Railway Accident at Alicante, Spain, reported; 6 killed, and several injured.
- Anniversary of the Portuguese Republic celebrated.
- Withdrawal of Turkish troops from Samos reported.
- Mr. Roosevelt appeared before the Senate Committee at Washington. He was charged with receiving improper financial support during his two previous Presidential campaigns.
5. The Earl of Liverpool appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand.
- Fourth Anniversary of the Proclamation of Bulgarian Independence.
- Extermination of a pirate stronghold, near Macau, China, by order of the Portuguese Government; 300 killed, and about 500 wounded.
- Fighting in Nicaragua reported; American troops intervened.
6. A Church demonstration was held at the Lyceum Theatre in support of the White Slave Bill.
- Two aviators, Herr Alig and a mechanic, were killed, near Johannesburg, Germany.
- Railway Strike in Spain ended. The men agreed to resume work on October 7th.
7. Land Values Conference held at Caxton Hall, Westminster.
- Opening of the Annual Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Dublin.

- The Persian Government programme announced, and the defeat of the insurgents reported.
8. Special Meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society held to discuss the recent orders of the Board of Agriculture dealing with the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland.
- Church Defence Meeting at Cardiff.
9. The Mansion House Titanic Relief Fund Committee decided to have the Fund administered by local committees under the control of a Central Body in London; amount collected, £476,780.
- For attempting the life of the King of Italy, Alba, an Anarchist, was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment, 7 in solitary confinement.
- Opening of the International Congress of Archaeology in Rome.
10. Torpedo-boat destroyer *Hardy* launched at Southampton, the first to be fitted with Diesel oil engines for propulsion.
- For attempting to sell plans to the British Intelligence Department, Kagemann, a German, was sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude.
- The Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1912 awarded to Dr. A. Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York.
- Festivities celebrated throughout China to commemorate the Revolution.
11. Annual Meeting of the National Liberal Council at Newport.
- The United States Government paid £40,000 to Canada as compensation under the Fur Seal Convention.
12. Centenary of General Brock celebrated throughout Canada.
- Letter of Sir John Brunner to Liberal Association on Naval policy published.
- Memorial to King Edward at Brighton unveiled by Duke of Norfolk.
14. Opening of the International Stamp Exhibition in London.
- Ex-President Roosevelt shot by fanatic.
15. Opening of the Autumn Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales at Manchester.
- Opening of the International Conference of the Hour at the Paris Observatory.
- Coblon and Bippert, airman and passenger, killed at La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland.
16. Mr. and Mrs. Pellick Lawrence retired from the W.S.P.U. owing to a New Policy outlined by the Union.
- Prince Lichnowsky appointed German Ambassador to England.
- A typhoon killed 400 people in the Island of Cebu, and caused £5,000,000 worth of damage; and destroyed 2,000 houses in the Island of Leyte, and caused £200,000 worth of damage.
- Mr. W. E. Davidson appointed Governor of Newfoundland, and Lieut.-Col. G. R. M. O'Brien appointed Governor of the Seychelles.
17. Suffragist Demonstration at the Albert Hall.
- Great Anti-War Socialist Demonstration in Vienna.
- Full pardon granted by Italy to the inhabitants of Tripoli and Cyrenaica who had taken part in the war with Turkey.
18. The Treaty of Lusane signed between Turkey and Italy at Ouchy.
- Shrik Shawish, who was imprisoned for conspiracy, released at Alexandria.
- Opening of the Dominions' Royal Commission on the Commercial Relations of the Empire, held in London.
- Particulars of Ghent-Terneuzen Railway fraud reported; sum involved between four and six millions.
- Full pardon granted by Turkey to the inhabitants of the Aegean Islands who had taken part in the war with Italy.
- Salar-ad-Dowlah reported to be advancing on Teheran.

- Semi-official announcement made in Ottawa that the Borden Government has resolved upon a policy of "immediate and effective" aid to the naval defence of the Empire.
19. Lord Strathcona laid the foundation-stone of the New Queen Alexandra Wing at the British Home and Hospital for Incurables.
- Miss Helen Cragg, Suffragist, sentenced to 9 months' hard labour for an attempt on Nuneham House, the property of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.
- The Kaiser unveiled a statue of Admiral Coligny at Wilhelmshaven.
- Three Germans, Karl Banchelin, Johann Berger, and another man, were sentenced to 8, 6, and 6 years' imprisonment respectively for supplying information to the French Intelligence Department.
- Departure of Municipal representatives of Vienna, Prague, and Bad Ischl, who had been the guests of the City Corporation for a week.
- Mass meeting held in Yarmouth to protest against the practice of trawling for herring.
- New comet discovered by M. Schaumann, of Nice Observatory.
- Mr. G. Arnold, of the *Burma Critic*, sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for commenting on the verdict of the district judge at Mergui, who acquitted a British officer charged with the abduction of a native girl.
20. Lieuts. Beisbarth and Lang, Bavarian aviators, killed while flying from Nuremberg to Ulm.
21. Celebration of the 107th Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar throughout Great Britain and the Colonies.
- National Conference on Sea Training held in London.
- Agreement adopted by the Coal Conciliation Board for the federated districts of England and North Wales, granting increases of 1s. a week to about 400,000 colliery workers.
- Opening of the International Conference on the White Slave Traffic in Brussels.
- Duke of Connaught returned to Ottawa, having completed his tour of the country, which began on May 6th last.
22. Statement made by Sir George White, that 28 military monoplane, costing over £30,000, had been ordered by the Italian Government.
- Serious illness of the Tsarevitch announced.
23. Sir William Conyngham Greene appointed ambassador to Japan in succession to Sir Claude MacDonald.
- Meeting in support of memorial to Lord Lister, held at the Mansion House.
- Address signed by 100,000 persons presented to Mme. Sara Bernhardt on her 69th birthday.
- Riot of housewives in Berlin, owing to refusal of butchers to supply cheap Russian meat.
- Occupation of Vera Cruz by Federal troops, and end of Mexican Rebellion, Gen. Diaz and his staff taken prisoners.
24. Public announcement that the old connection between the Order of the Bath and Westminster Abbey is to be renewed.
- Sir Gerald Strickland appointed to succeed Lord Chelmsford as Governor of New South Wales.
- Opening of the Congress of the Men's International Alliance for Women's Suffrage in London.
- Launching of the *Marborough* at Devonport, and accident on board resulting in injury to Commander Whitcomb and 3 men.
- House of Cervantes, at Valladolid, purchased by King Alfonso for a Cervantes Museum.
25. Fifty-eighth Anniversary of the Battle of Balaklava.
- Resolution adopting the principle of taxing foreign visitors passed at a conference of French mayors at La Rochelle.
- Battle between Conservatives and Liberals in Central Park, Havana; many killed and injured.

Police Lieut. Becker, charged with complicity in the murder of Rosenthal, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

5. New tunnel under the Thames, connecting North and South Woolwich, opened.

Reputation by cotton operatives of the Brooklands Agricultural Society.

Fund for families of injured aviators instituted by the Kaiser.

Terms of Treaty between France and Spain regarding Morocco published.

Franco-American Committee to develop friendly relations between France and the United States incorporated at New York.

Gen. Diaz, Col. Migoni, and Major Zarati, the principals in the Vera Cruz rising, sentenced to death by court-martial, execution postponed pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

Citizen Sunday observed in London Churches.

Congress of Free Labour, at Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, opened.

Deputation from the drift-net herring fishery industry to Mr. McKinnon Wood, Mr. Runciman, and Mr. T. W. Russell, to protest against the taking of immature fish by trawling.

Arbitration at the Hague on Russia's Indemnity Claim against Turkey in the war of 1877-8 begun.

Opening of festivities commemorating Constantine the Great, organised by the Vatican in Rome.

New Roumanian Conservative Coalition Cabinet formed.

Husein Hilmi Pacha appointed Turkish Ambassador to Vienna.

Railway collision at Streetsville, Ontario—two men of the 8th Royal Canadian Highlanders killed, and 28 injured.

Marconi Contract Inquiry opened.

Committee on Trade Union Bill begun.

White Paper giving history of negotiations preceding the issue of 10 millions to China issued.

Canon Hensley Henson appointed Dean of Durham in succession to the late Dean Kitchen.

Manifesto published in Peking, restoring the Dalai Lama to his former rank and titles.

Reconstruction of Canadian Cabinet, owing to the resignation of F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works.

Conference on Anglo-German understanding at the Guildhall.

Mr. C. M. Bailhache appointed Judge of the High Court.

Vote against acceptance of new terms to doctors by the National Medical Union, at Manchester.

Release of Miss Helen Craggs.

Elections in the second degree for the Duma concluded.

Lieut. Moritz, a Bavarian aviator, killed at the Oberwiesen flying ground.

New Turkish Cabinet formed, with Kiamil Pasha as Grand Vizier.

Dissolution of Parliament in Roumania.

The New York, the United States largest super-Dreadnought, launched at Brooklyn.

Sale of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's goods to meet costs of prosecution in conspiracy trial, amounting to £1,100.

Gen. Lyautov and M. Emile Boutroux elected members of the French Academy.

Rev. J. O. Feetham appointed Bishop of Auckland.

SPEECHES

1. Dr. Lang, Archbishop of York, at Church Congress at Middlesbrough, on the Ancient Church in the Modern World.

Archdeacon Cunningham, at Church Congress, on the Insurance Act.

Mr. Masterman, at Church Congress, on the Insurance Act.

Mr. E. B. Borne, at Church Congress, on Friendly Societies and the Insurance Act.

Mr. Robert Spillie, at Swansea, on Socialism.

Sir Edward Carson, at Glasgow, on the Ulster Covenant.

Colonel Seely, at Dumfries, on the Territorial Force.

Mr. McKenna, at Abergavenny, on the Ulster Rebels.

3. Lord Charles Beresford, at Bishop Auckland, on Readiness for War.

Mr. McKenna, at Pontypool, on Disestablishment.

Mr. Lowther, at Penrith, on the Scout Movement.

Mr. McKenna, at Blaenavon, on the White Slave Traffic Bill, and Disestablishment in Wales.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, at Edinburgh, on Majority Rights in Ulster.

5. Mr. Asquith, at Ladybank, on the Ulster Protest and Unionist blunders.

7. Mr. George Lambert, at Chawleigh, N. Devon, on Selling Values as a Basis of Taxation.

Mr. A. Bellamy, at Dublin, on the Settlement of Railway Disputes.

8. Archbishop Davidson, at Cardiff, on Welsh Disestablishment.

Sir Arthur Boscawen, at Tunbridge Wells, on Land and the Housing Problem.

9. Sir John Benn, at the National Liberal Club, London, on the Reform of London Government.

Lord Selborne, at Southampton, on the Unionist Scheme.

Mr. Pretymann, at Blackburn, on the Land Question.

Mr. Balfour, at Haddington, on Home Rule and the Unionist Party.

Mr. Hemmerde, at Edinburgh, on the Single Tax.

Mrs. Fawcett, at Manchester, on Woman Suffrage.

Lord Rosebery, at Peebles, on Books.

10. Mr. George Wyndham, at Limerick, on Home Rule.

11. Mr. Bonar Law, in London, on By Elections and Home Rule.

Mr. F. E. Smith, at Lincoln, on Ulster's Determination.

12. Mr. Lloyd George, in London, on the Insurance Scheme at Work.

13. Mrs. Fawcett, at Westminster, on Suffragists and the Labour Party.

14. Mr. E. G. Pretymann, at Ashford, on the Manning of the Navy.

15. Lord Haldane, at Bristol, on Democracy and the New University.

16. Earl of Selborne, at Halstead, Essex, on the Land Campaign.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the Confidence Trick in Politics.

Col. Seely, at Colchester, on the Army.

17. Sir H. H. Raphael, at Breadsall, on the Land Tax.

18. Mr. Pankhurst, at London Pavilion, on Militant Methods.

Mr. Hemmerde, at Stockwell, on the Land Question.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, at the Authors' Club, on the future of the novel.

19. Lord Curzon, at Manchester, on National Defence.

Lord Roberts, at Manchester, on German Policy.

20. Lord Grey, at Glasgow, on Proportional Representation.

21. Sir Herbert Tree, at Worcester, on Modern Ideals.

Sir Evelyn Wood, at Bullerica, on Universal Service on Invasion.

22. Viscount Haldane, at the Guildhall, on National Education.

Mr. Bonar Law, at Whitehall Rooms, on Nonconformists and Home Rule.

Lord Charles Beresford, at Portsmouth, on the danger of unpreparedness for war.

Lord Robert Cecil, at Retford, on Radical failures.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, in Rosendale, on the Guillotine as a Peacemaker.

Mr. Walter Runciman, at Eiland (York), on Germany and England, and Home Rule.

23. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, at Tunbridge Wells, on American Education Systems.

Mr. A. W. Gattie, at Leicester, on a great Goods Clearing-House in London.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, at Waterfoot, on the Dominions and the Navy.

Mr. Percy Mills, at Bradford, on the prospects of a General Election.

Prof. Sir H. Eric Richards, at Oxford, on the Sovereignty over the Air.

24. M. Raymond Poincaré, at Nantes, on the European Peace and the war in the Balkans.

25. Lord Robert Cecil, at Drapers' Hall, on Co-partnership and Labour Unrest.

Prince Fouad Pacha, at the Authors' Club, on Education in Egypt.

Mr. H. Triestram, at the Eighty Club, on Taxation and the Rating of Land Values.

26. Col. Bromley-Davenport, at Chester, on Earl Roberts's speech at Manchester on German Policy.

Mr. F. M. Guedella, at Whitefield's Tabernacle, on London Ground Landlords.

Dr. Mott, at the Royal Society of Arts, on Insanity and Modern Civilization.

27. Mr. Winston Churchill, at Sheffield, on the war in the Balkans.

Mr. Walter Long, at Walthamstow, on the Government and Unionist speakers in Ulster.

Sir Frank C. Lascelles, Count Leyden, and Sir T. Crosby, at the Guildhall, on Anglo-German amity.

Mr. J. C. Krige, at Napier, Cape Colony, on the Naval Policy of the Government.

28. Prof. Simon Flexner, at Charing Cross Hospital, on Infantile Paralysis.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, at Aberystwyth, on Thomas Jefferson.

Lord Selborne, at Basinstoke, on Political Log-Rolling.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS

Oct. 1. Orders for mobilisation given to the armies of Greece and Montenegro.

Imperial Iradeh issued at Constantinople, ordering a general mobilisation of the Turkish Army.

All Ottoman merchant shipping ordered to hold itself at the disposal of the Government.

2. Bulgaria in Arms.

Nazim Pacha appointed Turkish Commander-in-Chief.

Joint audience of the ambassadors of France, Russia, and Italy with the King of the Hellenes in Vienna.

Decision of Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece to present demands to Turkey for reforms, including autonomy and European control in Macedonia.

3. Offer of Turkey to revive Article XXIII of the Berlin Treaty, and alternatively the Law of the Vilayets of 1880.

4. Opening of the Serbian and Hungarian Parliaments, speeches from the Throne.

The armies of Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Turkey, and Greece mobilised.

More than 10,000 Russian volunteers reported to be on the way to help Servia.

Strong appeal of M. Poincaré to the Powers to take collective action.

5. Adhesion in principle to the French proposals for dealing with the Balkan crisis signified by the British Government.

At the instance of the Ambassadors of the Triple Entente, the Porte agreed to the application to the Vilayets of Macedonia and Roumelia of Article XXIII of the Berlin Treaty.

6. Refusal of Catholic Albanians to accept the terms offered by the Turkish Government to the Moslems of Kosovo.

Essad Pacha attacked.

Various frontier skirmishes reported.

Greek steamer seized by Turkey.

7. War on Turkey declared by Montenegro.

Note of Austria-Hungary and Russia, outlining their policy, sent to the Balkan States.

Protest of British, French, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German embassies against the detention of Greek steamers.

8. Invasion of Albania by the Montenegrin Army, and capture of Delibitch, a Turkish fortress.

Assurances of Roumanian Government tendered to Bulgaria with regard to her attitude of neutrality.

9. Collective Note presented to Turkey by the five Great Powers, in favour of Reform in Macedonia.

Letter of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to King Nicholas published.

10. Capture of Ship-chank by Montenegrins.

- Details of Turkish scheme of reform in Macedonia announced.
- Order given for mobilisation of the Turkish Fleet.
- Servian Note to Turkey.
- Identical Greek-Carbo-Bulgarian Note presented to Turkey.
- Rejection by Turkey of the Collective Note of the Powers announced.
- Manifesto against the war issued by the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels.
- Capture of Tuzi by Montenegrins.
- Turkish invasion of Servia begun.
- Text of Turkey's reply to the Note of October 20th of the five Powers published.
- Bulgarian ultimatum to Turkey.
- Bulgarian Note to Austria and Russia declining proposals of the Powers as sufficient guarantee for the welfare of the Christians in Turkey.
- Cretan deputies admitted to the Greek House of Assembly.
- Turkish Ministers recalled from Balkan States.
- The fortress of Helm taken by Montenegrins.
- Movement initiated by France to obtain a concert of the Powers in the cause of peace announced.
- Berane taken by Montenegrins.
- War on Servia and Bulgaria declared by Turkey.
- War on Turkey declared by Servia.
- War on Turkey declared by Bulgaria and Greece.
- The fortress of Kurt Kokale, and the town of Mustafa Pasha, taken by Bulgarians.
- Blockade of ports begun by Turkish and Greek navies.
- Elbowe taken by the Greeks.
- Turkish frontier crossed by Bulgarian troops, and Cezarevo, Selo, and Gorna captured.
- Plava taken by the Montenegrins.
- Bombardment of Varna by Turkish warships.
- Gosmanje taken by Montenegrins.
- Kartanilo, a Servian town, taken by the Turks.
- Capture of Tirovna and Turkish garrison by Bulgars reported.
- Capture by Servians of the Ruiva Heights.
- Departure for the seat of war of First British detachment of Red Cross volunteers.
- Advance of Bulgarians on Adrianople.
- Proclamation announcing the neutrality of Britain issued.
- Occupation of Lemnos by Greek warships.
- Bulgarian Black Sea Coast bombarded by Turks.
- Heavy fighting round Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse between Turks and Bulgarians.
- Capture of Jumala by Bulgarians.
- Advance of Bulgarians on Kirk Kilisse.
- Fishitina taken by Servians.
- Kirk Kilisse taken by Bulgarians.
- Kumanovo and Novibazar captured by Servians.
- Servije taken by Greeks.
- Scutari shelled by Montenegrins.
- Entry into Sienitza of United Servians and Vukovitch division of Montenegrins.
- Uskub taken by Servians.
- Ishtip, Macedonia, occupied by Bulgarians.
- Extraordinary Grand Council held at Constantinople to consider the attitude to be taken with regard to the proposed mediation by the Great Powers.
- Seizure of Baba Eski by Bulgarian Cavalry confirmed.
- Bulgarian occupation of Bunar Hierr reported.
- Capture by Montenegrins of Plevlje, in Sanjak of Novi Bazar.
- Servian occupation of several places south of Uskub.
- Speech of King Charles of Roumania to his Cabinet on the war.
- Koprilili taken by Servians.
- Retreat of Turkish Macedonian forces to Monastir and Salonika.
- Fierce fighting reported between Bulgars and Turks south of Adrianople.
- Tripotamos defiles carried by Greeks, who continued to advance on Vozra.
- Victory of Turkish forces at Viza.
- Defeat of Turks under Nisim Pasha in a decisive battle in Thrace.
- Prisoners captured by the Servians.
- Givova occupied by the Greeks.

Metzovo, Epirus, destroyed by the Turks.

Islands of Thasos and Imbros occupied by the Greeks.

OBITUARY

- Oct 1. Major Alexander James Finck, 45.
- Miss Frances Allisen, composer, 63.
- Vicount Mountgarret, 67.
- Signor Guido Papini, violinist and composer, 68.
- Mrs. Arnold Morley.
- Mr. Josiah Easton Cornish, M.L.C.E., 71.
- Rev. Grey Hazlerigg, 94.
- Mr. John Elliot Hodgkin, art collector, 82.
- M. Beaumont, Belgian Minister of State, 83.
- Major Herbert Stewart Buckle, A.S.C.
- Professor W. W. Skeat, 77.
- Mr. Frank C. Bostock, showman, 46.
- Mr. William Kuhn, musician, 87.
- Sir Gerald FitzGerald, K.C.M.G., 79.
- Mr. Donald Murray, Secretary of the National Liberal Club.
- Hon. Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario, 72.
- Mr. Vaughan Pendred, Editor of the *Engineer*, 76.
- Sir Richmond Ritchie, 58.
- Dr. Washington Epps, 64.
- Mr. H. S. Giffard, Registrar in Bankruptcy, 80.
- Dr. Kitchin, Dean of Durham, 85.
- Right Rev. Samuel Edwards Marsden, 80.
- Dr. Eugene Oswald, M.A., Ph.D., 86.
- Lady Savile.
- Mr. Frederic Robinson, actor, 80.
- Mr. Richard Temple, Old Savoyard, 65.
- Dr. John Clancy, Catholic Bishop of Elphin, 56.
- Canon Edmund Lally Roxby.
- Col. Sir John Page Wood, 42.
- Hugh Glendower Owen, cricketer, 57.
- Sir James H. Yonge, 70.
- Robert Barr, novelist, 62.
- Sir George Napier Campbell, 86.
- Sir Irving Courtenay, 75.
- Baroness Gustave de Rothschild.
- Edw. Spicer, of Spicer Bros., 73.
- Vicount Peel, 83.
- Princess Rupprecht of Bavaria, 34.
- Pierre Berton, actor and playwright, 70.
- Gren. Prince Alois Esterhazy, 68.
- W. J. Laidlaw, artist, 66.
- Admiral Tchaigrin, commander of the Tsar's yacht *Standard*, 52.
- G. K. Fortescue, keeper of Printed Books at British Museum, 64.
- Mme. Judith, French actress, 85.
- Prof. Segond, French surgeon, 61.
- Capt. F. Brinkley, *Times* Correspondent, 72.
- Lord Richard Howe Browne, 78.
- M. Edgar Tinel, musician.
- Mr. J. A. Tremerehere, 57.
- Mr. Robert Wemyss Banton, Procurator-Fiscal of Mid-Lothian, 57.
- Vice-President Shernov, 57.
- Capt. Ashley Williams, defender of Mafeking, 45.

HOUSE OF LORDS

- Oct 7. The House reassembled after the Recess.
8. Statement by Lord Crewe on the War in the Balkans.
- Second reading of the London Institution (Transfer) Bill.
14. Discussion on the imprisonment of Mr. Wilks for refusing to pay his wife's income-tax.
- First reading of Temperance (Scotland) Bill.
- London Institution (Transfer) Bill passed.
29. Second Reading of the Foreign Enlistment Bill.
- Petition for appointment of additional judge agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

- Oct 7. The House reassembled after the Vacation.
- Statement of Sir Edward Grey on the war in the Balkans.
- Discussion on the *Titanic* Inquiry Report and recommendations.
8. Report stage of the Temperance (Scotland) Bill.
- Debate on the *Navvies' Strike at Rosyth*.
- Discussion on the Temperance (Scotland) Bill on the third reading.
- Carried by 266 to 204 votes.

19. Debate on Mr. Asquith's motion for closing the Home Rule Bill; the Opposition amendment defeated by 223 to 232 votes; speeches by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George, and Sir Edward Carson.
21. Ministerial statements on the Marconi Agreement; Committee of Investigation agreed to; speeches by Sir H. Norman, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and others.
24. Home Rule Closure Debate resumed; proposed amendment moved by Mr. Cassel to remove the report stage of the Bill from the operation of the closure rejected by 264 to 171 votes. Mr. Brierley's amendment to allot 27 days instead of 25 carried by a majority of 80; guillotine resolutions carried by 203 votes against 100.
25. Committee stage of Home Rule Bill resumed. Clause 2 relating to Legislative powers of Irish Parliament; amendment of Mr. Sandys negatived by 329 against 223 votes.
- Discussion on the Government's Secret Land Inquiry.
26. Committee stage of Home Rule Bill resumed, and Clause 2 continued.
27. Clause 2 of Home Rule Bill continued.
28. Discussion on the Irish Cattle Order and Foot and Mouth Disease.
21. Committee on Clause 2 of the Home Rule Bill resumed; amendment exempting Trinity College, Dublin, and Queen's University, Belfast, from the legislative purview of the Irish Parliament withdrawn.
- amendment to prohibit Irish Parliament from making laws regulating conditions of labour moved by Mr. Goldman, and rejected by 204 votes to 198.
22. Clause 2 of the Home Rule Bill resumed; amendment that English be the sole official language, moved by Mr. Malcolm, defeated by 229 against 220. Clause 2 closed and carried by 228 to 222.
- Clause 3 of Home Rule Bill, dealing with religious equality, proceeded with.
23. Clause 3 of Home Rule Bill resumed and passed.
- Statement of Mr. Lloyd George as to the further provision of medical benefit under the Insurance Act; decision of the Government to increase the sum available, so as to bring the payment up to 8s. 6d. per head, including drug.
24. Clause 4 of Home Rule Bill, dealing with executive powers of Lord Lieutenant, amendment proposed by Mr. J. F. Hope to retain the Irish Executive under Imperial control, rejected by 280 to 190, proposal to abolish office of Lord Lieutenant lost by 296 to 201. Clause closed and carried by 296 to 198.
25. Discussion on Law Court Arrears, Motion of Sir Rufus Isaacs for petition to the King, praying for the appointment of a new judge, passed by 199 to 174 votes, and statement by Sir Rufus Isaacs that a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire into the various changes suggested.
26. Home Rule Bill resumed; Clause 5, providing for transfer to the Irish Parliament of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Administration of the Old Age Pensions, National Insurance, and Labour Exchange Acts, and other services carried by 306 to 206. Clause 6, dealing with proroguing of the Irish Parliament, closed and carried without division by 305 votes to 206.
- Discussion on Mr. Runciman's speech, at Eiland, of October 25th, on the Home Rule.
29. Clause 7 of Home Rule Bill, dealing with Lord Lieutenant's Agent to Bills; amendment by Mr. Goldsmith, relating to the Vote of the Crown, was lost by 219 to 213, and the Clause closed and carried by 202 to 213.
- Questions on Lord Runciman's speech at Manchester on German Policy.
30. Clause 8 of the Home Rule Bill dealing with the composition of the Senate; new proposal of Mr. Asquith for the principle of proportional representation introduced, and the debate adjourned.
31. Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill resumed; amendment of the Government agreed to without discussion; division; and the Clause carried by 298 to 209.

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REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Progress of the World.

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1912.

The Balkan League
v. Europe.

By the signing of the armistice to-day the Balkan League brought to a close their whirlwind war against Turkey, which in seven short weeks—but how crowded with movement, how shadowed by human sacrifice!—solved in no uncertain manner the Near Eastern question. The Turks, following the advice of those nations who most truly wish them well, turned a deaf ear to the blandishments of Austria and Germany, and took the bold step of ending the war. All praise is due to the venerable Kiamil Pasha and his advisers in that they preferred to save the rest of the Turkish Empire, rather than continue a struggle which could but have ended in still more grievous spoliation, and by other Powers again. The cessation of hostilities should be speedily followed by a treaty of peace, following out the broad outlines discussed at Chatalja. The defection of Greece is of no consequence, even if she remain outside the Balkan League. Disappointment and lack of statesmanlike perception that sincerity is better than double dealing may well mean that Greece will receive small

augmentation of territory on the mainland. Her secret understanding with Austria, together with her anger on learning that Salonica was not to be hers, led her to endeavour to break up the armistice negotiations. But Serbia and Bulgaria, and Turkey also, were not so foolish as to play Austria's game. It was one more proof, if Europe needed more, that the day is past when the "Great Powers" can dictate or even really influence events as they will. It is no exaggeration to say that the Balkan League and Turkey can arrange matters to suit themselves as to essentials, and there is not one Power in Europe ready to force any question to an issue with them. The sooner this fact is understood the quicker will the spurious discussions of universal war cease, and the world resume its normal condition.

The Future of the
Balkan League.

The new Power which has arisen in Europe is no ephemeral creation which will pass away when the plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty of peace. It is a factor to be reckoned with, and is likely to become more formidable in the near future. It is not only from the newly acquired

territories that the Balkan League will gain strength, but it is more than probable that the armistice negotiations also covered the possibility of Turkey joining the Balkan League. Then, more important still, is the coming adhesion of Roumania. This State, misled by Austria and held in check by German promises, lost the chance which the war gave her of playing the deciding rôle. Were it not for the yearslong attachment of the venerable sovereigns of Austria and Roumania, the country would already have been in the Balkan League. To-day the Roumanian people see their mistake, and, realising that they have nothing to hope for from the new Sick Man of Europe, Austria-Hungary, they are determined to join the League. The first step will probably be an understanding between Serbia and Roumania regarding joint action in future eventualities. It is not difficult to name the most prominent of the common bonds, since both countries possess millions of co-nationals who have long suffered injustice in the Dual Monarchy, besides which it must not be overlooked that Roumania has enormous advantages to expect from the Danube-Adriatic railway, which must inevitably bind Roumania and Serbia closer together. This accession of force, with subsequent expansion, will make the Balkan League perhaps the most powerful positive force in Europe.

Still no more
Great Powers.

Not content with having failed to avert a war or to preserve the *status quo*, the Great Powers are singularly loth to accept the undoubted fact that in the partition of Turkey they can play no real rôle. Rather than accept this idea, they have

created an artificial war crisis, and are now taking credit to themselves for having averted a general European war. Such an attempt at rehabilitation is, however, fraught with great danger, since it is easier to start a war crisis than to end it. After all, many will ask, is the prestige of the former Great Powers worth the risk of a universal European war? It is idle for Austria or any of the other Powers to cry out at the idea that Serbia may plunge Europe into war in order to obtain an Adriatic port, since it is so very evident that the true question is: Why should Europe allow Austria to bring about a universal war in order to take away from Serbia the ports which she has already conquered from the Turks, and which she now possesses? One outstanding feature in the general impotence of the Powers has been the continuous and common-sense attempts of M. Poincaré not to avert a European war, but to encourage the Balkan League and Turkey to come to terms amongst themselves. Beyond this the only striking point is the speech of Mr. Asquith, made at the Guildhall, in which he declared that "For the moment, and so long as a state of belligerency continues, His Majesty's Government, so far as their influence goes, would deprecate the raising and pressing of isolated questions, which, if handled separately and at once, may lead to irreconcilable diverging, but which may well assume a different, perhaps a more tractable, aspect if they are reserved to be dealt with from the wider point of view of a general settlement." It is practically certain that Turkey will remain in Constantinople, and although the Dár-

danelles will be made a free waterway, there will still remain a small Turkish foothold in Europe. But Turkey's future is not in Europe; it is in Asia, and the more completely she realises this, and sets to work to reorganise and perfect her administration in her remaining provinces, the sooner will she become again a force to be reckoned with. The constitution which has been so largely responsible for her downfall will be suspended, and, free from the outward trappings of Parliament and nominal liberty, the Turks may accomplish real prosperity and practical liberty. In many ways Turkey as an Asiatic Power is much more valuable

to Great Britain, since friendship—and alliance even—with an Asiatic Turkey is possible, and may be advisable, whereas European Turkey always presented innumerable points of danger. If this country were allied with the Balkan League and with Turkey in Asia Minor, aiding the Turks with British officials and British advisers, our

situation in the Near East would be one of extreme security and potential force. We must deprecate strongly any idea of elevating the Khedive of Egypt to the Caliphate, both because we do not believe he is the ideal person to reorganise the central power of

the world of Islam and because such a course of action must appear as taking advantage of a beaten nation. The proverbial good fortune which attends the unconsidered and unthought-out policy of this country in foreign affairs has again come to our aid, and has enabled us to emerge from the Turkish *débâcle* in a stronger position *vis-à-vis* the world of Islam than we have ever



The Great Powers—Lookers-on.

A group of the military attachés of the Great Powers imitating their Governments and looking on at the war.

possessed before.

Some Real Facts about the War.

The ending of the war enables us to appreciate more accurately the parts played by the various nations. The Turks, hopelessly disorganised, and with an army weakened by politics and by a departure from the old Mohammedan ideas,

although beaten at Kirk Kilisse, thanks to the cowardice of Mahmoud Mukta Pasha, yet showed great rallying power in the Chatalja lines before Constantinople. In Macedonia, however, they were swept before the Servian advance without any opportunity of making a stand. The outstanding feature in the war is that, of all the Powers engaged, Servia alone was adequately prepared for war. Had this not been so, the story of the seven weeks' war would never have been told. Without the assistance of the Servian troops and material it is doubtful whether the Bulgarian armies would have passed beyond Adrianople. The fact that Servia was able to send to Adrianople 80,000 men saved the situation in Thrace. Greece alone did nothing, save capture islands

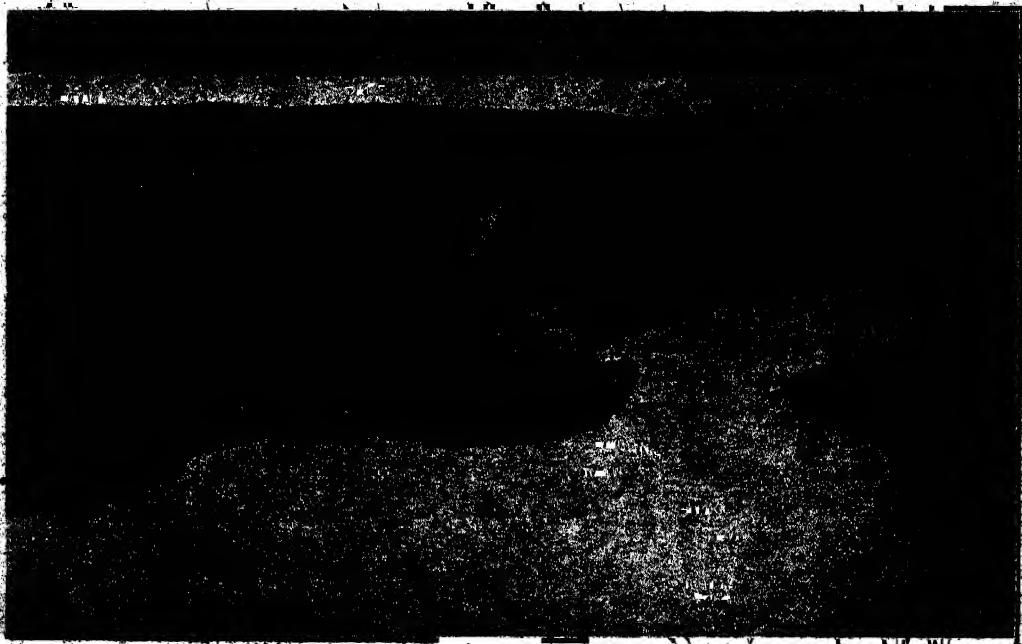
where there was little resistance. The Greek successes were largely Press bureau victories, since the line of Greek advance was carefully chosen to avoid conflict with any seriously organised bodies of Turkish troops. The capture of Salonica by the Greeks was no military feat, since the city preferred the easier terms offered by the Greeks to the certainty of harsher terms which would have been imposed by the approaching Bulgarian and Servian columns. The fact that Servia has saved the situation for the Balkan League, and that she still possesses great reserves of war material and a very efficient army of over 300,000 men, has made her the central point of the Balkan League, and at the same time assured to her the support of Bulgaria



TURKEY'S LAST
A General View of Chatalja Lines and the City of

in any future complications. It is well that Serbia should thus possess the dominating influence in the Balkan League, since the Servians have not only shone in the field above their allies, but have also shown remarkable honesty and restraint in keeping to the programme of division of territory outlined before the war. Of late years it has been the habit of Europe to call the Bulgarians the Japanese of Europe. From now on it would seem that this distinction must be given to the Servians, and not to the armies of King Ferdinand. The Salonica correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing the opinion of the foreign attachés who accompanied the Servian army, said their testimonies agree in an unusual manner. The Servian infantry is mag-

nificent, and nothing could be finer than their endurance, which is extraordinary. On one occasion the Danube Division marched for 48 hours through water and came out fresh; the officers, however, were exhausted. The artillery is excellent; the cavalry is mediocre, and is led in Cossack fashion. The bullock transport excited universal admiration, and the British attaché states that two Servian oxen are capable of performing the work done by six during the South African War. On the whole, the conduct of the troops was exemplary. The organisation of the Servian army is extraordinary by reason of its elasticity. Most of the attachés who came to laugh remained to praise. A representative of a Continental army, having little sympathy with Serbia, summed up his



FOOTHOLD IN EUROPE:

Constantinople with the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn.

opinion of the Servian army in the words "It is a real army." It has been much more difficult to obtain any real idea of the value of the Bulgarians since a very strict Press censorship has prevented any news of importance appearing, added to which the correspondents and military attachés were allowed to see nothing of the campaign. Again to quote the *Times*, we find that of the Bulgarian army it is said: "It is probable that it is of much the same fighting calibre as the European Turkish, and owes its success over the latter only to the fact that it is better trained and more capably commanded. It showed none of that individual sagacity which is the greatest asset of the Japanese army. The infantry sections plodded stolidly up to such positions as from the rear had looked suitable." Of the Montenegrin army it may be said that it is a militia; while of the Greek army nobody has troubled to give an opinion.

To any consistent student of the Near Eastern situation in the past, to those closely in touch with the several sides of it, the action of Austria in the present crisis can only produce an utter uncomprehending bewilderment. There may be some reason found for this in the undoubted fact that Vienna, as well as Berlin and Bucharest, believed that the Turks would at least resist sufficiently to leave the Balkan League exhausted and the spoils to the "interested" nations. But even the shock of Turkish defeats and the need for a new policy should not produce the effect we see to-day at Vienna, whence the peace of Europe seems likely to be imperilled for no other reason than that the ad-

visers of the aged monarch are unable to decide really what to do. Before accepting so terrible a theory, let us endeavour to see exactly how matters stand. We may dismiss at once any question save that of Serbia, since Austria does not care what Bulgaria or Greece may obtain. Declarations have been made that Austria has no territorial ambitions, and that she has abandoned the old policy of expansion towards Salonica. But she claims to have special economic interests in the Balkan Peninsula. Although this latter claim has not been explained or proved tenable, it is presumably the reason why Austria opposes a Servian port on the Adriatic with a 30-mile wide strip of land as hinterland. This is evident because Austria has offered to waive her objections to an Adriatic port if Serbia consents to give her special economic advantages. The question of Albanian autonomy would appear to be actuated rather by a desire to leave the question of the Adriatic coast still open than by a sincere wish to improve the lot of the Albanians. For years Albania has existed in a deplorable condition, and Vienna never stirred a finger. Insistence on autonomies for ethnographical masses is a dangerous policy for Austria, since it inevitably calls for the retort that she should first remove the beam which is in her own eye before bothering about the mote in her neighbour's eye. As a leading Croatian said recently, "If Austria wants to give autonomy, why not commence with Croatia?" Should, however, the craze for constitutions and autonomies succeed in securing unanimity in Europe for autonomous Albania, the Balkan League will apparently not oppose it. We are there-

fore brought back to the Austrian claim of special economic interests, and presume that her policy is directed towards obtaining these. M. Pachitch has declared that Serbia desires equal trade and economic conditions for all nations; in other words, Serbia apparently stands for the "open door and equal opportunities."

Serbia for the
"Open Door."

The latter country evidently does not desire to grant Austria any special privileges; indeed, she risked her economic existence some years ago to escape doing so. Serbia has no hesitation on the matter. To quote the Minister of Commerce, M. Kosta Stojanovitch, "No



THE DANUBE-ADRIATIC RAILWAY IN RELATION TO EXISTING LINES.

It will be seen from the above map that the projected Danube-Adriatic Railway is far the shortest route to the sea, since from Nish the distance is about 200 miles to Salonica; it is only about 140 to Alessio from Nish.

one in the Balkans would permit any Great Power to obtain commercial and economic privileges other than those which existed between great European countries and were regulated by international agreements on a basis of equality." Nothing in the past gives Austria the right to demand exceptional economic rights from Serbia. Both Austria and Serbia produce foodstuffs—of which the former is an importer. It might, therefore, seem more probable that Serbia should ask economic advantages from Austria than *vice versa*. It would establish a dangerous precedent in economic history were Austria to declare to all other industrial nations that she considers that she has a prior right to sell her goods in Serbia. Surely, therefore, Austria is not pursuing purely selfish economic motives and risking war in Europe in order that the factories of the Dual Monarchy may be able to undersell those of Great Britain or France in the Balkans? In England we talk much of German, American, or Japanese trade competition, and regard it as a serious menace. Apparently, however, we are not shocked or astonished when Austria, without any explained reason, demands that Serbia's desire for equal trade conditions with all nations shall be regarded as a sign of contumacy, and met by threats of war. And yet to-day Austria finds it necessary to mobilise her armies, to guard all the railway bridges and culverts hundreds of miles from her frontiers, to disperse political meetings with bullets and sabres, all in order to force Serbia to become her "tied house." Serbia has declared unmistakably for the open door and a trade outlet; in other words, she is in harmony with

the economic bases of the comity of nations. Austria has cried aloud on the housetops against Serbia, but has not given any real reasons as to why Serbia should not go to the Adriatic through a 30-mile wide strip of territory conquered from Turkey, or why Austria should be entitled to demand special economic advantages at the point of the bayonet without grave injustice to Europe and Serbia. And economic injustice in the Balkan States, and especially in Serbia, to the advantage of Austria must mean greater prospective loss to Great Britain than to any other nation.

**Moral British
Preference.**

The Balkan peoples, whilst refusing any economic advantage to any country, have already deep-seated in them a moral bias in favour of British goods. Shall we stand with Serbia for the open door, equal opportunity and justice, knowing that it will be to our advantage, or acquiesce in what seems to be a reactionary and criminal attempt to violate the freedom of a small people and a great international principle? If the former, let us urge on Austria the need for a clear statement of her policy—which policy has already brought her into a state of war. M. Pachitch has announced Serbia's policy; let Austria reply with a similar declaration. Wars more frequently arise from uncertainty than even the most apparently irreconcilable facts and known policies. We cannot believe that Austria fears lest Serbia should attack her; it is not credible that after such definite repudiation of territorial desires the march to Salonica is to be resumed. But if not these impossible arguments for mobilisation and endangering the peace of

Europe, what then? The world cannot think otherwise than that Austria is either determined to flout the policy of the open door and equal opportunity or else that, having no clear political ideas, those responsible in Vienna for Austria's destiny have determined to create an "international crisis atmosphere," and hope to evolve some possible policy before the sky clears. What is certainly necessary, however, in the interests of Austria's moral position in Europe and of the comity of nations is that she shall clearly define her policy and prove her claims so that the world may be reassured that she is pursuing no merely selfish ends. If Austria's reasons and policy are cogent enough to allow her to mobilise and bring Europe to the brink of Armageddon, they are surely possible of expression. Only Austria can dispel the bewilderment of her traditional friends the British people.

**What England
must do.**

It is not enough that this country shall express to Serbia, as we believe, she has done, her desire that a Balkan Customs Union shall be formed. British interests and trade demand that some more decisive steps shall be taken to secure for this country an opportunity of enjoying the exceptional or favourable opportunities offered her by Serbia and the other Balkan nations. While we can with perfect truth assert that we have no political interest in the settlement of affairs between the Balkan alliance and Turkey, it would be the negation of commercial statesmanship were we wilfully to ignore the fact that in the Balkans there is a great market for British goods and British enterprise.

While it is probably quite impossible for Serbia to separate herself completely from Austria-Hungary's commercial activity, there is no question that the present action of Austria-Hungary with regard to Serbia has intensified a hundredfold the hatred of Austria, and the determination of Serbians, to develop commercial relations with other countries. The attitude of Serbia is perfectly correct, since M. Pachitch has declared "that Serbia will place no obstacle in the way of Austria's commercial expansion, and will not reject her justified economic demands." This, although a fair declaration, is, of course, of no value to Vienna, since it is impossible for her to justify the economic demands which she desires to obtain. The idea of a Customs Union amongst the Balkan League is as gall and wormwood to the Austrian mind, and this notwithstanding the fact that at the time when King Milan was responsible for the direction of Servian affairs Austria entered into a treaty with Serbia agreeing to an eventual territorial increase, but did not think it necessary then to stipulate that the Greater Serbia must enter into a Customs Union with Austria.

**What Italy's
Policy should be.**

Italian statesmen should have no hesitation to-day in shaping their policy with regard to the new condition of affairs in the Balkans. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by active friendship with the Balkan League. It is as useful to them that Austria should be barred from an approach to the south of the eastern coast of the Adriatic as it is for us that the advance of the Pan-German ambition towards Egypt

should be checked. The Balkan League is therefore serving Italy's ends equally with our own. To base Italian policy upon friendship with Austria is building a house upon sand, and doing so in violation of the national traditions and popular sentiment. As is shown elsewhere in this number, the question of Austria's disappearance as an empire is only a question of a comparatively short time, and when it comes it must inevitably bring disaster upon any country dependent solely upon relations with Austria for her foreign policy. Whatever the actual government in Rome may intend to do, there is no question that public opinion in Italy has decided to prefer friendship with the Balkan League and the advancement of Italy's real interests to slavish subservience to the panic-stricken statesmen of Vienna. Vincenzo Morello, writing in the semi-official *Tribuna*, puts the Italian view very clearly when he says: "If the *fait nouvelle* of the Balkan League and the relative disruption of Turkey creates new situations and new responsibilities, especially for us, in view of the future, is it not useful and necessary for us to regulate our actions according to our permanent interests, independent of the momentary fortune of this or that group of Powers?"

**Mazzini's
Prediction.**

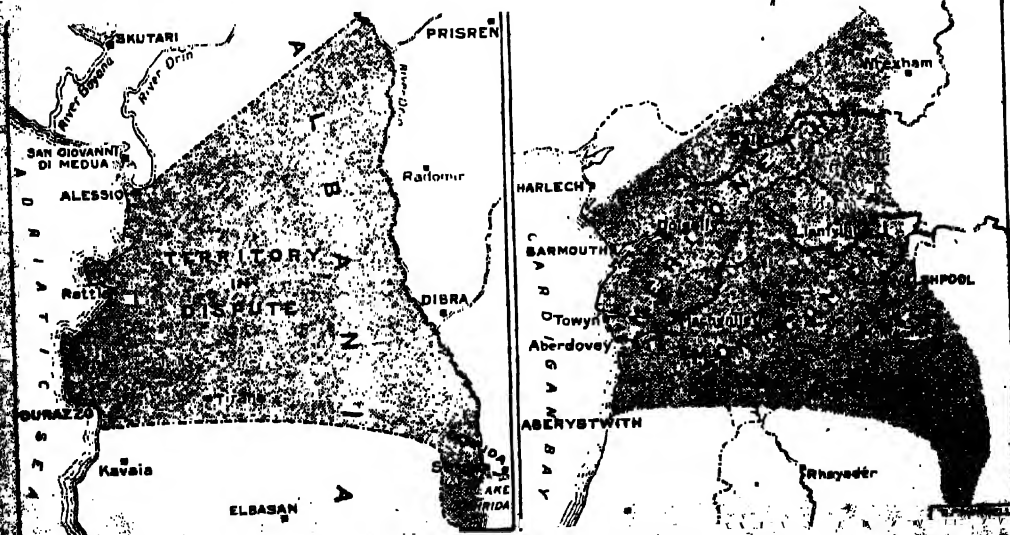
Should the Italian statesmen think such a policy, involving the throwing over of the Triple Alliance and the making of a new friendship which must inevitably bring Italy into the peace *entente* rather than the war triplice, a new and startling idea, they have only to recall the historic letter of the greatest

of all Italian statesmen, who wrote in 1871: "The Slav populations will predominate over Turkey, and the Turkish Empire is doubtless condemned to dissolution before the Austrian Empire; but the fall of one will be the signal for the approaching fall of the other. The Austrian Empire is an administration, not a State; but the Turkish Empire in Europe is a foreign encampment, isolated on other people's territory, without any community of faith, of tradition, of interests or activities, non-agricultural and without administrative capacity, in times of yore surrounded by the Greeks, to-day by the Armenians scattered on the Bosphorus, who are hostile to the government they serve. Unyielding because of their Mussulman fanaticism, the conquering race, hemmed in and stifled by the Christian population, has not given to the world for more than a century either an idea, a poem, or an industrial discovery. And this race numbers less than 2 millions of men, who are surrounded by 13 or 14 millions of people of the European race, Slavs or Greeks, thirsting for life, aspiring to insurrection, and the only thing needed to bring about this insurrection and convert it into rapid victory is an agreement among the three elements who to-day are still jealous about the old hatreds engendered by war and oppression. The mission of Italy is to propose and make possible the basis of this agreement." Mazzini's prophecy has been fulfilled to-day, save that Italy did not seize her opportunity to assist in its fulfilment. It is not yet, however, too late for her to benefit by it.

The Farce of Albania.

The only relief in the Balkan situation has been afforded by the sudden affection displayed by Austria and Italy for the welfare of the Albanian peoples. In the past these two nations have been callously indifferent to the frightful state of anarchy existing in Albania, and have read without any interest the reports of their consuls in those regions, which show that the murder rate in Albania varies from 20 to 75 per cent. of the total death rate. That Italy should be interested in the future of Albania, and should prefer an autonomous State, even if it means the gradual disappearance of the Albanian peoples, is natural, since she must make sure of the future of the port of Valona. Austria has no such excuse, and Austria's demand for Albanian autonomy is

only in keeping with her desire to gain time at all costs, and, if possible, to leave a permanent source of trouble in the Balkan Peninsula. The argument that the Albanians are Mohammedans, and, as such, should not be handed over to the tender mercies of a Christian State—an argument curiously lacking in respect for the value of Christianity—loses much of its effect from the fact that in Albania there are not only Mohammedans, but also Catholics and Orthodox tribes. They have neither the same literature nor alphabet. It is evident they cannot have an independent development. Their country, if it were to obtain autonomy, would become a theatre of rival agitation, a ground given over to the struggle of interests between Serb, Bulgar, Greek, Italian, and Austro-Hungarian States. The origins of the Albanians were principally



A COMPARISON OF THE SERBIAN OUTLET AND A PART OF WALES.

The Territory for which Austria threatened to precipitate a European War

By a comparison of the above maps it will be seen that the area in dispute is but little larger than two small Welsh counties, and indeed is not one-third the size of Wales, and has a population of but 150,000, less one-twelfth that of Wales.

Servian, and many of the exclusively Servian habits and customs remain to this day in practice amongst the tribes. They have no idea of government or of authority, and resemble very closely the early condition of the clans of the Highlands of Scotland before settled conditions and established authority transformed them into an element of value to the country in which they live. The Albanian question has been raised in Vienna in order to provide an argument against the Servian outlet to the Adriatic, since it is argued that Albania, if it is to receive autonomy, must not be cut up. The Balkan Powers reply that autonomy for Albania is the worst of all solutions, but that if the removal from the north of an autonomous Albania of a small piece of land only a little larger than two small Welsh counties, and peopled by 150,000 souls, is going to spoil Albania as an independent State, then there can be small use in disturbing the peace of Europe in order to create a second Monaco or San Marino. From the point of view of international law, of course, the Albanian question is one for settlement between the Balkan League and Turkey, since there has never been any attempt to prove that Turkey is not the owner of Albania. It is probable that at Constantinople there will be much less desire to preserve Albania as an autonomous State than is shown by the kind-hearted statesmen of Vienna.

Searching round wildly for some pretext or another by which to delay the inevitable

growth of Servia and the consequent internal danger to the Dual Monarchy, the Austrian authorities have seized

with avidity upon the question of a Servian outlet to the Adriatic and the possession of the port of Durazzo, overlooking altogether the fact that the question of ownership of Durazzo in no way concerned Austria, but only Turkey and Servia, since the latter has conquered her outlet to the sea, Durazzo, from Turkey and not from Austria. It is certain, also, that Turkey in the Treaty of Peace will cede to Servia the strip of coast which she desires in North Albania. To a logical mind it might seem curious to find Austria desiring to interfere between Servia and Turkey in a matter which does not apparently concern her at all. It cannot be that she desires an additional commercial port in the Adriatic, since she has many along the Dalmatian coast. Any talk at Vienna of Durazzo becoming a fortified port is, of course, nonsense, just as much as the pretence that if Servia owns this port it is merely a preliminary to its use by a Russian fleet. Had Russia desired any such ports in the Adriatic, she has long possessed them in the Montenegrin harbours. We could not, of course, expect Austria to admit that, should trouble arise necessitating the presence of Russian warships in the Adriatic, these are much more likely to anchor in friendly Italian harbours than in hypothetical Servian ones. The question of the Adriatic must necessarily be of great interest to both Italy and Austria, but especially to the former. It is therefore very significant to have the opinion of Admiral Bettolo, who occupies as unequalled a position in Italy as that of Admiral Fisher in this country, and who has held the post of Chief of the Naval Staff and Minister of the Marine.

The Question of
an Adriatic Port.

"Durazzo would not lend itself well to the creation of a military port of any importance, the expense being too heavy. If there is a desire to make Durazzo a commercial port which would open to Italy an economic route from the Adriatic to the Danube we could not wish for anything better, but Italy could never consent that a Great Power should instal itself directly, or indirectly, at Valona, and still less that she should convert this position into a veritable base of operation." It would thus seem that Italy does not share Austria's views as to the danger of a Servian outlet upon the Adriatic.

A Nation at War.

An object-lesson of great value to all those who believe in national solidarity has been afforded by Servia in the present war. Here we have a small country which has evolved its national existence, hampered in every direction, which, however, shows to a very remarkable degree all the attributes of national efficiency, bound together by an almost inordinate amount of realisation of its being a nation. It is very remarkable to note that during this war waged on its frontiers it has not been thought necessary in Servia to proclaim a state of martial law or in any way to interfere with the freedom of the Press or of the individual. We do not remember any similar case in similar circumstances. The ultra-democratic ideas of the Servian people, together with the fact that the great majority of the population owns some small portion of the surface of the country in inalienable right, undoubtedly makes for national solidarity, since there is no artificial edifice constructed on a more or less solid or in-

secure foundation. Public opinion is dominant in Servia, stronger than king, or parliament, or constitution. But, happily, the Servian peasant is one who studies and understands national affairs and also international politics. It is astonishing to go into the outlying valleys of Servia, where no railway has come, and find old peasants able to discuss intelligently the relative policies of Count Berchtoldt and M. Sazanoff and their bearing upon Servia. People such as this may be temperamentally prone to undue optimism or undue pessimism, but there can be no question of such a people rushing into war without having counted the cost, and being prepared to pay the price. A democratic community such as this does not bluff, although it may fail to obtain what it demands. Bluff is as foreign to Servian policy as is corruption to Servian administration. It is difficult to find corruption, political or other, in any country where public opinion is not only active but positive, as is the case in Servia. Visitors to Servia during the war found no excitement, but everybody extremely busy, working for one branch or other of the national welfare. All official salaries were paid not only promptly, but one month in advance, while the women whose husbands were at the war received a weekly allowance of money and provisions. All the ladies are at work at the hospitals as nurses or cooks, and doing other domestic work. In the Ministries and public offices where the regular messengers are absent the boys of the town take their places without any remuneration. Everybody is doing something for the national welfare, and doing it not for a reward, but for patriotism. Such a



THE TURKISH EMPIRE OF TO-DAY, SHOWING THAT THE LOSS OF THE EUROPEAN PROVINCES STILL LEAVES THE SULTAN BROAD DOMINIONS.

nation, determined to defend what it considers to be its vital national interests, is not one which can be intimidated or coerced, and it would be well if Europe were to realise this.

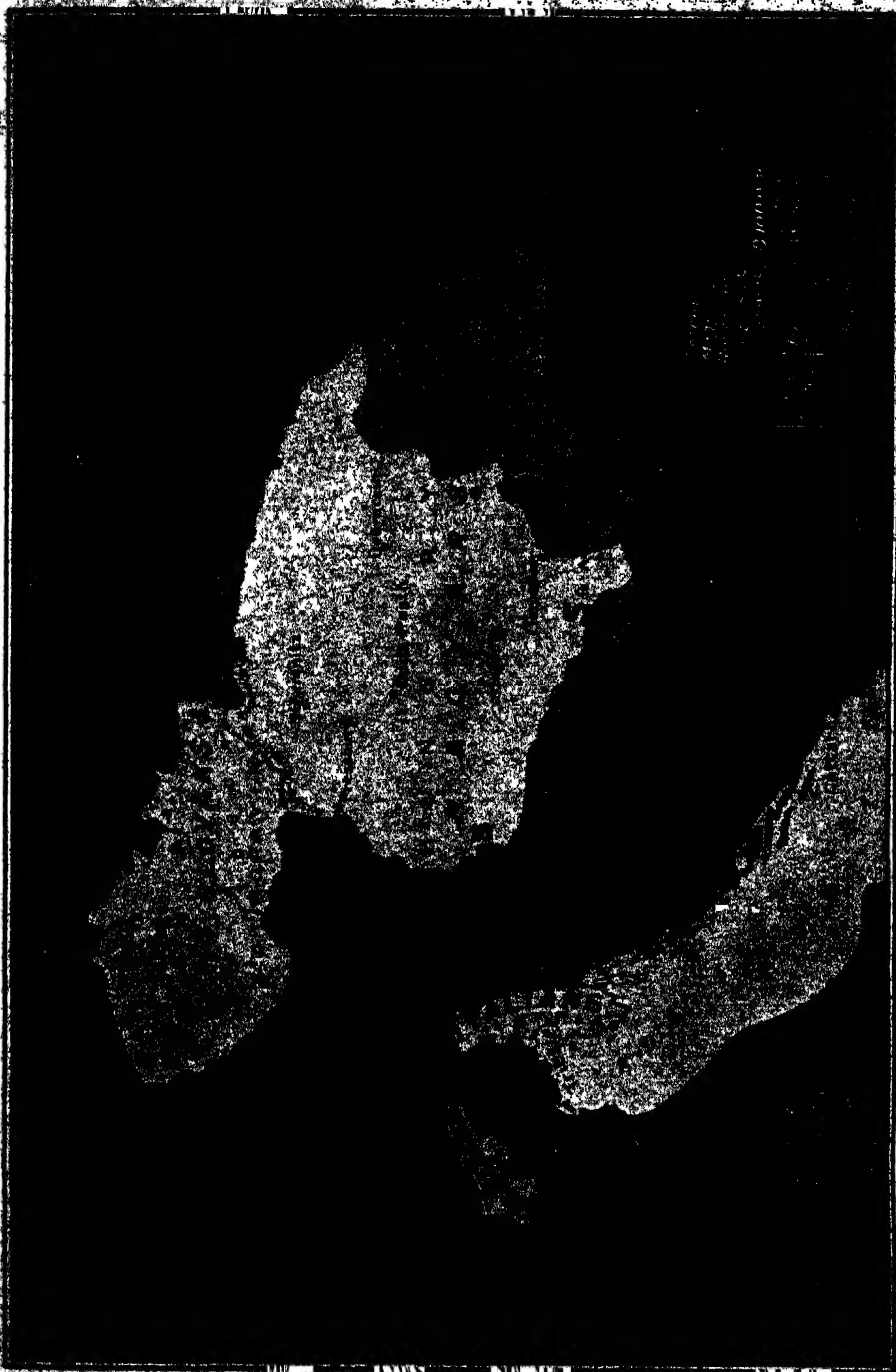
The Future of Turkey.

The seven weeks' war, in which the armies of the Balkan League have solved once and for all the question of the partition of Turkey, has so obscured the public imagination as to leave the impression that there exists no more Turkey. This, however, is very far from being the case, since the European portion of the Turkish Empire has always been one of the smallest of her provinces. Added to this, it has always been the most costly and the most dangerous. Turkey, resigned to her defeat in Europe, may well fulfil her real destiny in Asia Minor. In the past her national forces have been overtaxed to maintain the European provinces and to suppress continual risings fomented in them from outside. The national Ottoman strength in Anatolia has always had to make sacrifices for Turkey's European possessions, and has thus become exhausted. By getting rid of Macedonia, Turkey will be rather strengthened than weakened, and anyone who is acquainted with Anatolia and its Asiatic hinterland will agree that Turkey has by no means been destroyed.

The Panio Policy of Austria.

It must be confessed that it would be hard to imagine a more difficult position than that occupied by those who have to decide the policy of Austria at this moment. They do not know what to do; it is as if the skies had fallen upon them and the earth sunk away from beneath their

feet. Every traditional theory of policy has gone by the board, and the counsels of the Ballplatz are still gasping for breath. Having no policy, they resort to abuse, to hectoring, and to blaspheining, in the hope that they may gain time to think and devise upon some startling counterstroke by which to regain their old position. Intrigues to prevent the war ending, false regrets to discredit Serbia, endeavours to embroil Europe—all these have been tried in turn, and will still be tried. The sense of inability to do anything drives the Austrians to the verge of madness, and were it not that even they cannot close their eyes to the certainty of disaster were they to go to war, the order to march would have been given ere this. The disappearance of Turkey does not matter so much; it is the rise of Serbia. At all costs this must be stopped, and so the Albanians are taken to the Austrian hearts, economic privileges are claimed, and any lie is used to vilify the kingdom of King Peter. As a leading authority in Vienna said, "It is the whole Servian question, not only a question of an Adriatic port, that is vital for Austria-Hungary; it is necessary that this question should be settled if Austria does not wish to perish." A Great Serbia, holding forth the advantages of free and democratic government, means natural unrest amongst the Serbs, whose lot in Austria-Hungary has never been a happy one. It is the evil conscience of a Government which has denied liberty to its subjects which produces to-day panic at Vienna. Count Berchtold's defined Austria-Hungarian policy as a policy of consistent moderation, aiming at no territorial expansion, but keeping positive interests firmly in



**THE JIG-SAW. PUZZLE EMPIRE—AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAP OF
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

[The races are indicated where they form by far the bulk of the population and the clearest.]

view. He also said: "We are prepared to make large allowance for the new situation created by the victories of the Balkan States, and thus lay the foundations of a lasting and friendly understanding with them. . . . With Serbia it is our intention to live in friendly relations in every domain. We hope the attitude of the Servian kingdom will make the realisation of this intention possible." And to help Serbia to aid in the realisation the Austrian Government mobilises masses of men on the Servian frontier.

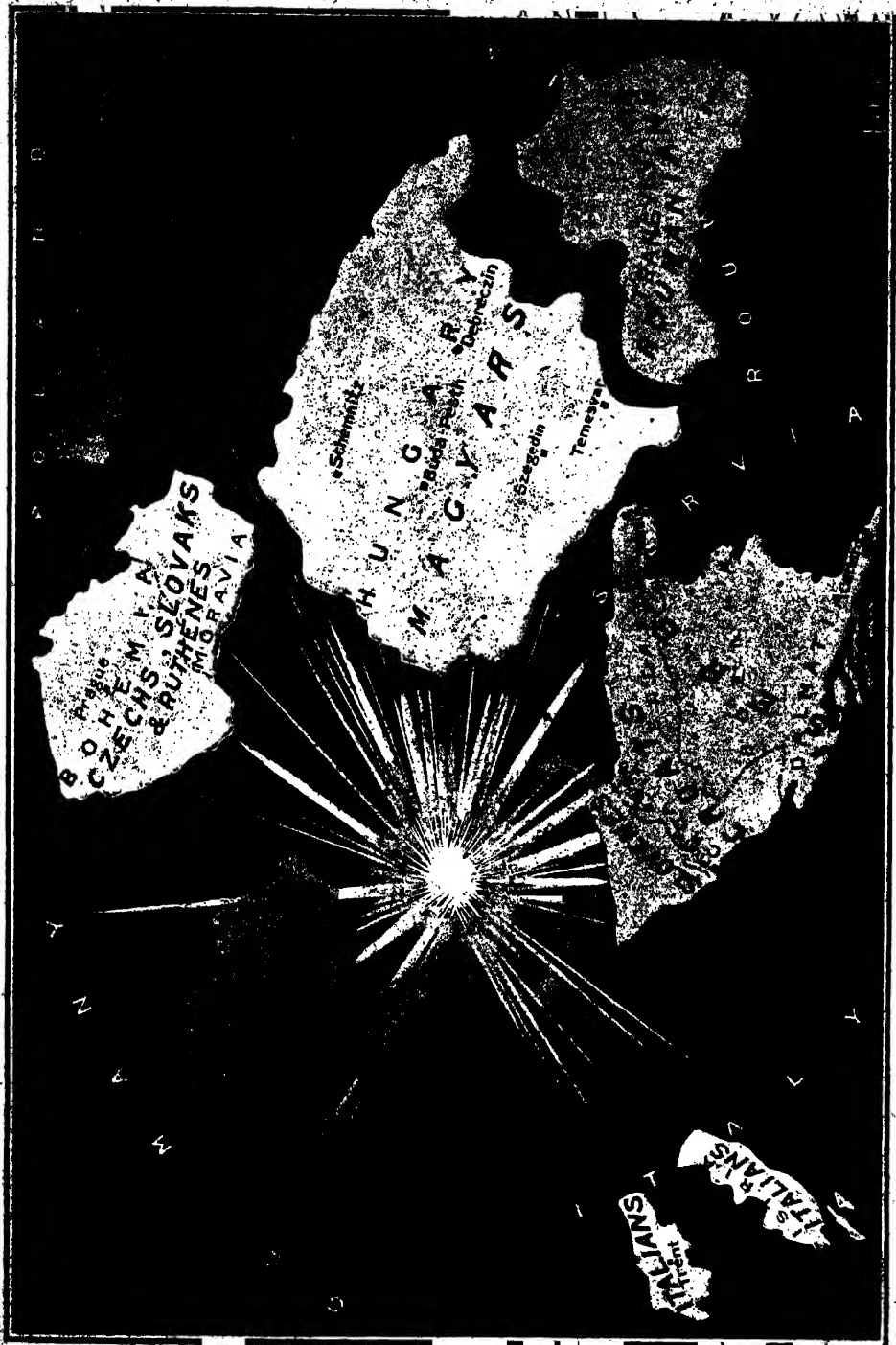
**The Presumption
of Austria.**

That Austria should pursue a policy of panic is inevitable, perhaps, and excusable; but what is astounding is that all the European nations allow themselves to be led by the nose by the one Power most selfishly interested in the questions at issue. It is as if Europe were content to have a case tried in which the judge and jury all stand to benefit largely by a verdict of guilty. For Austria has no real grounds, save those of propinquity, for assuming her presumptuous attitude towards Europe in the Servian question. Our ears are becoming so used to declarations from Vienna beginning as follows: "*Servia shall not . . . Roumania can . . . the Great Powers will,*" that we must really believe that Austria thinks sincerely that she is running the show. And yet she is the most impotent among the impotent. Ignoring the fact that the Balkan League fixed the limits of their various interests before the war, and are quite capable of managing their own affairs, and taking no heed of the attitude of Russia or her susceptibilities, Austria has almost succeeded in pre-

cipitating a European war. Those Powers who have complacently accepted as true gold the pinchbeck of Viennese declarations are also to blame. Sazonoff in Russia, going counter to the Tsar, who approved the draft of the Balkan League, and the Russian people, helped to blind Austria to the facts of the case and intoxicate her with a belief of her ability to direct the European Concert. It would be interesting to know whether Austria has forgotten that in 1881 she signed a secret convention with Serbia, by which Austria not only acknowledged the right of the Servian nation to the Kossovo Vilayet (Old Serbia) and the Vardar Valley of Macedonia, but engaged to plead for the Servian claims on those countries at the first European Conference meeting to decide the fate of the Balkan territories. The treaty was renewed several times, and it may be well to recall it to Count Berchtold's memory now, so that he may give the necessary instructions for the coming conference of ambassadors!

**The Procurers
of Wars.**

There would have been no rumours of European war following the demolition of Turkey in Europe had there existed no Press in Vienna, or had the Austro-Hungarian newspapers been free and honest organs, not mere tools in the hands of the Government. The campaign of mingled lies and exaggerations has been as skilfully conducted as any that has ever emanated from the Austrian Press Bureau—the best organised department in a disorganised State. If libel actions lay against newspapers, then Servia would be able to find her war indemnity in the newspaper offices of her northern



THE BREAK-UP OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

"Perhaps to-day, possibly to-morrow, certainly the day after."

neighbour. But we would have thought that the experience of years would have taught the Press of other countries, and especially of Great Britain, the utter worthlessness of news culled from the Vienna papers. Why seek for truth in the cesspool of European lies? And yet the crisis in Europe, with its alarms, its anxieties, and its losses, lies at the doors of those responsible correspondents and newspapers who constituted themselves the unpaid assistants of the Austrian Foreign Office. Cases could be cited without end. There was the sensational interview with the "Russian Ambassador in Berlin, Cte. d'Osten Sacken," which woke a wave of war lust in Austria. The next day it transpired that the ambassador had been dead and buried for some time! The most noteworthy instance of continuous and barefaced lying to the world was the stories relative to the fate of Austrian consuls in the Turkish territories conquered by Servia.

**If Austria makes
War on Servia.**

Everything, too, would seem to point to it being practically impossible for Austria to make a successful war upon Servia alone, and certainly not upon Bulgaria in addition. Let Europe not be blinded by the obsession that, because we have always considered Austria a Great Power and Servia as a small State, any idea of Servian resistance is ludicrous. It would be more exact were we to think that an Austrian attack upon Servia would be the height of madness. It is no question here of the moral aspect of such barefaced seeking to enter into possession of a Naboth's vineyard, for the world

knows, since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that Austria reck's little of moral scruples or honourable holding of engagements. Servia is a united nation which would fight conscious of the righteousness of the cause, since this would be the defence of the fatherland; but Austria is no nation, and even the walls of the whitened sepulchre where lie entombed the hopes of her various races are cracking already. Two weeks ago every railway bridge and every culvert from the Roumanian frontier to Salzburg and from Semlin to Budapest was guarded by police or troops. And this in time of peace, hundreds of miles away from any possible enemy! What is to be expected in time of war? The more than 50 per cent. of Slav population is articulately against any war with Servia, and it is necessary to perform a jigsaw-like performance with the various regiments to place "safe" troops near Servia or Russia. The delay in the various military laws leaves the army in a bad state, notably in respect of artillery, which is far from being all equal to the Servian guns. There is not too much money, and there is no enthusiasm amongst the majority. The Servians, who have never had an idea of attacking Austria, but who are prepared to defend their land against aggression, can put into the field some 300,000 men, well equipped and fresh from a victorious war. The spoils of Macedonia, in the shape of arms and munitions, would add greatly to the resisting force of Servia. To hope to defeat this army of veterans would need at least 700,000 men. Judging by the numbers needed to subdue the disorganised resistance of the Servians in

the provinces at the time of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, many more would be needed. It is doubtful whether Austria could find or spare nearly so many for Serbia. And there is no doubt possible that behind the Servian army would be the Bulgarian forces. To attack Serbia would seem to be madness, more especially since the country from Szabadka to Semlin, through which the lines of communications would run, is inhabited by Servians.

**What Germany
Thinks—and Knows.**

To no Power in Europe has the *débâcle* of Turkey been more bitter than to Germany. It is not only the feeling of having put their money on the wrong horse, and that one trained by Germans, but the consequences are simply disastrous. To-day Germany finds herself to all practical intents isolated in Europe. The renewal of the Triple Alliance must seem to Berlin a hollow mockery. The Balkan League has slammed the door of German advance towards Asia Minor and Egypt in Germany's face, and there is no key which she possesses that can unlock the door. For Italy's interests are rather with the Balkan allies than with Austria, whose policy and methods are far from being accepted whole-heartedly by the Italians. Austria herself, no one knows better than the Kaiser, is unstable and unsafe. The whole weight of Germany has therefore been thrown into the scale of peace, and every effort has been made to restrain Austria from the folly of aggressive action

against the Balkan League. It is better enough to have to relinquish the policy of *Drang nach Osten*; it would be ten times more bitter to see the one ally left to Germany crumble beneath her feet. And that is what is the danger at present. Pushed by her haughty pride, Austria has gone so far in her menaces and her declarations with regard to Serbia that it is difficult to see how she can come out of the situation she herself has created and survive. If she acts on Germany's advice and adopts a more sane attitude, her prestige within her own borders will be a negligible quantity. If, on the other hand, Vienna decides to endeavour to prevent Serbia from retaining the territory won from Turkey and declares war on her, only a rapid and entirely successful war can justify so desperate a course. The German Imperial Chancellor could not be said to have encouraged Austria when he said that Germany would come to Austria's aid if "her existence were threatened." To accept aid under such a confession of failure as this would be would mean the end of Austria, while Germany would be more likely to arrive to help herself than to help Austria. Austria beaten or pre-occupied leaves Germany alone against France and England, while even if Russia cannot move armies into Germany, she could withdraw deposits from German banks on a large enough scale to bring financial panic to Germany. The trial mobilisation in France, so cleverly screened as a mistake, did much to keep the peace, giving as it did unmistakable proof of the readiness of the French army.

**Anglo-German
Warmer Intimacy.**

No result of the success of the Balkan League is more striking than the sudden growth of Germany to a warmer feeling of friendship for this country. Not all the efforts of the Peace Societies or the Anglo-German Friendship Associations could have produced one tithe of this sudden warming of Germany's heart for England in so short a time. Convinced that Austria has but a short span of life, certain that Italy's interests are probably not those of Berlin, and fully conscious of the fact that the disappearance of Turkey from Europe has destroyed in its entirety the Pan-Germanic advance towards the East, Germany, in self-preservation, has perforce to seek friendship, at least in words, with this country.

**The German
Challenge.**

The German Reichstag has reassembled. It showed the tendency of its majority by voting to the presidential chair Dr. Kaempf, a Radical who had appealed for re-election to his constituents, and came back fortified by their renewed confidence. The Naval Estimates presented show a drop as compared with last year of slightly under a million sterling. It would be pleasant to find in this backward ripple the sign of a turn in the tide of naval expansion. Possibly the attention of Germany will be for some time more absorbed in the plight of her nearest ally than in attempting to rival our naval supremacy. Whether the menace of German competition is ceasing or not, its effect on our Empire continues. Not a month passes but new offers of naval help come from our Dominions oversea.

**The Response—
An Imperial
Navy.**

A few days before the German, the Canadian Parliament was opened, and the Speech from the Throne promised "reasonable and necessary aid" for strengthening without delay the effective naval forces of the Empire. By-elections afford fresh proof of popular support for this policy. The Prime Minister of New Zealand has announced that when her battleship payments have been completed her annual contribution will not be diminished. General Botha has spoken for South Africa to the effect that she will provide a fleet for the defence of that key of Empire. But two new developments, as gratifying as they are surprising, have come from the dusky East. Not merely are the self-governing Dominions rallying round the Homeland with their naval contributions. The Council of the Federated Malay States resolved on the 12th ult. to offer a first-class armoured ship to the Imperial Government, to cost not less than 2½ millions sterling, payable within five years. The offer was made because, as the Sultans of Perak, Selangor, and Pahang and the ruler of Negri Sembilan declared, "they were deeply sensible of the benefits of British protection. It was a sign of the loyalty of the States."

**A Navy from
India.**

A yet more impressive addition to our naval resources is promised, by rumour at least, from India. A Bombay telegram states that the independent rulers, princes and nobles of India are considering the project of "a kingly gift" to

the Imperial Government, to consist of three super-Dreadnoughts and nine first-class armoured cruisers, to cost anything from twenty to twenty-five millions sterling. The idea is that the vessels should be stationed in the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. The scheme is said to be only in its infancy. But if this rumour is confirmed, then, indeed, the offer is worthy of the most grandiose traditions of the gorgeous East. A great stroke will have been struck for a more generous recognition of our Indian subjects and allies in the Councils of the Empire. And we seem to be drawing perceptibly nearer the time when the seas of the world will be completely policed by our Imperial Navy, and war upon the high seas shall be suppressed as relentlessly as piracy. The whole story supplies an impressive commentary upon the voluntary tendency of modern government. Even the grim realities of defence are supplied, not by coercive enactment, but by voluntary co-operation. A large part of our first fighting line is supplied by spontaneous gifts from the self-swayed Dominions who speak our tongue, from the dusky Protectorates that are sheltered by our flag, and from the independent princes of many-peopled India. Was ever a moral triumph so great and wide witnessed on this earth before? Lord Roberts pursues his unpatriotic task of belittling the Territorial forces as "a make-believe army," and tries to scare us into compulsory military service by ever more strident insistence on the German peril. But the actual course of events, more effectually than the

eloquence of Lord Haldane or Mr. Churchill, has refuted the alarms of the venerable Field-Marshal. The German peril is rapidly being dissipated into thin air by the inevitable sequel of the "volcanic up-burst in the Balkans, and by the brood of British fleets that are springing up in every sea.

**The Professor as
President-Elect.**

The result of the American Presidential Election was more decisive than had been expected. Of seats in the Electoral College, Dr. Woodrow Wilson obtained 413, or nearly four-fifths; Mr. Roosevelt, 106; and Mr. Taft, 12! Dr. Wilson's return and Mr. Taft's defeat were generally expected, but not so great a gulf between. The actual votes cast for the three candidates showed them much nearer. Roughly, six and a half million voted for Wilson, over four million for Roosevelt, and three million eight hundred thousand for Taft. It is true that over ten millions voted for the traditional parties and only four for a party of revolt. But Dr. Wilson's record, as well as Mr. Roosevelt's votes, meant a smashing of "the machine" on both sides and a victory for normal citizenship. The election also curiously illustrates the growing ascendancy of Plato's ideal in politics. He would have his *Republic* ruled by philosophers. That conception is more nearly realised in modern Germany than probably in any other great State on earth. The Fatherland is practically ruled by an oligarchy of professors. Even the dominant military caste is "Science in a pickelhaube." But here, to the

confusion of his anti-democratic diatribes, Plato's ideal is pretty well attained by the hugest democracy in the Western World. The President-elect of the United States, if not exactly a philosopher in the abstract sense of Plato, is yet essentially a professor. He is the student, the scholar, the reflective historian, the political philosopher. His will is happily as strong as his mind is great. And because of these qualities he has been chosen by the common

His championship of unreserved arbitration between his own country and ours raised high the hopes of mankind, and even moved Sir Edward Grey to a rare enthusiasm. From this height he fell, like Lucifer, son of the morning, into repudiation of treaties and defiance of arbitration over the Panama Canal. That great apostasy of his was hailed everywhere by the friends of war with transports of delight. It was acclaimed as the conclusive refutation of trust in treaties and of faith in international courts of justice. Verily, he has received his reward. He has been repudiated by his fellow-countrymen with an overwhelming repudiation. And signs are appearing that his Panama policy will share a similar fate. We predicted that when the paroxysm of national self-consciousness which always marks a Presidential election had passed, and the Republic again became conscious of other nations and of other claims than its own, the Panama question would be seen in another and in a truer light. The transition from Philip drunk to Philip sober is proceeding apace. Already Mr. Taft's own expert on the question, Professor Emory Johnson, has published a report dead against discriminatory tolls and entirely in favour of equality of treatment for all nations. And Mr. Root, late Secretary of State, and a thoroughly representative American to boot, has said that if the Washington Government refused to accept arbitration on the protest of Great Britain, then:



Le Rire.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

"Well, gentlemen—all right!"

[Paris.]

people in their millions to be chief ruler, and invested with a personal power greater than that of Tsar or Kaiser. Despite all that dyspeptic decadents may say, the return of this pronounced professor makes us feel that democracy is looking up. So—to leap from one of the mightiest to one of the tiniest of republics—is the peaceful election of the Cuban President a happy augury, as the first of the kind since the United States troops ceased to be responsible for order in the island.

Advocates of arbitration all the world over may be forgiven for seeing in President Taft's pitiable defeat a grim but just Nemesis.

Philip Sobering.

We should stand, in the light of our multitude of declarations for arbitration and peace, as discredited and dishonoured hypocrites, with the fair name of America blackened, with our self-respect gone, with the influence of America for advancement along the pathway of progress annulled, dishonoured, and degraded.

**The New
Chivalry in
Parliament.**

The new chivalry, which deals with real needs and not with the trivialities of romance, is illustrated in the repeal of the infamous French law which forbade all inquiry into the paternity of the illegitimate child. It also appears in the passage of the White Slave Traffic Bill through all its stages in the House of Commons and its second reading in the House of Lords. It is much to be regretted that the clause was dropped by Mr. Lee which enables nests of shame in fashionable flats to be dispersed with the same rigour as the resorts of less wealthy vice. It was a pity that the clause was not forced to a division, in order that the country might know who, however well intentioned, were really the protectors of wealthy profligacy. But it was feared, unfortunately, that the retention of the clause would imperil the passage of the Bill. And many of its supporters anticipate that the tide of moral indignation which has been steadily rising throughout the country will enable amending measures to be carried in future sessions. The temper of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords in debating the Bill did both Chambers credit. When the chains of Party are loosed and Parliament is free to express itself on some great moral issue, the elect of British manhood not infrequently do honour to our common humanity. The chivalrous enthusiasm which swept through the Commons when by an overwhelming majority the power to flog procurers and bullies was secured will be long remembered. It is equally refreshing to find bishops and archbishops applying freely to those fiends in

human form the derogatory language which their predecessors once reserved almost exclusively for their theological opponents.

**Why Damn the
Many because
of the Few?**

One wonders if the same chivalry, free from Party trammels, will assert itself when the question of woman suffrage comes before the House. Will honourable members who have been proud to protect our British womanhood from the fraud and violence of procurer and procuress be equally eager to protect the women of this country from the reactionary effects of the foul dishonour done to their cause by another class of criminals leagued in a conspiracy equally lawless? Will they, in spite of the unpardonable excesses of the Suffragettes, refuse to be daunted or tempted thereby to shirk the duty of freeing woman from the degradation of inferior citizenship? Will the majority of the House of Commons, which is pledged to deliver our British Andromeda, prove itself a true Perseus, and be undismayed by the scaly dragon of the Suffragette conspiracy, which is now the chief hindrance to the enfranchisement of woman? To leave unenfranchised the great majority of British women who are by far the most law-abiding part of the community because of the excesses of a few criminal women would be logically on a par with an attempt to deprive the majority of men of the possibilities of fatherhood because of the enormities perpetrated by a few in the markets of shame. Similarly it is unreasonable to claim the by-election at Bow and Bromley as a popular mandate against votes for women. The issue was a purely personal one. It was barely disguised

by the questions of Suffrage and anti-Suffrage, Socialism and anti-Socialism, and the shoal of other red herrings trailed across the path of the voter. The political effect is practically *nil*.

New Divorce Law Wanted.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Divorce appeared last month.

On five points the Commissioners are entirely agreed and on five they are divided. The five points commended by their unanimity, and probably ripe for immediate legislation, are these :

1. Equality of the sexes as to grounds for divorce.

2. Nullity of marriage if either party is at the time of marriage and unknown to the other party (a) of unsound mind ; (b) suffering from epilepsy or recurrent insanity, or (c) venereal disease ; or (d) if the woman is with child by another man ; or (e) if there is a wilful refusal to consummate the marriage.

3. Presumption of death after not being heard of for seven years.

4. Local courts and cheaper procedure before County Court judges selected specially for the purpose.

5. Restriction at the discretion of the judge of the publication of reports of cases tried before him.

Of these the first is by far the most important. Many people are surprised to find that up to 1857 the equality of the sexes was recognised by the only law of divorce then operative in this country. The nation has badly lapsed for 55 years, and should lose no time in wiping out this blot upon its statute book.

Five Downward Steps.

The five points of difference are the five additional grounds of divorce, proposed by the majority and emphatically rejected by the minority (who are the Archbishop of York, Sir W. R. Anson, and Sir L. Dibdin)—viz. :

1. Wilful desertion for three years.

2. Cruelty imperilling life, limb, health of body or mind.

3. Incurable insanity, certified after five years' confinement, if the woman is under 50 or the man under 60.

4. Habitual drunkenness after three years' separation and reformatory treatment.

5. Imprisonment for life in commutation of a death sentence.

These are subjects for discussion, not for legislation. The first is by far the most serious suggestion. The Commissioners require that the desertion be proved to be "without the consent or against the will of the other party, and without reasonable cause." But to prevent collusion would be difficult, if not impossible. The minority fear that the plea of cruelty would also be used for collusive suits. They point out that there is no clear proof of demand for divorce on the third ground, which is also opposed by experts in mental disease. They hold that the decrease in drunkenness makes the fourth ground unsuitable. The fifth is so rare a case as to be negligible. The majority would, though not intending to do so, open the door to divorce by consent, perhaps, at first leaving it only ajar, but certain sooner or later to be pushed wide open.

Memorials of
Our Chief.

"The Stead International
Memorial Fund to pro-
vide lodging homes for
Women, to be called

The Stead Hostels," was decided on at a meeting in the Westminster Palace Hotel on November 4th. Earl Grey presided over the influential gathering. As soon as the formative resolution had been carried, Major-General Brocklehurst announced, to the intense satisfaction of all present, that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra had indicated her willingness to be patroness of the movement. This royal act is of a piece with the interest which Her Majesty has again and again graciously expressed in the work of our chief while he was on this side. Among those who spoke were Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and Dr. Clifford. It is impossible here to enumerate the friends who have sent letters commendatory of the scheme. A very representative Council has been formed. Major-General Brocklehurst is chairman of committee; Mr. B. F. Hawksley is hon. treasurer. The hon. secretary is Miss Josephine Marshall, "Salve," Willifield Way, Hendon, N.W. The London County Council has granted permission to place a medallion of our chief on the granite pedestal on the Victoria Embankment, to the east of Waterloo Bridge, or on either of the granite pedestals on the Embankment near Temple Pier.

An Unbinged
Opposition.

During the last month the Opposition rather seem to have lost their heads. By dexterously watching their opportunity, they caught the Whips of the Coalition napping and, on a quite impossible



Daily Herald.

[London

"The House will now Divide."

[There has been more criticism of the financial arrangements of the present Liberal Government than perhaps of any previous Government. The Telephone Job, the Marconi Deal, and the India Office Loans have caused a great deal of talk, and people have not hesitated to charge the House of Commons with being too directly interested in the spoils.]

amendment by Sir Frederick Banbury to the Home Rule Bill, secured a snap majority of 21 votes. As the normal Government majority is more than a hundred, the idea that the Government had received a mortal blow could only have appealed to minds slightly off their normal balance. When Mr. Asquith proposed to rescind the Banbury amendment, the Opposition by persistent bellowing brought the sitting to a close. The intervention of the Speaker and the acquiescence of the Government attained the same end as rescission, but in a way that apparently did not so excite the susceptibilities of the Opposition; and the continued advance of the Home Rule Bill through Committee was secured with only a loss of five days' time for the House, and a more serious loss of dignity on the part of the Opposition. Unionist leaders and newspapers have

made a great outcry about the suppression of debate on the Home Rule Bill by resolute use of the guillotine. From the air of injured innocence that they assume, one might suppose that no one had ever heard of Home Rule until this session. They appear to forget that the whole question has been thrashed out at interminable length in public meeting and Press and Parliament, until the country is tired of talking, and wants to see something done. The trouble with the Opposition has been shrewdly pointed out by one of the Labour Members, that they and their class consider that they have some sort of right, divine or other, to rule, and if they are not allowed to rule, no matter what the majority be against them, they are driven to something approaching frenzy. The passing of ascendancy is always a painful process for those that have been in the ascendant. That is the difficulty in Ulster. That is also the difficulty with the old ruling caste

since the Parliament Act was passed. The "classes" have shown an inability to adapt themselves to the new democratic environment—an inability which, if the lessons of biology count for anything, is ominous for their future.

The Unionist leaders has not been allayed by last month's by-elections.

They fought them principally on the Insurance Act, not on the main issues of party conflict. Taunton has again returned a Unionist, but with a very slightly increased majority. At the first National Conference of the now united Unionist Party Lord Lansdowne calmly repudiated the promise made by the Unionist leaders before the last General Election, and confirmed by him personally after the last General Election, not to introduce a measure of Tariff Reform without previously consulting the country by means of a Referendum. In the same speech he nailed the Tariff Reform colours to the mast. Lancashire, which is irrevocably devoted to Free Trade, replied by returning a Liberal Free Trader in the Bolton election with a four-figure majority—to the great dismay and disgust of Unionists, who expected at the worst a three-figure majority for the Liberal, and at the best the return of the Unionist.



[Westminster Gazette.]

Twins after All.

THE ULSTERMAN (Sir E. Carson): "My dear Redmond, we Irish—"

THE NATIONALIST (Mr. John Redmond): "My dear Carson, I'm delighted to hear you say 'We Irish'! I always thought that, according to you, we belonged to different nations. I do believe we're twins after all!"

["The Colonies were represented in that House by a Secretary of State, and surely a whole nation like the Irish had a right to a similar representative."—SIR EDWARD CARSON, in the House of Commons, October 24, 1913.]

Reforming the House of Lords.

Mr. Asquith's address to the National Liberal Association, at Nottingham, is notable, not so much for his patient and good-natured refutation of the charges of bad faith and treason with which the Unionist organs so plentifully bespatter him, as for his declaration that the Government

was seriously considering the reconstruction of the House of Lords, promised in the preamble of the Parliament Act. Whatever differences there may be in the Liberal ranks as to the relative advantages of a single or double Chamber system, there is no question that the powers of delay at present possessed by the House of Lords cannot much longer be tolerated by a democratic nation. As to the precise form of the new Senate, there is much speculation. It is rumoured that the scheme which had found Cabinet favour was a Senate directly chosen by the House of Commons electorate, and composed of two members from each of seventy-five constituencies. The first obvious criticism on such a scheme from the democratic standpoint was that the size of the constituency would put a premium on candidates of great wealth, who therefore would presumably be less representative of popular needs. The advocates of the scheme, however, have renounced it, so we are informed, on precisely contrary grounds. The *Times* states that "the chief influence which was likely to run through a huge constituency was that of the Trade Unions, who would act together, with the probable result that a majority of Trade Union Senators would be returned." So organised labour, even in the large constituency, is felt to be more than a match for land and capital combined!

The Chancellor
at Aberdeen.

Mr. Lloyd George, who seems to have at last succeeded in coming to terms with the doctors, was perhaps for that reason in his most sanguine mood at Aberdeen. He abundantly portrayed the benefits certain to accrue from the Insurance Act, and

declared that the task of Liberalism had only begun. It had to deal with the gigantic problems of preventible poverty in a land overflowing with the abundance of wealth. He used an analogy of which doubtless much use will be made:

If you were in a beleaguered city no sane governor would allow the man in the trenches to go ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-housed, when there was more than a sufficiency in the city to provide for all. I am all for fair play for the men in the trenches.

Without indicating any programme of land legislation, the Chancellor declared that the land was at the root of most of our social problems. But he laid down one essential principle for all land legislation, "that the first purpose of the land of this country be not the conferring of power and pleasure on the favoured few, but the provision of sustenance and shelter for the multitudes who toil." The spirit of the speech is best expressed in the closing words, which he hoped each of his hearers might use when they came to give up the reckoning of their life on earth:

I found in my native land poverty, distress, wretchedness, and misery, but I so strove with my fellows that now, when I come to leave, I find plenty, happiness, comfort, and everything that brings lustre to the story of your past, everything that gives hope for the future.

If this be Mr. George's own epitaph, happy will he be.

London Traffic
Trust.

A curious Nemesis has overtaken the Progressive leaders on the London County Council.

For years they have blocked the eminently reasonable and necessary demand that the present chaos in the transit arrangements of the Metropolitan area should be brought into something like system under a London Traffic Board. Even when in a minority at Spring Gardens, they have used their influence with the Liberal Government against

the better judgment of many Ministers to prevent the appointment of this much-needed Board. Now, however, what ought to have been done in the interests of the people of the metropolis is being effected in the interests of shareholders. Last month has seen the announcement of what is virtually a gigantic London Traffic Trust. The Underground Electric Company, which has already taken over the London General Omnibus Company, and possesses a large interest in the District Railway, besides controlling the Charing Cross, Piccadilly, and Bakerloo Tubes, has now acquired control of the Central London and the City and South London Tube railways. As a consequence, practically the whole of the London traffic system, apart from the London County Council tramways, is under the control of one company. As the multiplication and improvement of the motor omnibuses are more and more successfully competing with the municipal tramway system, the immediate outlook for municipal enterprise is not too rosy. Sir Edgar Speyer, Chairman of the combine, disclaims any desire to monopolise the traffic of London, but declares that "as long as no authority exists effectively to control and guide the traffic of this great metropolis (and in my opinion such an authority should be an owning authority), so long will private enterprise be compelled to seek to obtain such results by amalgamations and alliances." So the Progressive leaders, by opposing a Traffic Board, have obtained a Traffic Trust! They now seem driven to demand that the "owning authority" referred to by Sir Edgar Speyer shall be the Council of a vastly extended London County.

Wanted, a New Road System..

The enormous development of motor traffic, of which the motor omnibus is only one phase, has been again brought vividly before the public mind by the November motor shows. The chief feature was the boom in cycle-cars. This light, miniature motor-car to seat one or two persons is already on sale for about £80, and may be expected before long to be offered at something like £50. This opens the prospect of a vast increase of motor traffic. These inexpensive machines will soon be everywhere. Already they are on hire as "taxis" in one or two European capitals. The new developments make more imperiously imperative than ever the expansion of our system of roads. Highways that were adapted to the old slow-going horse traffic are totally inadequate to the new demands. Of this fact, the slaughter that is going on in London streets, and that has led to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, is a sanguinary reminder. The slow processes of the Road Board, which seems to be rather a means of secreting than of applying national revenue, must be superseded by more drastic methods.

IN THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October several striking diagrams were printed to illustrate the article "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread: The Truth about This Country's Food: How to Save £180,000,000 a Year." In response to many requests we have had these diagrams reproduced on art paper, and they can now be obtained from our office. Any of our readers requiring the set of diagrams should send sixpence to the Manager, REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, W.C., and they will receive them post free.

THE EVILS OF PARTY.

By THE RT. HON. EARL OF ROSEBERY.

In view of the fact that every day sees the domination of party politics over national interests grow greater and more overbearing, we are glad to be able to publish below what is perhaps the most trenchant attack upon party politics ever penned by a great statesman. Lord Rosebery originally wrote this article as a preface to a book on Japan as an example of National Efficiency.

JAPAN is indeed the object-lesson of national efficiency. Happy is the country that learns it. But not a hundred books or a thousand prefaces will bring this lesson home to our own nation. We have been so successful in the world without efficiency that in the ordinary course of events we shall be one of the last to strive for it without external pressure. We won our empire and our liberties by genius and daring in an inefficient world. Now that one or more nations are keenly striving after efficiency it will not be easy to maintain our heritage; for the inefficient nation must sooner or later go to the wall. We have muddled through so successfully by character and courage that we are indifferent as to any other secret of achievement.

Three things may move us: obvious decline, sudden catastrophe, or some stimulating example. This last, at least, is furnished by Japan.

Some think we are too old a nation for new departures; that our garment is too old for new patches. It is true that we cannot begin on entirely new lines; we cannot, like an American manufacturer, "scrap" all our old machinery and begin suddenly afresh. But Japan is, historically speaking, a much older nation than ours; and yet she actually did this very thing some thirty years ago: discarded nearly everything but patriotism, and began a fresh career. But the exception of patriotism

was vast and pregnant. For she not merely retained a peculiar devotion to fatherland, but developed it into a religion. "Our country is our idol," says a Japanese editor, "and patriotism our first doctrine. From the Emperor downwards, the vast majority have no other religion."

How stands it with us in comparison with these Orientals? We have all the raw materials, some of the best. We have courage and brains and strength, but there is surely an immense leakage of power in their development. Politically speaking, we begin and end with party. We are all striving to put ourselves or our leaders into offices or expel other people from them. This is not from want of patriotism: quite the reverse, the habit of centuries has made us believe that this is patriotism, this and no other. Do we ever stop to reflect what is the outcome of it all: the net result of millions of words, words, words; of great debates and incessant divisions and spirited autumn campaigns? In truth, exceeding little. "The hungry sheep look up and are not fed." But Brown has made a fine speech, and Jones has surpassed himself, and Robinson has done less well than usual, and so we turn complacently from the long newspaper reports to the ordinary bread and cheese of life. And the old State machine creaks on.

The fact is that party is an evil—perhaps, even probably, a necessary evil, but still an evil. It is the curse of our country that so many, especially in

high places, should worship it as a god. It has become so much a part of our lives that even those who think ill of it think it as inevitable as the fog; so inevitable that it is of no use thinking what we should do without it. And yet its operation blights efficiency. It keeps out of employment a great mass of precious ability. It puts into place not the fittest, but the most eligible, from the party point of view—that is, very often, the worst. Efficiency implies the rule of the fittest; party means the rule of something else—not the unfittest, but of the few fit, the accidentally not unfit, and the glaringly unfit. The most efficient and brilliant Ministry in our annals strikingly exemplifies this fact. The office of chief Minister was divided into two parts, strictly delimited: one, party and patronage, managed by the Duke of Newcastle; the other, business and the work of the nation, for which (the elder) Pitt was responsible. By thus cutting himself off from the petty cares of party, Pitt was free to do the country's work. His partner made the bishops and the deans, and the generals and the admirals, and appointed everyone, down to the tidewaiters; while he himself planned victory. By this equitable division work was severed from patronage, and efficiency from party, the result was the most successful Government known to us. But it has found no imitators or successors. And yet, if party be inevitable, this should be one way of escaping its evils.

It may, no doubt, be alleged, and with truth, that party is to some extent fading among us, that party divisions are increasingly unreal, and that the party landmarks are being constantly shifted about. That does not, however, affect the position. There is enough party to last our time, and what has to be done should be done quickly. And, after all, if you get rid of party in one

shape it will turn up again in another. Why, then, it may be asked, break your teeth against a stone? Party is as ineradicable as our climate; it is, indeed, part of our moral climate. Granted. But it is at least necessary to point out that whenever we do begin to aim at efficiency we shall be handicapped by this formidable encumbrance.

There has no doubt been plenty of party in Japan. But party in Japan has not spelt inefficiency; it tends, perhaps, in the other direction. It appears to be a rivalry of faction for the goal and prize of efficiency. Japanese parties apparently represent a nation determined on efficiency. That is where we differ. We are not a nation bent on efficiency; we have thriven so well on another diet that we are careless in the matter. We regard our parties as interesting groups of gladiators. Our firmest faith appears to be that one will do worse than the other; so we maintain the other, whichever that may be. The possibility of a directing and vitalising Government that shall do and inspire great things we seem to exclude from possibility with a sort of despair. We know too well that our Ministers, however great the ardour and freshness with which they set to work, will soon be lost in the labyrinthine mazes of parliamentary discussion, and that whatever energy they can preserve when they emerge must be devoted to struggling for existence on provincial platforms.

And yet there is work to do—pressing, vital work, which does not admit of delay; work which would fill strenuous years even if Parliament were suspended and not a speech were delivered.

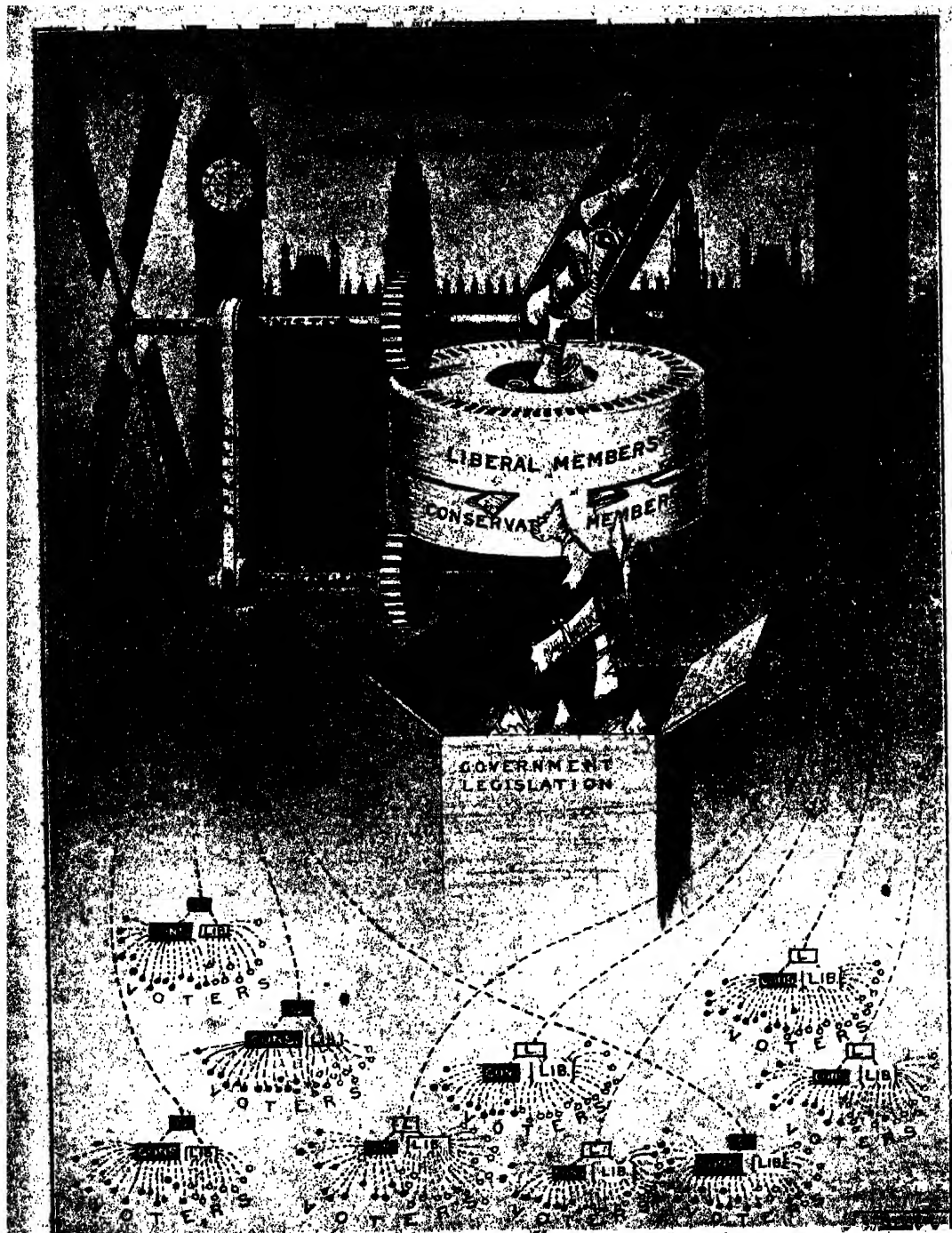
But Parliament must sit and speeches must be discharged. We must then, at least, learn from Japan how to obtain efficiency in spite of the party systems. That is the best lesson that she can teach us.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF EMPIRE.

A NATIONAL NOT PARTY PROGRAMME.

- I. NATIONAL DEFENCE:
In matters of National Defence a single day's neglect may mean a century's regret.
- II. EDUCATION:
The teaching of the people to be good citizens is the foundation of the future of the Nation.
- III. AGRICULTURE:
Agriculture is the nursing mother of the State.
- IV. WELFARE OF THE WORKER:
An honest wage for a fair day's work.
- V. THE LIFE BLOOD OF THE EMPIRE:
To people the Empire systematically means benefit to population and Empire alike.
- VI. NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION:
A smoothly working honest administration machine is a patent factor for National progress.
- VII. NATIONAL HEALTH:
A nation without health is a house built upon sand.
- VIII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:
Unless the house be secure from without, there is small use in pre-occupation on home affairs.
- IX. RELIGION:
The nation that neglects its soul perishes.
- X. BUSINESS:
Trade and Industry are the pioneers of civilisation.

SURELY the time has come when the clear-thinking citizen can, and will, distinguish amongst the countless branches of national life those which are continually essential to national welfare, but a realisation of these national interests implies a duty on the part of the citizen not only to interest himself in the fact that they are national interests, but also to make himself thoroughly familiar with them. Only by so doing can he hope to be of real benefit to his country, and only with such citizens can any country hope to maintain her position in the world. We think that the essential interests of the nation can be resolved into the compass set forth above, and do not think that any essential part of national development falls outside of the Ten Commandments of Empire. To keep these commandments in practice as well as in theory would mean the awakening of a nation's consciousness and a national force which this country has never known before. To neglect them is to risk a national *débâcle*. So strongly do we feel that a complete comprehension of these ten commandments is necessary to the well-being of the nation that we intend in every number to deal with each and all of them. That is to say, we will always endeavour to make more clear one or more phases of each of the ten commandments, and, in this way, serve as a signpost to the citizen, indicating the way of national salvation. Let there be party politics at Westminster or elsewhere if you will, but let the mass of thinking citizens save from the petty triumphs or defeats of parties the essential factors of Empire and of national existence.



MACHINE-MADE POLITICS.

Diagram to suggest the intricacies of the Parliamentary Machine, and how remote the Prime Minister is from the Voter.
 [The Speaker, the "go-between strap," is the same to both Parties, though they turn in opposite directions.]

THE great need of the country to-day is a real recognition by all political parties, as well as by the man in the street, that there are a number of questions

which are, or at any rate ought to be, outside any party influence or earmark. They are those vital to the nation as a whole, without which the majority of the people would run a risk at least of suffering or being less well off than at present. To allow such national matters to be the play of Parliamentary tacticians is not, nor can it ever be, to the advantage of the nation. Matters of great and lasting importance to the future weal or woe of the Empire are now made the subject of barter in order to prolong the tenure of office by one or other party, frequently elected for reasons quite other than those bartered away. But while these questions may not seem of real importance to a party whip, whose duty under present conditions is always to secure for his party the maximum number of votes on division, they may well mean life or death to the nation. Surely the time has come when we can insist that such questions shall be recognised as being outside of party, and their achievement and conduct the result of joint and universal endeavour. And this not only by political parties, but by the leading men of the nation. Automatically the Navy has passed out of party politics, because there is no blinking the fact that without a supreme Navy there would be no chance even of discussing universal disarmament in the House of Commons! We do not believe that any Government that might take over the reins, whether ultra-Conservative or ultra-Radical, can

venture, or would really desire, seriously to alter the British Navy. Foreign affairs have incidentally ceased to be of party interest, although it would perhaps be a bold man who



[Daily Herald.]

[London.]

The teaching faith of John Bull, Idolater, who is shown prostrate before his chief Fetish, Parliament, assisted in his devotions by its High Priest, the Clergy.

would say that they are conducted on a national basis. They have been divorced of party incidentally because so very few know anything about them.

But there are many other national issues which are still not sufficiently freed from the trammels and risks of party machinery. There has been no time at which the Government at Westminster has so nearly resembled a machine, and not a thinking and reasoning mass of representatives of the people. The members as a whole have no more intelligent interest or active participation in the legislation drawn up and carried by the Government of the day than the sausage machine has which, receiving the *débris* of animal matter, produces sleek and well-covered sausages. With the mental or moral attitude of members to such an arrangement we have nothing to say here, but

we do most vehemently protest against questions of real national importance being thrown into so creaking a machine, impotent alike for good or evil to voice the will of the people. What the



The Bulletin.]

[Sydney

"Progress" under Party Government.

Advancing the will of the people along Parliamentary lines

nation wants is a banding together of those who, recognising that national affairs are but the first step to imperial affairs, will insist, and with no uncertain voice, that all political parties recognise publicly and solemnly that certain questions are, in principle at any rate, not to be made the sport of party tactics or the spoil of political bargaining. The people, whose existence and welfare are otherwise imperilled, and who are responsible not only for the taxes for national objects, but also for personal salaries at Westminster, have every right to demand this. Let a national party be formed of all sane

and thinking men of any political shade or belief, within or without the House, who will declare that they will not for mere party advantage go against, or endeavour to stultify, national questions. The programme of this party would be composed of national common denominators, and they would be always questions upon which parties depend, and which do not depend upon parties. The Navy and Army, physical training, education, railways, and agriculture are only a few which at once come to the mind. On these questions there is little difficulty surely in arriving at a basic principle which all parties would be able to recognise as the national one. The time has come when the party machine should no longer be allowed to cramp and to destroy great national questions. The moral restraining power of such a party, which would never probably take office as a whole save in time of national crisis, would be incalculable; the continuity of its programme would be a national asset of enormous value. While it is true that an election gives to-day a blank cheque to the elected Government, we must not forget that payment may be refused when the cheque is presented, especially if we—the nation—see that it is being cashed not on our behalf, but on that of some servant of Naaman whose possession of the cash is not in the interest of the people at large. We have a responsibility which we will not be able to escape in the future by saying that, having voted for any Government, we therefore allowed it to do harm without any action on our part to prevent it.

Current History in Caricature.

(For other cartoons see later pages)

"Oh wad some Power the gistsie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—Burns



Gluhlichter

[Vienna]

War on War

Labour and Woman shown combining in a crusade against war



Gluhlichter

[Stuttgart]

Death, the Commander of the Army.



Paequino.

[Turin]

European Diplomacy.

A trophy for the next Peace Congress.



Muskete

[Vienna]

A Vision. Austria after a war.

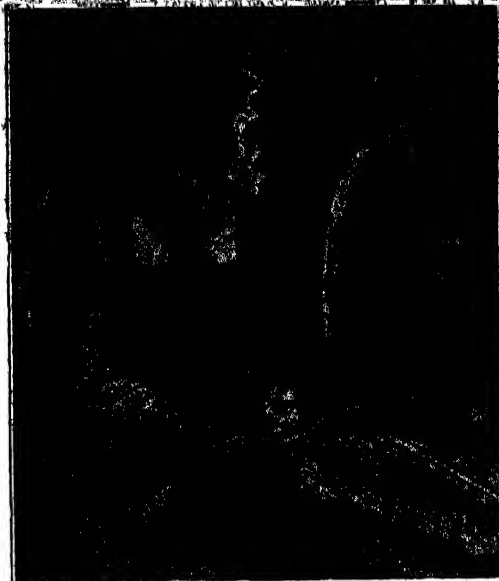


Nobelspalter.

In Time of Civilisation.

[Zurich]

THE REAPER. "Just a few more such harvests and then there will be eternal peace on earth."



Le Rire]

[Paris

The Gunner of Progress.

"The match I use is the torch of civilisation."



Der Wahre Jacob]

[Stuttgart.

A Victor of the Twentieth Century.



Muskete.

[Vienna.

War.

THE AIMS AND POLICY OF SERVIA.

By His Excellency NICOLAS PACHITCH, Prime Minister of Servia.

AT this time, when there seems so much misconception concerning the aims and policy of Servia, I think that it is very necessary that the people of England should know exactly how things really are and thus be able to avoid being deceived by the efforts of ill-informed or unfriendly persons. Servia desires especially that England shall know the true situation, since that country not only helped Servia to obtain her independence, but has always been the model upon which the liberal and democratic institutions of Servia have been created and developed. I feel certain, therefore, that England better than any other nation will be able to appreciate Servian policy and Servian national necessities.

While we are anxious to preserve the most friendly relations with all other nations, near or far, we cannot depart from the principle that national needs must always dominate the policy of a Liberal nation anxious to develop normally. International concessions, and even friendships, must never be allowed to destroy the possibility of accomplishing the national destiny. The past has shown us that independence of trade and economic liberty are necessary for Servia's development, and even for her existence. Since the moment, some years ago, that our economic independence was partially secured, the progress of the country has been so marked as to leave no doubt possible in our minds that Servia must have complete economic independence and an outlet to the sea which shall be under no control save her own, after the sacrifices which she has made and which she may still be called upon to make.

It is the obvious truth that Servia's desires are based upon no exaggerated ideas of possible aggrandisement nor can they in any sense be regarded simply as a basis for compromise. Servian arms have conquered far more territory

than Servia intends to retain, but Servian policy has established a minimum of territorial expansion which does no more than cover her nationals and her national necessities. For this minimum Servia is prepared to make every sacrifice, since not to do so would be to be false to her national duty. No Servian statesman or Government dare betray the future welfare of the country by considering for a moment even the abandonment of this minimum. Servia's minimum requisite to her national development is economic independence, save, possibly, in so far as regards a Customs union with her allies and a free and adequate passage to the Adriatic sea on the Adriatic Coast. It is essential that Servia should possess about 50 kilometres from Alessio to Durazzo. This coastline would be joined to what was formerly Old Servia approximately by the territory between a line from Durazzo to Ochrida Lake in the south, and one from Alessio to Djakova in the north.

History might be cited to show that Servia's claims extend much further southwards. Indeed, Albania belonged to Servia formerly until conquered by the Turks. The anarchy prevailing in Albania would seem to indicate that the whole country would be better off under the liberal régime of an established Government; but we do not ask for anything more than our national necessities demand. The future of Albania south of the Durazzo-Ochrida Lake line can well be left to the Powers to decide its destiny, although we feel strongly that it will be in the interests neither of the Albanians nor of Europe if autonomy be insisted on. The reports of Austrian and Italian Consuls and of travellers such as Hahn, Steinmetz, Baldaacci, and Barbarich, whose testimony cannot be suspected of Servian leanings, show a deplorable state of affairs existing in Albania. The percentage of deaths by violence in Albania ranges from 20 to 75 of the total death-rate. Europe may condemn the



NICOLAS PACHITCH, PRIME MINISTER OF SERVIA.

Albanians to continue in this state, but Servia has a very manifest duty to safeguard Servians from a continuance of such conditions. In the territories between Djakova, Alessio, Durazzo, and Ochrida Lake about 10 per cent. of the 150,000 inhabitants are Servian. More than half of the Albanian inhabitants are Christians, including the Mirdites. Austrian and Italian observers such as Hahn and Baldacci admit that the Albanians in this district are of ancient Servian origin, and to-day they possess many purely Servian customs such as the Slave and blood brotherhood. Under Servian rule they will enjoy the fullest liberty, schools in their own language, religious freedom, and security for life and property to a degree they have never yet known.

The communal laws of Servia, which will come into force in the new regions acquired and apply to Albanians and Servians alike, form the most democratic system of local government known in Europe. Not only are minorities adequately represented in commune and council, but the communal authority is the judicial Court for the majority of minor offences. In respect of religious liberty in Servian territory to-day the Mahomedan priests are better treated than are the Orthodox, since the former receive from the State a fixed salary, whereas the latter's revenue varies considerably. It is probable that, so far from the Albanians in Servian territory being forced to emigrate, numbers will come in from Southern Albania. To-day in Servia Mahomedans and Albanians live peaceably and happily, and in the newly acquired territories, although these are fresh from the passage of the victorious Servian armies, all races and religions are settling down peaceably and contentedly under the new administration. The reforms set forth and promised in the Berlin Treaty, which were a dead letter until the present war, are now more than accomplished in the new Servian territories in a few weeks. There need, therefore, be no anxiety as to the future welfare of the Albanians, who will become Servian subjects in the accomplishment of Servia's national necessity of an outlet to the Adriatic Sea.

Not only will the Adriatic outlet enable Servia to have freedom of export and import, it will give her new neighbours, since every maritime nation will then be Servia's neighbour as much

as Austria is to-day. This is especially true of England, and Servia rejoices that the period of lack of direct contact with England and English institutions will now come to an end. From Servia's new and growing ports steamers will go to the established ports of England, weaving closer every day the web of friendship and mutual advantage between the two peoples. This point of contact with England, secured by England's command of the seas, realises for Servia one of her deepest and most lasting desires, which will enable her to develop freely and liberally, encouraged and stimulated by the freedom and justice of England. It is this desire for future and increasing relations with the nations of the West, and especially England, which makes it impossible for Servia to consider even for a moment the giving of any special economic advantages to any specific nation. To do so would not only prejudice her economic future, but would force Servia to place England and other nations at a disadvantage. This Servia will not consent to, any more than she will abandon her just outlet to the Adriatic. Servia cannot conceive that her settled determination on these points, which she is prepared to defend by all means in her power, can be considered by any foreign Government as other than necessary for the well-being of Servia and dictated by a very real desire for permanent European peace and equal opportunities for all nations desiring to enter into economic relations with her.

Friendly with all nations, the enemy of none, but before all things true to her national needs and consistently following out those liberal ideas learned from England, Servia does not fear criticism and will not draw back before interested threats. Although at war, Servia has never proclaimed martial law, nor has there been any check upon the freedom of the Press in this democratic land. It is open to all to criticise freely and to declare to the world whatever they may think wrong in Servia's policy, but we do not with all this unfettered criticism see anything which can make us alter our settled conviction that Servia's cause is national and just. I am convinced that all nations whose eyes are not obscured by interested desires will be with Servia in her determination to achieve her legitimate development.



THE PASSING OF THE TURK FROM EUROPE.

“Hier la grande Armée, Aujourd’hui—Troupeau !”

THE REASON FOR TURKEY'S DÉBÂCLE.

By PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBÉRY.

IT is almost sixty years since I first came into personal contact with Turkey, but in a literary connection the country has been known to me even longer. At that time the Turkish world on the Bosphorus shone in the brilliant light of Western admiration and esteem. The gentleness, the hospitality, and the courtesy of the people were extolled, amazement was expressed at the tolerance now shown by severely maligned Islam, and a specially rich meed of praise was bestowed upon the Turkish soldiers, whose bravery, endurance, and enthusiasm were represented as incomparable. I can well understand the enthusiasm with which David Urquhart wrote and published his work, "The Spirit of the East."

Sixty years is certainly but a short period of time, a fleeting moment, in the passage of history. Yet when I compare the picture of that day with the most recent events I cannot help seeing that the amazement and admiration with which the world now regards the latest events in the Balkans, and considers the colossal change that has taken place, are fully justified. Hitherto the history of the world has had very few such sudden catastrophes to chronicle. How has it been possible that a nation, a community, a state, and especially an army which has been admired everywhere, should so suddenly sink and

lose all its power? The disaster presents itself to us as a riddle, but as a riddle the solution of which is not difficult when we grasp the motives which have for so long been preparing the process of decay. Naturally the fatal blow did not come all at once. It manifested itself in different phases and forms.

As an eye-witness of the events of the reform period, it became clear to me that the number of persons deceived and misled in Europe was much greater than in Turkey, for we have never been particularly blessed with persons who really know the land and the people of the Near East. We did not trouble much about the progress of the Turkish reform period; we accepted tinsel for the true metal, and if here and there voices were raised to point out the decay already present, and to draw attention to the inevitable danger, they were decried as intentionally hostile to Turkey, and so were otherwise unheeded. Each member of the Diplomatic Corps at the Golden Horn pursued his own great or small political and economic ends. Speculation as to the future of the reform movement seemed an idle affair to them; and if the West was rudely awakened out of its indifference by occasional surprises—as, for example, by the catastrophe of 1876, by the Armenian massacres, and by the revolution of the Young Turks—

people, for no particular reason, were just as quickly reassured and restored to their usual daily routine. Such thoughtlessness has at last avenged itself, and, as a natural result, we are confronted with the present universal astonishment and bewilderment of Europe. We were not willing to recognise that the enforced acceptance of our dress, manners, and customs, and even our institutions, could do harm to the wholly unprepared people in the East, and especially in the Moslem East, till an extraordinary crisis arose and uprooted everything, laid bare all wounds, and revealed a picture of the most horrible confusion.

This crisis began with the introduction of the Constitutional era. If the man acquainted with Turkey, and the sincere friend of the Turkish people, saw with regret how the West was being misled by an enforced sham civilisation, and was accepting as genuine its external manifestations, he could not, after the outbreak of the military revolution and after the proclamation of the Constitution, be less astonished when he noted the pleased surprise and applause with which Europe hailed the victory of the Young Turks and the introduction of liberal institutions. The rejoicing was, indeed, greater in Europe than in Turkey herself, for in the West Abdul Hamid was, not unjustly, more hated than he was among his own subjects.

The Young Turks were then suddenly considered as glorious heroes of liberty and unselfish patriots, but at the same time also as efficient statesmen who would all on a sudden modernise Turkey, its old, crippled Government and its Asiatic conception of the world, and

conjure all things aright by a stroke of their wand. This conception was, of course, as incorrect in its grounds as was the admiration at the beginning of the reform period. I had occasion to know all about the Turkish revolution, the awakening of Turkey to liberty from its very beginning, being collaborator of the revolutionary Turkish paper issued in London in the year 1864, and called *Muchbir* (Correspondent). I followed with interest the subsequent efforts in this direction, and I formed part, as literary author, of the editorial staff of the organ which was issued in Paris, with Achmed Rizas as editor, and called the *Meschweret* (The Council). Later on I personally interfered when I tried to redress, through my relations with Sultan Abdul Hamid, the absolutism bordering on insanity of this not untalented Osmanide, which, of course, was all to no purpose. I was therefore no stranger to the movement for Turkey's liberty, but I must declare openly that the whole movement of the Turkish State and of Turkish society could not enthuse me, for I did not find in the leading factors of the movement that seriousness; that knowledge, and that sincere patriotism conscious of its aim which is absolutely necessary for success. They were for the most part young people, both young in years and experience, who were brought to the front by the revolution, who were absolutely incompetent in the various branches of the Administration, inexperienced in the management of Government affairs, and who lived in the delusive opinion that they would by a turn of the hand transform the old Asiatic world and vivify Turkey.

Of course the acts and omissions of these young political champions did not find a special echo among the mass of the Effendi world—that is, among the intelligent class of Turkey. The gentlemen were allowed to do what they liked. But every seriously thinking Turk at the bottom of his heart complained of the actions of the Young Turks, because everybody knew how little the country and the people were ready for such violent reforms. The greater part of the Turkish people to whom the word “motherland” (*watan*) was so far an unknown word, and for whom Islam and Koran had been the only leading authority, were unable to understand the Constitution, the Turkish “Meschru-tiet.” For many people this word even seemed to be the name of the new ruler who had ascended the throne after Abdul Hamid, in the same way as they considered Parliament and Parliamentary votes as an idle play which was arranged in Stamboul for his amusement. The effort to give equality of rights of all subjects, whatever religion they might belong to, is certainly extremely humane and commendable, but it was a strong delusion to believe that the bitter enmity, more than 500 years old, between the dominating Mohammedans and the dominated Christians could be so easily discarded, and that the national political name of “Osmanli” would spring up. Our credulous and inexperienced Europe allowed herself to be easily deceived, but not so the incarnate conservatism of Oriental people. As I could see from the letters of many of my old friends in Turkey, coming events have been expected with anxiety, and the unfailing catastrophe

had been foreseen for years. It was noticed that the public administration had become worse every year, and that the idle talk in Parliament had only injured all the branches of public life through helpless neglect, that the disorder in finances had increased, and that the army, instead of being strengthened and promoted, could not gain anything from the ordinances, however well intended they may have been, because the latter have been taken from a nation having a turn of mind which cannot fit in with the mental world of the Asiatic warrior. But the greatest evil of the new constitutional era consisted in the loss of the old deference to law and authorities. The fear of authority which reigned before, especially under the terrorist domination of Abdul Hamid, was now missing. All became entangled and disordered, the old Asiatic routine again increased in a frightful manner, and even a long time before the outbreak of the war a friend of mine wrote to me: “It is a real miracle that we are still able to live in the middle of this chaos and of this anarchy.” Well, in the middle of this chaos and of this anarchy war between the Balkan people and Turkey broke out.

It is scarcely necessary to say that under such circumstances Turkey was not at all prepared for a war, and that a suitable equipment for the troops, the necessary provisions, the means of transport, and especially the *nervus rerum gerendarum* were lacking. The changes which have taken place in the Turkish army during the course of the last decades must not be lost sight of, especially with regard to the disappearance of

the personal characteristics of the Turkish soldier, which had before been so much admired, and the fact that allowance had not been made for the ethnical, religious, and social circumstances.

Amongst these circumstances there may be included the strict Prussian military regulations which were introduced into the Turkish army, so that the only thing that the Turkish soldier of to-day has not got is the pointed helmet. As a consequence, the Turk, without having become a Prussian soldier, has ceased to be a good Turkish soldier.

The Turkish soldier had previously considered his officer as a friend, and a good comrade, who shared his tent and scanty fare with him. To-day he finds himself pitted against the so-called "Miktebî" officer—that is, the officer trained in the schools, who, as a consequence of his higher education, does not consider the soldier as a friend and brother any longer, but as an inferior. The cordial intercourse of olden times between the private and the officer has been from this fact entirely destroyed. Next to this factor, the neglect of religious matters had an influence on the Turkish army. For the Turk war is not a political or social duty, but a religious commandment, which he considers as a sacred matter. The Turk has before his eyes the saying of the Koran, "Who dies for God's sake receives the highest reward." Now, the

Turkish soldier of to-day sees on his side in the fighting ranks the Christian warrior, the Christian who has nothing to do with the Koran, and who, as it was ascertained a short time ago, paints a cross with chalk on his fez so that the Bulgarian might recognise in him a co-religionist. Under these circumstances it is impossible to require from the Turkish soldier, who is besides insufficiently fed and piteously clothed, that standard of valour and endurance in which he had previously distinguished himself. In short, when Turkey commenced war she went blindfold into sure perdition. Already during the Turkish manœuvres which took place shortly before the outbreak of the war the army had to complain of want of food and ammunition, and at the seat of war these complaints were again made in a stronger proportion and with a much greater importance. Whatever may be the turn of things, Turkey has now lost her possessions in Europe, and as these possessions have always been for Turkey an unnecessary ballast, she will be able to easily stand the loss if she can collect her forces in Asia and rectify the mistakes made. It is of the greatest importance for Europe that every possibility should be offered to the Turks to recover and re-establish themselves in Asia, as, except the Turks themselves, no Mussulman Power and no Mussulman people are able to found and maintain a Government in Asia.

THE NATIONAL RESERVE.

By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN STEEVENS, K.C.B.

"I AM obliged to you for the perusal of an advance copy of the interesting article, by Major-General Sir John Steevens, on the National Reserve. He is well qualified to explain his position, for he, with one exception, has seen more of the Metropolitan Mayors by whose efforts the 35,000 men have been registered in the City and County of London than any of us in the two Associations. The one exception mentioned above is Lieutenant-Colonel W. Campbell Hyslop, who originated the idea and formulated the system of work in the boroughs. The men who have been registered are waiting for some definite appreciation by the War Office of their patriotic offer, which it is to be hoped will soon be published. When a definite annual retaining fee is offered and accepted—either for service to complete existing Territorial Battalions, with additional numbers for those who will fall out on mobilisation, or for any other duties which the War Office may prescribe—it is to be hoped that engagements for drill, musketry and camp attendances may be made very elastic, renderable only by the consent of the soldier and by that of the commanding officer, so long as the numbers in camp do not exceed the establishment. This elasticity is essential on account of the varying positions of National Reservists. Some are opulent, others are in comfortable circumstances, whilst others, again, are working for their daily bread. Moreover, the bulk of the Reservists registered have shot on range annually for years while in the Regular Army, and require neither practice with rifles nor experience of camp life."—FIELD-MARSHAL SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C.

CONCEIVED by a thought, fostered by energy, maturing by patriotism—such is the life history of the National Reserve.

It emanated from a realisation of the fact that many thousands, tens of thousands even, of men passed yearly from a military calling to solely civil life, all the military experience and training which they had acquired, at great cost to the State, during their various periods of engagement, being thus absolutely lost to the war organisation of the country. Until this thought took concrete form the possibility of men voluntarily coming forward with the glorious knowledge that their services might still be relied upon to rejoin the fighting forces of the country, should the need arise, had not been contemplated.

It must be recorded that the scheme originated in the county of Surrey, primarily to ascertain the number of men who, having left the Services, would possibly be available for active military duty should the state of affairs in this country ever require their services to be called upon.

Mr. St. Loe Strachey, a resident in Surrey, who is so well known as an ardent student of many difficult questions of military organisation, wrote, some two or three years ago, to the county Press, inviting such officers and men who had completed their military life to send in their names should they be willing to undertake such an obligation.

The response to this invitation was immediate,

and, at the time, the large number of names received was beyond all expectation. They came forward from all parts of the county, and in order to ascertain, and show to the military administrators their value, a parade of Surrey men was held in London (1910), at which the Secretary of State for War, the Adjutant-General, and other distinguished officers were present. Fourteen hundred officers and men appeared on parade, half of whom were ex-Regulars and half ex-Volunteers; and fully 50 per cent. were under forty years of age. Their physique, bearing, and quality clearly demonstrated their possible value as a military asset in connection with home defence, if correctly organised.

Seeing, however, that men of all ages responded to the call, many of whom, although still imbued with the patriotic vigour of youth, were no longer physically capable of performing active military duty, it was at once apparent that this organisation would also afford the means of recognising in many simple, though public, ways those who had fulfilled their duty to the State by personal service, either in the Regulars defending the Empire's interest and flag in all parts of the world, or with the Auxiliary Forces in which they had received training, to qualify themselves for the protection of our island home. Such recognition has hitherto been very scantily accorded by the general populace of this country, and has chiefly been confined to the work of certain societies for assisting cases of "distress," a very small number

centage, happily, of those who have passed their early manhood in military service. This social recognition can, to take an example, be given effect to by privileged position being accorded to the Reserve at national or local military and civic functions. Their presence at such, in organised bodies, will be, it is hoped, a striking example to the young men of the present day, who, having no thought of the duty they owe to the land of their birth, do little or nothing in their spare time beyond catering for their own selfish amusement. This applies equally to all classes of the community. How many in the metropolis, for example, of the hundreds of thousands of well-to-do young men in mercantile or other similar occupations do we find giving personal service to their country? The few, very few, with their attenuated numbers, of so-called "class" corps in London, furnish the answer.

The inclusion of soldiers of all ages in the Reserve, in order that they might benefit from the social side of the organisation, gave rise in some measure, it is thought, to the name of "Veteran" Reserve by which it was originally known, but which in the very earliest days of the movement was recognised to be a misnomer. "Veteran" Reserve suggested grey beards and warriors of the past, whereas the parades of the Reserve, as it gradually took form, showed the majority to be men still in the prime of life, if indeed they had already reached that age.

Resulting possibly from the success attending the action taken in the county of Surrey, the first Army Order constituting this Reserve as an officially recognised portion of His Majesty's Forces, was issued in May, 1910. It authorised its formation of men who had completed their military service "in any of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and who, being under no further obligation to serve, were willing to register their names and give an undertaking to come up for duty in the event of a National emergency." No appeal could have been better worded than found in that usually prosaic Army publication.

The Order directed that the duty of registering the names—in other words, the formation of the Reserve—was to be carried out by the County Territorial Force Associations of the kingdom, who were empowered to make their own rules and regulations for its constitution and maintenance. The Order also stated that, beyond the expenses connected with the initial registration of the names, no public grant would be forthcoming to meet the administrative and other expenses of the organisation; and, although a small grant was made at a later date, had it not been for the patriotic generosity of a

few public-spirited gentlemen, who realised the value of the movement, very little progress could have been made, nor its rapid success become an accomplished fact. The War Office appeared to regard the Reserve merely as a record of addresses of men who sent in their names for registration, regardless of the fact that five or ten years later, when their services might be required, 60, 70, 80 per cent, or more would have changed those addresses, have died, or, from age or infirmity, have become of no practical use for the main purposes for which the Reserve had been instituted. With the registry of names, an easy and simple process, the whole system of work and organisation only begins, if the Reserve is to become a living reality and of practical military value to the country.

Further action by the War Office about this time gave undeniable signs that the organisation was still considered to be full of great possibilities. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.P., was gazetted Colonel of the Reserve, an Advisory Committee was appointed, with him as chairman, to consider questions in connection with the formation of the Reserve, and advise the Army Council on the subject, and shortly afterwards (November, 1911) revised regulations were issued in Army Orders which, while still allowing Territorial Associations a free hand in framing its rules for organising in their respective areas, directed that classification of members by ages be made in order that data should be forthcoming as to the possible numbers which, as far as the rough classification by age could determine, might be available and effective for military service. The Army Order also notified that a capitation grant of 1s. per head per annum would be paid on the number of officers and men registered in the Reserve for the purposes of administration and maintenance. The designation of the Reserve was also changed from "Veteran" to "National."

The methods adopted for registering and organising the Reserve varied considerably in the different counties.

* In London an appeal was made to the mayors and councils of the municipal boroughs to co-operate in the movement. This course was adopted for three main reasons; first, because it was considered that the metropolis was too large to organise from one central bureau; secondly, because the borough areas gave readily defined divisions suitable for decentralisation; and thirdly, by enlisting the sympathy and action of the civic authorities, a strong connecting link would be forged to weld together the ideal, that although the active military operations for the protection of a nation's homeland are in the hands of a soldier, the means provided to under-

take that home defence rests, after all, with the people of the country themselves. The system adopted has been attended with the most satisfactory results; directly by the enrolment of over 35,000 officers and men in London itself, and indirectly by the better feeling of friendship, sympathy and recognition which has been extended to those who have given personal service to their country. This may be applied equally to all parts of the kingdom where the Reserve has been instituted.

Before summarising the present position of the National Reserve, the fact should be emphasised that the results achieved have been entirely brought about by the efforts of various individuals, members of Territorial Associations, retired officers, and of civilians, under the general directions of County Territorial Force Associations, authorised, as previously mentioned, to make their own regulations. As there are no less than ninety-six of such associations in the United Kingdom, variation of organisation and imagined requirements must be looked for. There is, however, one fact recognised by all associations, which is, that the organisation, as it now stands, has been created, and is dominated by sentiment and patriotism.

The present position of the Reserve is primarily that 170,000 officers and men have registered with the acknowledged undertaking that they are willing to come up for active duty "in the event of a national emergency." It is under that condition or undertaking alone that they have joined the Reserve.

Of the above number about 57 per cent. are under forty-five years of age, a further 28 per cent. under fifty-five, giving a total of 144,500 officers and men at this date who may be considered a very valuable military asset to be drawn upon for home defence when the time of "emergency" may arise. It should be added that about 60 per cent. of the total register are men who have served with the Regulars.

This is the Reserve Force which at the present time is offered to the country. The associations have already instituted various systems for keeping records of each man's service, showing the details of arm to which he previously belonged, trade or occupation, general conditions of life, and for what duties he could best be utilised on service, and every officer and man would be willing to step into the position which he may be called upon to take up. It should, however, be more clearly defined during peace what that position, or possible position, may be.

The War Office intimated in general terms that the men might be invited, on mobilisation, to bring Territorial units up to strength, to

undertake the defence of bridges or other positions, or be employed on remount or store duties. Such vague general possibilities cannot, however, be accepted upon which effective organisation can be maintained.

It is generally understood to be the official view that home defence rests in the main with the Territorial Forces. There are at the present time 47,500 under establishment, and there is no Reserve whatever, not only to bring up numbers to establishment in the first instance, but to replace the wastage which must arise, if not from active operations, from sickness and other causes.

The Reserve is capable of providing men to form battalions for garrison duty or defensive positions, as well as for the miscellaneous duties which have previously been mentioned; and further, if a lead from the War Office were forthcoming, it would be ready to furnish men to be allocated to those duties during peace. It is, however, desirable that the War Office should, on its part, provide uniform, arms and equipment to be in readiness for issue when their services will be called up.

The only financial grant at present given with which this organisation is to be maintained is the sum of 1s. per head per annum, a rate totally inadequate to provide administrative charges alone. If more financial assistance, in addition to more defined details towards effective organisation, is not forthcoming, it is the well-considered opinion of those who have been responsible for raising the Reserve to its present strength that their efforts will have been in vain, and that the magnificent response which has been made throughout the kingdom by men who have already served, and are under no further obligation to serve, will be lost for ever.

The parades of the Reserve, notably that one inspected by His Majesty the King on June 8 last in Hyde Park, show of what material it is composed. Upon that occasion, with Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood at their head, over 19,000 officers and men, organised by battalions into brigades, under the leadership of distinguished general officers, took up their positions with as much steadiness and ease as if they had been still serving soldiers. The inherent value of these men as a military asset for home defence was recognised by all officers and others competent to form an opinion on the subject, and it would be nothing less than a national crime to allow such a patriotic response from the trained men of the country to be cast aside for the want of suitable support and direction by the War Office, and of a grant from public funds of sufficient means by which it can be maintained.



“THE PARTITION OF TURKEY” UNDER FORMER TREATIES.

Leading Articles in the Reviews.

THE BALKANS FOR THE BALKAN NATIONS.

To the *Correspondant* of November 10th M. André Chéradame contributes one of his interesting and illuminating articles on the Near East, his subject being the War in the Balkans and Austrian Intervention.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

As to the question of intervention, he does not think Russia will take any action unless Roumania and Austria, separately or conjointly, should intervene by arms to rob the Allied States of the fruits of their military successes. But the question of Austrian intervention is of capital importance. Is Austria-Hungary prepared to prevent Servia from extending her territory towards the Adriatic? M. Chéradame replies, "Certainly not," and proceeds to cite a number of reasons, internal and external, which will incline the Government to act with the extremest prudence. The chief obstacle to intervention, he states, is the internal situation in the Austro-Hungarian Empire itself, arising out of the conscious force of the multiple nationalities composing the great polyglot State, a situation not yet sufficiently realised in the West.

A POLYGLOT STATE.

The total population of Austria-Hungary is shown to be 50 millions, composed of Germans, Magyars, Latins, Slavs, and Semites. In round numbers the Germans amount to 12 millions and the Magyars 9 millions. A small minority of Magyars in Hungary—about half a million of nobles, landowners, etc.—exercise in the country political supremacy at the expense both of the great working mass of Magyars and the Slav and Latin nationalities, and this minority supports the political and military alliance of Austria-Hungary and Germany. But this Magyar supremacy is being seriously menaced not only by the Slavs and Latins of Hungary, but by a social movement among the Magyars themselves. Thus there is a tendency for the great mass of Magyars to join forces with the oppressed Slavs and Latins. The Italians and the Roumanians who represent the Latins number three-quarters of a million and 3½ millions respectively, and both nationalities are separatists. The Slavs, composed of Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, Slovenians, Serbo-Croats, and Slovaks, amount together to 23 millions, and the Semites (anti-Slavs) to 1½ millions.

NEO-SLAVISM.

The writer distinguishes between Pan-Slavism, which desired to unite all the Slav countries

into one great Russian Empire—an ideal which no longer exists—and Neo-Slavism. The Slavs having become strong enough to maintain autonomous political life independently of the Government of Russia, Neo-Slavism is based on Slav solidarity, and the material and moral support of the different groups comprising it acts as an effective check to Germanism, which has been working so long to compromise the Slav countries. Thus the tendency of Neo-Slavism is to harmonise to a common end the aims of the Slavs of Russia, the Balkans, Austria-Hungary, and Germany.

SLAV LEANING TO TRIPLE ENTENTE.

It is pointed out how the German-Magyar supremacy has pursued a foreign policy more and more contrary to the will of the great majority of Slav subjects in the Empire. The Slavs, on the whole, are both Slavophil and Russophil, and the majority are also Francophil, and they would like to see the Austrian Government inaugurate a foreign policy, which, without putting itself into direct opposition to Germany, would make it possible to entertain more and more cordial relations with the Triple Entente. In course of time, however, the Slavs will manage to exercise an influence on Austria's foreign policy more proportionate to their numbers, and an additional point in their favour is that they are much more prolific than the Germans and Magyars. Already, indeed, the political evolution of the Slav masses is reducing considerably the practical importance of the Austro-Hungarian Alliance with Germany, and the Habsburg dynasty is now obliged to take into account the sentiments of its Slav subjects.

WHAT AUSTRIA WOULD RISK BY INTERVENTION.

At this moment the 23,000,000 Slavs, by reason of their Slavophil tendencies, are almost unanimous in their hostility to any armed intervention of Austria-Hungary which would have as its object the deprivation of the Slavs of the Balkans of the results of their victories. Nearly one-half of the Austro-Hungarian Army is composed of Slav soldiers and one-twelfth of Latin separatists, and it is unlikely that under such conditions Austria would care to risk intervention by arms against the victorious Balkan States. Another consideration of interest counsels abstention on the part of Austria. Any expansion of the Empire towards Salonika would inevitably introduce into it new masses of Slavs, and consequently many Austrian-Germans are not partisans of new acquisitions in the South. External causes also will incline Austria not to

intervene. The military power of the Balkan States has surpassed all expectations, but a still more serious consideration is opinion in Russia which favours the Slavs of the Balkans. Even Germany is opposed to the territorial aggrandisement of Austria in the South. The interests of Austria and Germany in the East have for some time, indeed, not been harmonious, but this is not generally known in the West. Since the Berlin Congress everything has changed. At that time Germany was nothing in Turkey; to-day she has won a position at Constantinople without the aid of Austria. Her economic interests have become opposed to the commercial interests of Austria, and to give Salonika to Austria would be to favour Austrian commerce and not her own. From the German economic point of view it would be preferable for Salonika to become Greek.

THE BALKAN LEAGUE

If the public is in doubt as to the merits of the present conflict in the East it is not the fault of the scribes. The *Contemporary Review* contributes its share of enlightenment and gives the place of honour to Sir Arthur Evans, who somewhat anticipates events in his title, "The Drama of the Balkans and its Closing Scenes." Sir Arthur makes the position of the "little nations" quite clear:—

The Balkan League is not a mere casual alliance for temporary ends. Its foundation was really due to the instinct of self-preservation on the part of the small Balkan States, and its objective carries much further than the conclusion of the present war. The almost unhopd-for co-operation has now been cemented in blood. It is not for nothing that Serbian divisions have fought for their ally under the walls of Adrianople, that Bulgarian and Greek troops have joined forces with the Serbian in Macedonia. That here and there old animosities may have broken out between the allied forces need surprise no one. But the wisdom of the responsible leaders may be trusted to check such local demonstrations. There is an absolute agreement that no member of the Alliance can enter into a separate treaty with any foreign Power. It is a significant fact that when the dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia was at its height the direct negotiations were entrusted to the Bulgarian Premier. That is the very point of the alliance of which Austria-Hungary will have to take count in her demands. She has no longer to deal alone with little Serbia. The very fact, however, that Bulgaria is acting as her partner, must greatly facilitate a reasonable compromise.

DR. DILLON ON BULGARIA

Dr. Dillon is as readable as ever in his discursive survey of the situation. Dr. Dillon bestows praise and blame with impartial pen and possesses the rare gift of garnishing prose with the quality of poetry, as when he writes of the Bulgarian nation:—

Latter-day war is not merely the clashing of two hostile forces and the repulse of one. It is also a searching of the heart, a probing of the vital forces of the nation, a rough appeal to the principle of the survival of the fittest. The soldiers of the two hostile armies may be equally brave, man for man, and there may be no superiority of numbers on either side. These are but secondary considerations. What really tells the qualities which have produced most of their efforts before a single army took the field: a developed social sense, resolute will power, capacity for sustained collective effort in the nation, and for thrift, toil, sacrifice, and self-denial in the individual. The most inveterate war-hater cannot contemplate the stirring spectacle of that little nation, making its supreme effort, running deadly risks, tackling a seemingly impossible task with the self-assurance that hurls Pelion upon Ossa and both into the sea, without feeling a thrill of unalloyed admiration. That human warfare should have the effect of thus bracing fearless, indolent men to such heroic conquests over themselves and their baser passions is doubtless the one redeeming feature that still saves it from abolition.

Austria's acquiescence and Russia's self-control meet with Dr. Dillon's hearty approval, and it is quite evident that at least one who should know looks forward to a peaceful issue from our present troubles.

"A NEW ERA."

Mr. Edward Foord also joins the company of those who prophesy soothly in his sketch, "The Past and Present in the Near East." He only errs on the pardonable side of brevity, and joins the general chorus in speeding the parting Turk when he says:—

The thunder of the allied guns on many fields of victory, from Skodra to Tcholu, from Olympus to Hæmus, heralds the dawn of a new era of civilisation and progress in the Nearer East.

AUSTRIA ALSO A BALKAN POWER.

Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson puts in a special plea for the inclusion of "Austria-Hungary as a Balkan Power." The writer does not ignore the welter of Austro-Hungarian home affairs, for there are two sides to the fact that Austria is a great Slav nation; indeed, this may be her undoing, for her action in the past will not be very readily forgotten. After all, Austria's troubles are within her own border, as Mr. Seton-Watson admits:—

For some years past our politicians have played with the catchword of *Trianism*, a word which is loosely employed to describe various schemes for uniting all the Southern Slav provinces of the Monarchy as a single unit under Habsburg rule. This is not the place to indicate the method by which this unity might be reconciled with a modified scheme of Centralist government such as would replace the effects Dual system. But that the task must be attempted, and that without delay, is recognised on all sides; for it would be madness to continue a system which directly challenges its victims to compare their own misgovernment with the triumphs of their free neighbours across the frontier. From this is revolt—this is but a step.

The paradoxical cartoon below—showing how the material forces behind the Balkan States have actually imposed the Power which trusted but tubular force and violence—recall Shelley's lines:

"The moon of Mahomet
Arise, and it shall set;
While blazoned as on Heaven's eternal noon
The Cross lends generations on."



Daily Herald.

[London]

Cross and Crescent—Turkey, 1912.

"And the meek shall inherit the earth."



Charlton.

The Remorse of Europe.

[Paris.]

Europe, who has allowed Catholic Poland to be torn to pieces, may take upon herself the interdiction of Musselman mosques.



Kinderpost.

[Berlin.]

The Battering-Ram of the New Knight of the Cross;
or, breaking into the High Door.

If the door should be open to Spain, Ferdinand—as he
says when?



Daily Herald.

Trouble in the Balkans.

[London.]

[The Chamberlains of Europe are much exercised by the dramatic development of the Balkan Confederacy.]

THE CAPITALISTIC POWERS (in unison for once): "Why, the inconsiderate man seems to have grown strong enough to redress his own grievances! Tut! Tut! this is very wrong-headed; he cannot have thought how difficult this makes it for us to find good moral justification for having a finger in the pie!"

THE DIPLOMATIC CAMPAIGN.

In *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* of November 1 and 16 there is an article by Commander de Thomasson on the Diplomatic Campaign.

ALLIED MALCONTENTS.

The diplomatic drama which was being played during the great military tragedy in the Balkans, by the Great Powers, might well be entitled "The Allied Malcontents," he writes. In the Triple Alliance, as in the Triple Entente, there was a feeling of uneasiness and distrust arising from the fact that more than one Power put its own particular interests before the general interests of the group of which it is a member, thus compromising European peace. From the moment that the Eastern Question was raised, it is extraordinary that the friends or allies did not agree on the mutual concessions to be made and the course to be followed in the circumstances which it was easy to foresee would be produced. As to the Triple Alliance, a coolness between the Dual Monarchy and Austria-Hungary has been brought about by the initiative of the Balkan Allies. In the camp of the Triple Entente confidence no longer prevails, and the French effort in favour of peace only met with a *succès d'estime*. One thing, however, has become clear. England has again become Turcophil, because of the turn which events in India have taken and England's desire to be agreeable to the Moslem League.

At Berlin Count Berchtold is reproached with having encouraged the Bulgarian offensive to enable Austria to advance a few steps in the direction of Salonica, and in London the question is being asked: Was M. Sazanoff quite sincere in deploring the misdeeds of the Balkan League? Some French journalists accuse England and others accuse Russia of being found lacking in "European patriotism," or, in simpler terms, of not having the intelligence to grasp the situation.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

But in our day it is not the Chancelleries, but the nations, who make peace and war, and all little diplomatic moves perish before great national movements. One such movement is shaking the Balkans to-day. It was not the governments of the League which wanted war. The war was due to the force of a great Macedonian party. Similarly, it is one of those great currents of opinion which constitutes the danger of a difference between Austria and Russia. The Tsar may have his hand forced by the Pan-Slavist party, which has representatives even at the Court. It is the alternating feeling of confidence and mistrust which this party inspires in

Servia which explains the continual variations of Servian policy. The question now is: What will be the attitude of the Pan-Slavists in Russia to any territorial aggrandisement of Servia? The main objective of the Serbs is not so much Old Servia and the Sandjak, which are inhabited by a mixture of races, as Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the race is pure Serb. Referring to Austria and Italy, the writer points out that the Macedonian question is not the only one to be solved. Albania is equally important, and it was because of Albania that Italy was so desirous of maintaining the *status quo* in the Balkans and concluding peace with Turkey.

AN OUTLET FOR SERVIA.

At the outbreak of the Balkan war the pacifists hoped Turkey would win, because it would simplify matters and enable the pacifists to go to sleep again on their soft pillow of inertia and egoism. Meanwhile, recent events must have been sufficient to convince them that it is by military force alone that the territorial *status quo* of a country can be assured. During the past six months the diplomacy of the Balkans has been much more advanced than that of the Great Powers, and one may suppose that the Allied States were prepared for anything, including their remarkable success. The writer examines the basis on which the Balkan States will probably treat with the vanquished, and outlines the changes which are likely to be made in the map of Europe. Servia, he says, demands the Albanian coast from the Gulf of Drin to Durazzo. Austria will not allow Albania to be touched, and therefore puzzles her brains to discover other economic outlets to offer to Servia—a port in Dalmatia, like Melkovitch, by which Servian produce might find transit by crossing Austrian territory, or a port on the Ægean, such as Kavalla. The Servian position would then be analogous to that of Germany on the Congo. The Serbs will have nothing to do with it. What they want is not only the free use of a port, but access to that port by a railway traversing Servian territory. The writer is of opinion that that port need not necessarily be Durazzo. The less Albanian territory the Serbs annex the better it will be for them.

"A MYTH is the pure product of the human imagination, an attempt to express the wonderful and the mysterious." Such is the definition given in *Folklore* by W. H. R. Rivers, treating of "The Social Significance of Myth." So defined, a myth has chiefly been taken to refer to natural phenomena. Mr. Rivers shows how it relates to social phenomena.

EFFECT ON OUR EMPIRE.

In the *Round Table* for December a writer says that for many years it has been a belief among Mohammedans that there is a conspiracy among the Christian Powers to overturn the few remaining independent Mohammedan Powers and seize their lands:—

There is a prophecy of Mohammed himself that his followers, forgetful of his teaching, would at last be driven back to the original home of their faith, but that then, chastened in spirit, they would arise once more and conquer the world. Do not recent events point to the near approach of this day? Is not Islam ringed about by infidel powers, so that Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan alone are left—a compact group—the last protectors of the land where the prophet preached and died? We may not fear very deeply what these powers themselves may do. But there are 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India, and 10,000,000 in Egypt, among whom it is whispered daily that the British Government is a secret party to the conspiracy against their faith, and that the day of triumph, prophesied of old, is at hand.

The importance of these facts cannot be ignored. The defeat of the Turks, little as it may seem to concern us at first sight, will make the task of government in India and Egypt no easier, and will create difficulties of foreign policy in Arabia, in the Persian Gulf, and on the Egyptian frontiers, such as we have not experienced before.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' VIEW.

THE author of a paper with this heading in the *Indian Review* tells of the outraged feelings of Indian Mohammedans at the action of the Balkan States in going to war with Turkey. He observes that for several months past the Mohammedans of India have been passing through a state of discontent. The unblushing brutality with which Russia was treating Persia, the apparently unprovoked assault of Italy upon the Turkish position in Tripoli, and lastly the disappointment of the Indian Mohammedans over the Moslem University, have all combined to create an atmosphere of restlessness among the Mohammedan subjects of the British crown. Regarding the life and death struggle between the leading Islamic Power and four minor kingdoms of Eastern Europe, which, he says, has considerably excited the already exasperated followers of the Arabian Prophet, he is of the opinion that:

The combined aggression of the Balkan States against Turkey is bound to create a profound impression throughout the Islamic world. If the Montenegrin attack brings about a general war every Moslem will feel an irresistible call of duty to help those who will have to carry on a life and death struggle in defence of their honour and their rights. The feeling would be as strong and natural as the spiritual and moral ties that unite the followers of Islam. Some mischief-mongers have often tried to read into this feeling an aggressive political ambition or a burning hatred of Christendom. It is nothing of the kind. The Mussalmans desire nothing more than that their brethren should be allowed to live

in peace and freedom from the aggression of the racial and religious bigots in Europe. If ever a nation possessed the right to defend its home and liberties the Turks possess it to-day in full measure. In trying to crush the force of anarchy, organised revolt, and militant "confederacies" they would be striving to preserve the birthrights of their nationality. No Mussalman in whose breast there exists the least fraternal feeling that has been the glory of his creed can see unmoved the struggle of his fellow-Moslems in a just and noble cause. He would regard it as a great privilege if he can share actively the stress and burden of that struggle.

Yet we hear from other sources that the orthodox Moslems of India regard Turkey's reverses as a judgment of Allah upon the innovations of the Young Turks.

GERMANY'S INTEREST.

In the December number of the *Round Table* "a German authority" gives a German view of the Balkan crisis, and declares that Germany was Turcophile in a mild and temperate way, but would not be greatly excited if it turned out that she has backed the wrong horse. Her real concern is how Austria-Hungary will be affected. Austria-Hungary, if she preferred a policy of economic penetration to one of territorial expansion, might achieve this result with very little international friction; but territorial expansion could only be carried out by intimidation of war against the victorious Balkan peoples, which would have a very serious effect on Austria herself. Neither supporters nor enemies of her dream of a triple monarchy, Austro-Hungarian-Serb, are likely now to advocate the use of force. The disinterested Powers, Germany, France and England, formed their alliances for the sake of peace and not for the sake of war, and any policy driving them into war would be suicidal.

"GLADSTONE'S VOICE."

In the December *Cornhill* Mr. H. C. Thomson reviews the circumstances that led up to the war. The Young Turks governed well for a short while, he admits, but afterwards showed themselves to be just as intolerant, tyrannical, and cruel as Abdul Hamid:—

The Liberal party being in power in England, to them the Balkan Christians naturally looked for assistance; the declarations of that party in 1877, and again in 1897, justifying them in doing so.

Unfortunately, it happened that the leaders of the Young Turk party had created an exceedingly favourable impression in England. They had made many friends there, who were loth to abandon faith in them, and matters, therefore, were allowed to drift, and nothing was done, until at last the Balkan States felt that they must rely upon their own unaided efforts to put things straight; and so the Balkan League was formed. Had it not been for the memory of what M. Gueshoff, the Bulgarian Premier, has called "Gladstone's mighty voice," their faith then in British sympathy, their hope of British aid, would have gone from the Balkan peoples.



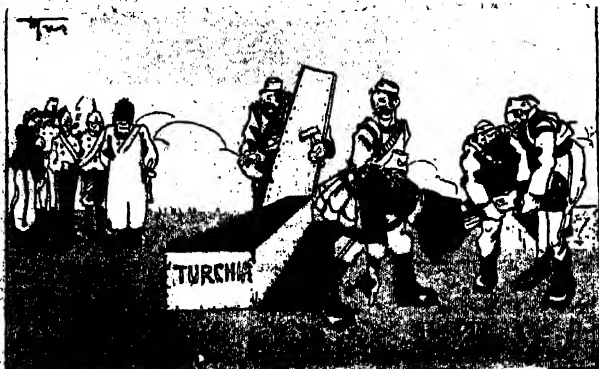
[Paris.]
Poor Friend! The only chance of saving you is to shorten you.



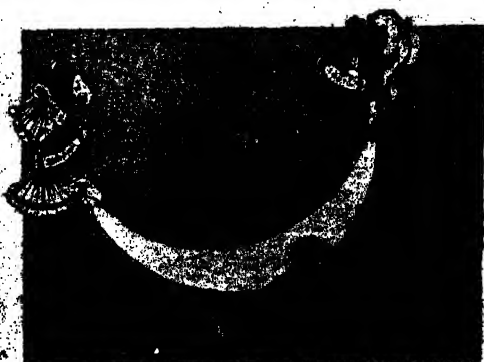
Daily News. [London.]
Hands Off!



[Paris.]
THE TURK: "How you have grown in this short time!"



Pasquino. [Turin.]
The Members of the Family.
THE BALKAN NATIONS: "Those gentlemen may advance—to see him put into the coffin."



Pasquino. [Paris.]
The Latest Position in Turkey.



Cartoonist. [Dublin.]
Protecting Towers.
Now that these fellows have done the rough work, it is time that we should step in and finish the job.

THE FRIENDLESS TURK.

The "eternal question" of the Near East absorbs the attention of many writers in this month's *Fortnightly*, and while many phases of the problem are considered, it is quite evident that no one can be found bold enough to suggest a reversion to the *status quo ante*.

"Politicus" surveys the whole field with a happy impartiality and condenses the issue to a consideration of the birth-rates of the countries most immediately concerned in the ultimate settlement of that portion of Europe which has been labelled "Turkey" on the school maps of the past generation:—

The excess of births over deaths is far higher among the Slavs than among the Germans. In Germany the growth of population is proportionately far greater among the 3,000,000 Poles than among the Germans. In Austria-Hungary it is far greater among the 25,000,000 Slavs than among the 12,000,000 German Austrians and the 9,000,000 Magyars of Hungary. The Slavs in the Balkan Peninsula increase at as rapid a ratio as those in Russia, in Germany, and in Austria-Hungary. In two or three decades the Slavonic Balkan Confederation should double its population.

The Slav has been the under dog of Europe, but there has been a great awakening:—

Thus, the Balkan War has been a factor of the most far-reaching importance to Slavdom in all countries. It has given to the men of Slavonic race that fervent hope and that confidence in themselves which hitherto they have lacked. A new spirit has been created among them, a spirit which is bound to destroy their obedient and long-suffering humility, perhaps their principal characteristic, so well described by Tolstoy and Turgenieff, which sprang from their sense of inferiority. Fired by the triumphs of the Balkan Slavs, they are rapidly acquiring a strong pride of race. The humble and oppressed Slavs of Southern Hungary have understood the significance of the Bulgarian and Servian victories, which they have celebrated with public processions and loud rejoicings, to the great displeasure of their masters and notwithstanding the prohibition of the police. The moral factor is of the greatest importance in diplomacy and in war. The success of the Allies has greatly increased the moral and material power of the Slavonic nations. It has created a powerful Slav State on the flank of Austria-Hungary and it has given to the Slavs of all countries a new sense of power.

"Politicus" traces the policy of Austria in belittling the Servian nation and prophesies that conditions will force the Balkan peoples into an alliance with Russia. He suggests that:—

A collision between Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States is evidently very possible. Russia cannot afford to see the Balkan States crushed by Austria-Hungary, for it would be a great danger to Russia to see Austria-Hungary dominating the Balkan Peninsula. On the other hand, the Balkan States cannot afford to see Russia crushed by Austria-Hungary, for Russia's defeat by that State would enable Austria-Hungary to acquire the Balkan Peninsula. The Balkan States are a necessary bulwark to Russia, and Russia is an equally necessary bulwark to the Balkan States. It is therefore perfectly clear that the law of self-preservation will compel the Balkan States and Russia to support one another, even if they do not enter into formal alliances with that object in view.

Developing his thesis, the writer touches the ultimate conflict between the Slavonic and Germanic nations:—

A great war between the Slavonic and Germanic nations seems inevitable. The question only is whether it will take place earlier or later. German and Austrian statesmen may well ask themselves whether it be better to fight that war now or some time hence, and very possibly they may come to the conclusion that it will be wiser to fight without delay. The Balkan States are exhausted. Though lack of ammunition and of money they are at the moment scarcely able to enter upon another war.

A KING WHO COUNTS.

MISS EDITH SELLERS contributes a chatty paper to the *Fortnightly* on King Charles of Roumania, a country which will shortly have its share of the limelight. The writer makes an interesting contrast between Roumania of a generation ago and now. Then—

The peasants hardly knew what it was to have enough to eat, even when the harvest was good; and they were brought face to face with starvation at once, and died off like flies, when the crops failed, so ruthlessly were they exploited. For, some what would, the tribute must be sent to Constantinople; and the burden of providing it was imposed on them.

Her position to-day is that of a united nation:—

Nor is it only the people of Roumania who have changed; their circumstances have changed as much as they have: they hold quite a different position in the world now from that which they held in 1866. Then their ruler was a mere vassal prince, now he is an independent sovereign; not only has Roumania thrown off the Turkish yoke, but she has established her right to manage her own affairs without let or hindrance from the Great Powers. Nay, more, thanks to her splendid army, she herself is become, if not a Great Power, at any rate a Power with whom the Great Powers must reckon, whose alliance they court. So strong is she now that she can even afford to stand aloof with folded hands while fighting is going on all around her; for she knows that, when the fighting is over, even though she may never have struck a blow, no one will dare deny her her fair share of the spoil.

The moving spirit of this wonderful reformation has been the King, who has steered the vessel of State through troubled waters. Miss Sellers certainly contrives to give an impression that King Charles is among the supermen who can master Fate and have little room for the sentiments of the average human. Of his marriage she says:—

So overwhelmed with work and with worries was he that, although he must marry, he had no time in which to choose a wife for himself, but must leave the task of choosing one to the Crown Prince Frederic. He could not have left it in better hands, as the result shows; for, although it was a case of wedding in haste—he was betrothed to Princess Elisabeth of Wied the day he first saw her—there has been no repenting at leisure.

Roumania's troubles would seem to be behind

her, and for this she is much indebted to her King and his good work may yet receive a more general recognition, for

It almost seems as if, for the second time in his life, King Carol is to have a supreme stroke of good luck. Years ago, just when his soldiers were ready for fighting, he was given the chance of proving how well he had trained them; and now that his whole people are ready for work of another sort, he may perhaps have the chance of showing that in labouring among them he has not laboured in vain. Should the mission be given to her, Roumania may be trusted to do good service for law and order, for righteous dealing, too, and culture, among those turbulent races with whom her lot is cast.

OBSOLETE DIPLOMACY.

A STRIKING article, unsigned, on present-day diplomacy in connection with the Balkan crisis appears in the first November issue of *La Revue*.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The Near Eastern question having been raised once more, all thoughtful minds ought to protest against the mean and unstable solution which diplomacy is trying to force on the belligerents. To promise to localise the war is not to establish lasting peace. To establish definitely European peace, the solution of only two problems is really necessary—that of Alsace-Lorraine and that of the Near East. Franco-German reconciliation, on the basis of justice and equity, may be postponed a little longer, the conscience of the two nations agreeing to reject the hazardous and bloody solution of a war. But in the Near East the situation is quite different. It is not merely a question of maintaining the position of two Great Powers; the interests of the entire West are entangled on Balkan territory.

THE BEST EXAMPLE OF FAILURE.

Diplomacy has done next to nothing to promote order throughout the world. Armed peace is one of the most costly and atrocious stupidities which humanity has ever had to endure. Everything around us progresses except diplomacy. Reduced to its old immoral and degrading procedure of half-measures, it is the unique domain for the preservation of misunderstandings and dangers of explosion. The Near East is the best illustration of diplomatic failure. Everyone considers the present war right, yet it will cause serious destruction and loss of life. But what does it matter? The great Christian Powers will not care, provided it remains absolutely sterile and useless.

BRUTAL EGOISM.

The *status quo*—that is the dream and the programme of diplomacy. What a contrast

between the idea of justice which animates nations and the brutal egoism of diplomatists! Turkey is disorganised and incapable of assuring justice and order, thanks to the real action of the Powers, and yet we are promised that this state of things shall continue in the name of the principle of Ottoman integrity! And it is Austria, Italy, Russia, England, and France—all of them nations who have been enriched by the spoils of the "Sick Man"—who desire to impose this principle on the Balkan nations. True, the Oriental knot which diplomacy has complicated, and is complicating, is difficult to undo. But does not Europe maintain battalions of diplomatists whom she overwhelms with honours and glory? And the sovereigns, what are they doing? Difficulties exist only to be overcome.

WANTED—A STATESMAN.

Should the Great Powers decide to intervene, it will be their imperious duty to settle once for all the questions pending, and to save the honour of Europe and the principle of international justice. Many things are favourable to the creation of a solid peace, and there is the Hague Tribunal, which in the last resource might smooth down the insurmountable difficulties of a conference. But is there a statesman to be found capable of grasping the events from an elevated point of view and of disregarding passing satisfaction in order to consider only the verdict of history and the true interest of the nations?

POSITIVIST VIEW.

PROFESSOR BEESLY, in the *Positivist Review*, confesses to have warmly welcomed the Turkish revolution. He now declares that history will picture the whole period of the revolutionary government as a continuous march tending always to a bad end. As to the future, he says:—

A Turk, like an Ulsterman, may at first find equality humiliating. But he must get over it as well as he can. There is nothing in it of which he has any right to complain. If the Balkan States remain at peace, Thrace and Macedonia may be expected to show as remarkable and rapid a progress—political, social, and economic—as Bulgaria has made since her emancipation. In these advantages the Turk may share, unless there is something in his habits that incapacitates him.

Greece will probably aim at naval rather than military power. It is to be hoped that all the islands inhabited mainly by Greeks will now be allowed to join her if they wish. Among these is Cyprus, which Disraeli embezzled when he was supposed to be in charge of Turkish interests at the Berlin Conference. There is an agitation for union with Greece, and we had better retire while we can do so with a good grace. Cyprus costs the British taxpayer £50,000 a year, which he pays for the satisfaction of painting that morsel of the map red.

ATROCITIES—WHOSE FAULT?

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, in the *Nineteenth Century*, appears as a thoroughgoing advocate of the Turk. Never, he says, in the history of Islam have subject Christians suffered persecution for their faith. The atrocities which have shocked the world from time to time in the last century were due to foreign interference of a particularly intimate and galling character: The Christians being almost everywhere pampered, the Mohammedans neglected and down-trodden, the Moslem worm turned at last in massacre and outrage! He thinks it "a great misfortune for the British Empire that a Moslem Power, the Khalifate, should be put down for the mere wish to practise what we have for years been preaching—a nationality that shall be independent of religious differences. For it comes to that. In the four years since religious toleration was proclaimed in Turkey, Turkey has had a number of assailants, no defender." He fears that in any settlement arranged by Christian Europe the claims of the Mohammedan may be ignored, and he deeply regrets that England, with her millions of Mohammedans, has no settled Moslem policy.

WHERE EUROPE COMES IN.

"THE Balkan Crisis in a Nutshell" is presented by Mr. J. W. Ozanne in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says "it was through the dissensions of Greeks, Slavs, and of Bulgarians, who are of the Ugrian race, and therefore, quite distinct, that the Ottomans were enabled to establish their empire in the Balkan Peninsula. It was owing to their rivalry that it was maintained." Now these rivals have united, and the Turkish Empire has collapsed. Against the common opinion, Mr. Ozanne declares that

Europe has a right to interfere in the Balkan affairs. For Europe saved Servia from the result of her war with Turkey in 1876, and again after her defeat by Bulgaria at Slivnitza; Europe saved Greece after her crushing defeat by Turkey in 1897.

ARBITRATION VERSUS WAR.

A VERY thoughtful article in the *Round Table* for December on arbitration and war refers to the view taken by President Taft and American public opinion, that the question of Panama tolls and the Hay-Paunczefote Treaty should not be submitted to the Hague Tribunal, and says, "If this is the view taken by the nation which prides itself on being the leading advocate of universal arbitration, in a case which simply involves the interpretation of a treaty," we cannot be surprised that arbitration was not invoked in the Balkan War. The writer says: "So long as national patriotism takes precedence in men's hearts over the love of humanity, as it does and will for many a long day, so long will war remain as the final judge between the nations." The writer thus sums up the whole matter:—

Arbitration is no cure for war so long as there is no agreement between nations to substitute arbitration for war, and no power strong enough to enforce such an agreement if made. So long as the world is divided into peoples as passionately attached to their national individuality and independence as they are to-day, no such agreement can be made and no such power can be established. Meanwhile the nations are in the position of the strong man armed keeping his palace. When a stronger than he shall come he shall divide his spoils. The only security for a nation's peace is its own strength for self-defence; and its best guarantee that it will not be attacked is to make the attempt too dangerous for any possible foe to undertake it. For this reason armaments to-day, instead of being a menace to peace, are its best protection. Any nation which, lulled by dreams of the early coming of universal peace, neglects to prepare for possible war is only inviting a stronger neighbour to use its own strength in the day of quarrel.

In Memoriam.

The many admirers of the late WILLIAM T. STEAD will be glad to know that Mr. P. Bryant Baker, the well-known sculptor, has completed a very successful study of the founder of *The Review of Reviews*. The bust can be seen at the artist's studio at 404, Fulham Road, London, and is a life-like presentment. Mr. Baker has recently executed several commissions for Royalty, the most notable being the bust of King Edward for Marlborough House, a full-sized statue of the late King for Huddersfield (recently unveiled by King George), and yet another for the Westminster County Hall.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

THE FEMINIST OF FRANCE.

The interesting thing about French feminism, writes Ethel Dean Rockwell in the November number of the *Century Magazine*, is that the French feminist is instinctively individual, always French.

In England the feminist bends all her energies to winning the suffrage and being able to carry reforms by Act of Parliament; in France the feminist takes little part in political campaigns. In England women are working for the cause of all women rather than for individual advantage; in France women appear to be working more for their own benefit than for humanity. Measured by American standards, or those of northern countries, Frenchwomen, considers the writer, have still far to travel to reach the point where these were fifty years ago. Americans accept liberty of thought and action as a matter of course, also equal opportunities for study and work and the respect of men. Frenchwomen do not yet possess these blessings, and the causes are stated to be chiefly social, civil, and religious. In Latin countries men have generally treated women with gallantry, but not respect, and in France the bargaining about the dowry has added sordidness. The principle of the subjection of woman to the authority of man, fast bound in civil law by the Napoleonic Code, has been largely emphasised by the Church. The passive virtue of sacrifice has been consistently developed.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

Meanwhile, economic pressure has sprung up, and women in France have been forced into industry until sixty per cent. are now said to be wage-earners. Industrial conditions have been compelling them to demand recognition on the same basis as men. The tradition that every girl must marry or retire to a convent left too many women unaccounted for in the social scale. Four and a half millions of women—unmarried, widows, or mothers whose children are grown up—have no home ties, and are clamouring for the privilege of employing their energy in useful work. Another stimulating factor is the result of the separation of Church and State, carrying with it the dissolution of the convents. Previously the convents had been largely the refuge of unmarried women.

Certain classes of men have been strong and active supporters of the women's cause. French Protestants are in the forefront of sympathy for the movement; many literary men, lawyers, teachers, professional men in general, and some deputies and senators are with them. Play-

wrights and poets have done much to break down prejudice and widen the point of view, and the novelists have done their part. Add to this education and its results in science, medicine, law, etc., and it will be seen what a change has come over women's position in France in the last few years. In literature and art the progress made has been enormous.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

In the matter of the suffrage the progress is not so marked, but the most encouraging thing is the number of *hommes-femmes*—influential men who give devoted service to the cause. About three years ago the Voters' League for Woman Suffrage was formed, and it counts among its members two senators and nine deputies. It has been working for a Bill to give women the municipal vote. The Socialists are said to favour the vote for women, but their help does not seem to be of much value, since they are controlled by the Labour Party, and the labour unions are bitter and formidable enemies of women's entrance into either the economic or political field. The women's suffrage societies are comparatively small. The newer type of French women is thus interpreted by Madame Maeterlinck:—

It is customary to say that woman, influenced by man, perfects herself according to his ideal. But to-day, grown clearer-sighted, she seems to look over the shoulder of her mate and perceive what he does not yet descry on the horizon.

HONOUR IN MEN AND WOMEN.

To the *Atlantic Monthly* for November Elizabeth Woodbridge has contributed an article on the subject of Honour Among Women.

She quotes Wordsworth's definition as the kind of honour that will ultimately be required of men, whether business men, lawyers, or soldiers, and as the kind that must ultimately be required of women also:—

Say, what is honour? 'Tis the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offence
Suffered or done.

In conclusion the writer says that so far neither men nor women have been able to build up, to a point of practical and universal efficacy, such a code of honour as Wordsworth suggests, but both men and women are now working towards it. It is perhaps not altogether stupor to anticipate that what they have not been able to do apart, they may be able to do, with somewhat greater success, together.



The National Review.

[China.]

TURKEY: Yes, so long as I was an old reprobate the Most Christian Powers did all they could for me; but now I am reformed they let anybody and everybody bullyrag me.

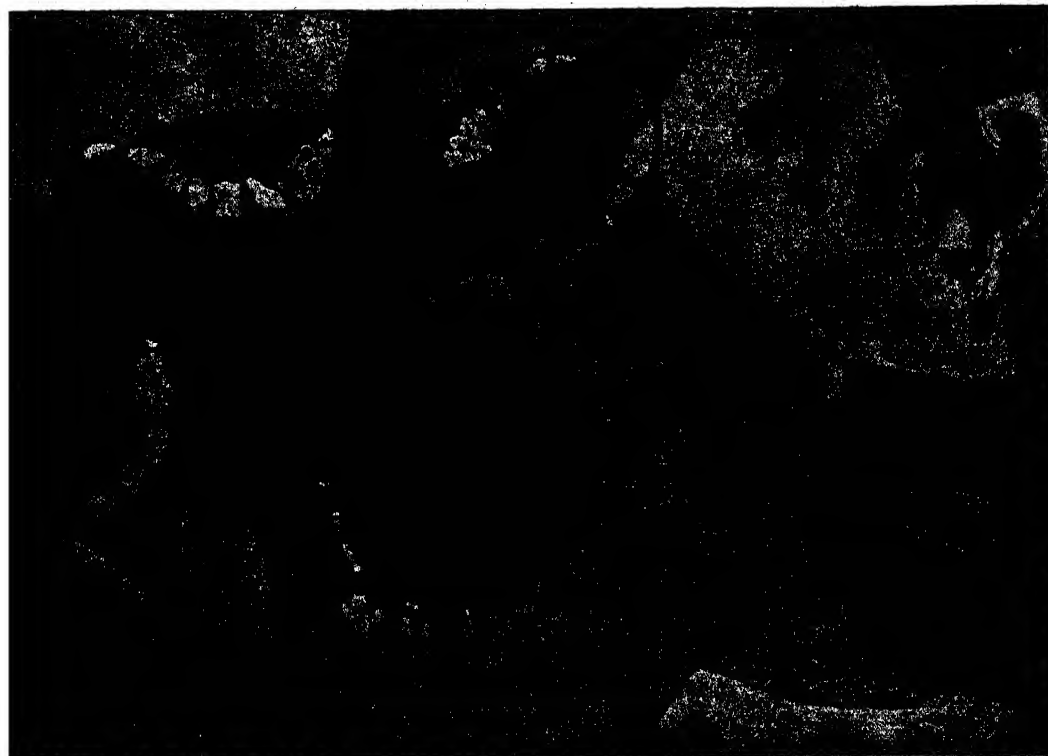
CHINA: That's very interesting; but it makes me wonder how I shall be treated.



The National Review.

[China.]

The Independent Loan Bank and the Shop Window of the Six-Power Syndicate.



China's Future.

China will be turned into a huge military camp for the Russian, British, German, French, and Japanese armies.

THE WOMEN OF CHINA.

THE idea obtains that in China the position of women is altogether inferior to that of European women, but apparently this is not altogether the case. Writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for November, Lady Blake points out certain respects in which the Chinese lady has the advantage.

WHERE THE CHINESE WOMAN SCORES.

The Chinese lady's power over her children is greater than that of the English lady. When her husband dies she becomes the acknowledged head of the family. A Chinese son, says Lady Blake, would be shocked at the idea of turning his mother out of her house and relegating her to an insignificant "dower-house," while he and his wife took possession of what had been his mother's home probably for years. Such a proceeding would be called "unfilial," a dreaded term of infamy. The wife of an official has the right to assume all the insignia of her husband's rank. In some respects Chinese women of the working classes also have a better time of it than women of similar social status in England. To strike or kick a woman would, we are told, be regarded as an act of the utmost impropriety by any self-respecting Chinaman.

MARRIAGE.

As to marriage, girls are not given much choice in the selection of the future husband, but the same holds good of the man in the choice of his bride. Marriages are made by match-makers, but mercenary ends are not the only considerations taken into account. The first essential is that the man's surname be different from that of the bride, for all of the same name are regarded in some measure as one family. As long as her parents-in-law are alive, the son's wife is subordinate to them, and the usually extreme youth of the bride almost makes residence with more experienced relatives a necessity. There is only one legal wife in China, but the necessities of ancestral worship have led to the habit of there being one or more secondary wives. In some cases these occupy separate houses, but when all live in the same house the harmony of the household is not always increased. The legal wife may be divorced on seven counts, but divorce does not appear to be very common. Should the husband try to discard his wife, and she could prove there was no reason for a divorce, he would not only have to take her back, but would be liable to be punished.

HOME LIFE.

The Chinese are described as most affectionate parents. A child's education is supposed to be

pre-natal in its influence. After its birth the first lessons impressed on its mind are to eat with the right hand, to be deferential in manner, and unselfish in conduct. School education begins at the age of eight. The girls are brought up to regard marriage as their goal in life. The custom of destroying infant girls occurs only among the very poor, who cannot furnish their daughters with the necessary marriage dowry. Chinese women rarely leave the house except in a closed sedan chair, but their life is varied by the recurrence of festivals. Yet retiring and apparently timid Chinese women, cramped by convention, have pushed past all obstacles and frequently displayed military prowess. There is nothing in the status of women in China to prevent them taking an active part in public affairs. The seclusion in which they live is merely a matter of custom.

WOMEN IN GREEK TRAGEDY.

AN interesting article by Professor Gilbert Murray, entitled "What English Poetry May Still Learn from Greek," appears in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November.

In reference to the women in Greek tragedy he writes:—

A remark of Coleridge is rather curious to read at the present day. "The Greeks, except perhaps Homer, seem to have had no way of making their women interesting but by unsexing them, as in the tragic Medea, Electra, etc." Here I think there is little doubt that we have simply moved beyond Coleridge, and thereby come nearer the Greeks. Yet his words are, perhaps, in their literal sense true.

The romantic heroines of Coleridge's day needed a good deal of "unsexed" before they stood fairly on their feet as human beings, with real minds and real characters. The romantic fiction of a generation or two ago could never look at its heroines except through a roseate mist of emotion. Greek tragedy saw its women straight, or, at most, saw them through a mist of religion, not through a mist of gallantry or sentimental romance.

When people are accustomed, as Coleridge was, to that atmosphere, it is pitiful to see how chill and raw they feel when they are taken out of it. As a matter of fact, Greek tragedy, as a whole, spends a great deal more study and sympathy upon its women than its men, and I should have thought that, in the ordinary sense of the word, it was hard to speak of Antigone and Deianira and Medea, hard to speak of Andromache and Hecuba in the Troades, or even of Clytemnestra and Electra, as "unsexed" creatures.

THAT Bergson is an idealist and a personalist is the position taken up by Professor Mary Calkins in the *Philosophical Review* for November. As she interprets it, "Bergson's view of Nature is allied with Leibniz's, Fichte's, and Ward's: he is, in technical terms, a pluralistic personalist." She grants, however, that more than one of his statements lends itself to a numerical monistic interpretation.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE LOGIC.

To Mr. P. W. Wilson the *Englishwoman* for December is indebted for a long article on the question of woman suffrage.

SUFFRAGIST WOMEN COUNCILLORS.

The most useful part of the article is that which refers to women and municipal government and the attitude of anti-suffragists, who lay so much stress on the value of the "domestic" career and make so little attempt to develop it. Out of forty-five women councillors in Great Britain, it has been ascertained that thirty-nine of them are avowed suffragists, two anti-suffragists, one neutral, and three unknown. This does not include three councillors in Ireland. Moreover, during the last year or two a very large number of Town Councils throughout the United Kingdom, including such important municipalities as Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Sheffield, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds, Leicester, etc., have passed resolutions in favour of the political enfranchisement of women. That is surely a mandate from the great cities which can hardly be ignored by anti-suffragists or others. Mrs. Humphry Ward and her friends are opposed to their names appearing on a Parliamentary register, but Mr. Wilson, at the time of writing, evidently had not heard of the woman anti-suffragist whose name had accidentally been put on the Parliamentary register at Bow and Bromley and who actually exercised the vote in the recent election to say she did not want the vote.

POURING OIL ON THE FLAME.

In regard to the White Slave Traffic Bill and the attitude of the Government towards it, Mr. Wilson asks whether anyone seriously imagines that you can by such "kindness" kill the suffrage movement. It is not water for that flame, but oil. The House has, in fact, furnished an object-lesson of what the influence of the vote, actual or prospective, may achieve in directions of special concern to the unrepresented sex. At one period anti-suffragists urged that under a federal constitution women should vote for and be eligible as candidates for the provincial legislature, but they blocked that opening for public service effectually by rejecting the Snowden amendment to the Home Rule Bill. When brought face to face with their own logic they display quite as much hostility to the domestic as to the Imperial franchise. Generally speaking, the municipal register excludes married women, and thus they are also excluded from serving on local authorities. There are other restrictions to the activities of women in municipal work; for instance, in London, where a woman must be an occupier

(not a lodger) to get her name on the municipal register. Have the anti-suffragists, in their zeal, ever pushed forward any legislation which would admit the mass of women to share not merely in the duties, but in the privileges in this field, the beauties of which they have so much extolled? What, one may ask, are they doing about the Manhood Suffrage Bill, for instance, which goes out of its way to take away some municipal privileges which women now enjoy?

A PRINCESS'S SCHOOLING.

A PRETTY character-sketch is that of Princess Mary in the *Woman's Magazine*. The author is William Armstrong, and his picture of Princess Mary's tastes and amusements and daily life is convincing and delightful:—

There is nothing precocious about the Princess. What she learns she learns by hard application. At eight she was a passable linguist, at twelve she received the compliments of the French Ambassador on her mastery of his language, German she speaks well. She has yet to learn Italian, but she is getting a fundamental knowledge of Latin and Greek, and the piano and singing. Books of adventure recommended by her brothers proved her introduction to literature, but her own tastes have now assumed definite form, with Tennyson as her favourite poet. It is said that Queen Mary once found her reading his *Idylls* when she should have been asleep. History, in particular all pertaining to Great Britain, is part of her training, entailing visits, together with her brothers, to the British Museum for research among its manuscripts. So, all in all, her outlook on the practical side of education has been both broad and serious, as befits one who may be a Queen some day, or at any rate will always occupy an exalted position.

One longing the Princess Mary has never had fulfilled, and that is her eager desire for girl associates of her own age. A year or two ago the idea was entertained of placing her in an exclusive boarding-school, or, at least, allowing her to attend the classes in certain public institutions, as did the Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught and the daughters of the Princess Royal. But even the latter plan was finally abandoned in favour of the constant supervision and companionship of home.

ABOUT THE MISTLETOE.

In the course of his paper in *The Woman's Magazine* Henry Irving tells us well-nigh everything about the mistletoe. Throughout Saxon times it was probably brought into the house at Christmastime with more or less ceremony, being suspended from the ceiling, not to touch earth, as its whole tradition has required, and so affording protection tothane and swineherd, to chance wayfarer and welcome guest, gathered in company about the blazing yule log. So on into feudal times, when, though still regarded as effective against wizardry, it came to be less associated with the spirit of religion, but rather with that of a profuse hospitality, merging into boisterous and unabashed revelry.

SKETCHES OF CROWNED HEADS.

KING NICHOLAS AS A POET.

THE first November number of *La Revue* contains articles on two Sovereign Poets—the Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan and King Nicholas of Montenegro. In our October number we have already spoken of the poetry of the late Japanese Emperor, but an account of King Nicholas as a poet is of special interest now.

A GREAT LITTLE STATE.

On one of two previous occasions literal translations into French of some of King Nicholas's poems have appeared in the French reviews, but in the present article the writer, M. A. de Laumé, gives us some metrical versions which he once made at the request of the King. Accompanied by the warlike accents of a Montenegrin song, the King has seen his ardent soldiers, full of hatred towards the enemy, set out to destroy "the great power of the Mussulmans." The song dies away in the distance, but presently the sound of guns proclaiming battle resounds in tragic echoes in the ears of the soldier-King, and he murmurs: "How I should like to die in battle after having vanquished the Mussulmans!" To appreciate the conduct of the Montenegrins, it is necessary to understand the irreconcilable antagonism of race which separates them from the Turks—hatred of race, hatred of religion, hatred implacable, secular, hereditary, which smoulders in the hearts of these intrepid and invincible warriors and breaks out suddenly like a volcanic force. Montenegro is, indeed, a great small nation.

King Nicholas, accustomed to command his own army, must be cursing his old age which condemns him to a less active rôle. Nevertheless, he has enjoyed a reign of fifty-two years, and has rendered most important services to the State. Before his accession Montenegro had a very rudimentary form of Government, which Prince Danilo had begun to reform. King Nicholas has now completed that reform by creating ministries, schools, and tribunals; he has reorganised the army, and more recently he has endowed the country with a Constitution.

THE POEMS OF THE KING.

But, in addition to being King, a soldier, and a reorganiser of his country, he is a poet of great merit. He has enriched the Servian language, with a number of works of high poetic inspiration, and the majority of them have been translated into German, Slav, and Scandinavian languages. His best dramatic work is "The Queen of the Balkans," and "Prince Arvanit" is highly thought of.

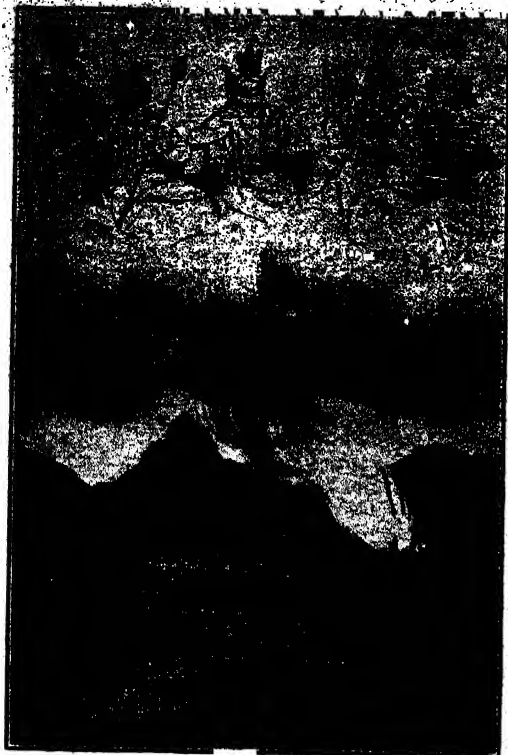
The poem, "The Death of Prince Danilo," commemorates the tragic event which called

Nicholas to the throne in 1860. Another, "To My Country," was written in Paris on the occasion of a visit to the French capital. A third, entitled "To the Sea," was inspired by the acquisition of the ports of Dulcigno and Antivari after the war of 1877-8. After the cession of Antivari a number of Mussulmans quitted the country so as not to fall under Montenegrin rule. But Selim Bey, one who swore submission, was greatly offended by a Montenegrin notable, who refused to pardon his cruelties to the Christians. Nicholas, desiring to reconcile his two subjects, invited them both to dinner, and in a pleasant and friendly way offered to read them a poem which he had just written. It was none other than "To the Turk," a poem in which he exalts the noble and brave character of the Turk, and asks that his past offences shall be forgotten. "Although you are my enemy, I do not wish to underestimate you; we must keep for each other the esteem due to valiant hearts."



Nicola

KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO



[Amsterdammer.]

[Amsterdam.]

A Sacrifice to the Olympian Gods.
How the "Great Powers" imagine themselves with regard to the Balkans.



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

Localization of the trouble!

MADAME EUROPE: "The physicians think the worst suffering will be local. Are they telling me the truth?"

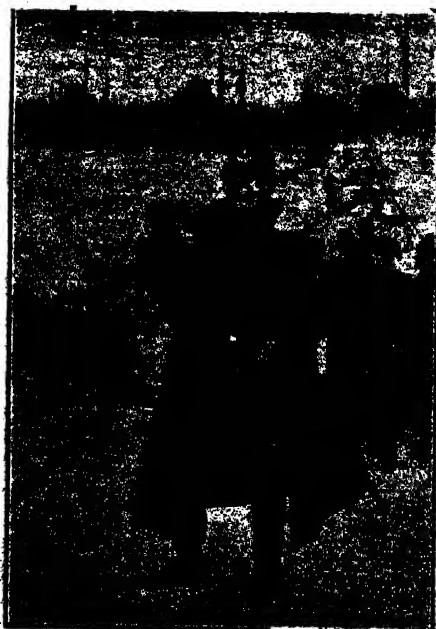


[Daily Herald.]

[London.]

Cannibals—Crusets and Cholera.

Military experts are vociferous in their admiration of the "effectiveness" of the Crusets gun in the Balkan Campaign. With the combination of cholera the spread of "civilization" is now assured.



[Amsterdammer.]

[Amsterdam.]

Cholera Pushes.
The Defender of Constantinople.

CZAR AND CZARINA.

THE *Cornhill* for December contains an unsigned paper describing a visit to the Czar at Tsarskoe Selo, the village fifteen miles from St. Petersburg where he mostly dwells. The writer was a member of the British deputation to Russia a year ago. He says that the whole appearance of the house was most unpretentious and unpalatial. Every room looked thoroughly homely. This characteristic is evidently that appreciated most by its Royal occupants. Both the Czar and the Czarina are said to prefer small rooms.

"A COMPANIONABLE HOST."

The Czar was dressed in a neat dark green uniform, and wore only one Order. The writer proceeds:—

In appearance the Czar is very good looking. Although not tall, he is very well proportioned and of fine physique. His hair is of brown colour, and I particularly noticed it was untinted with grey. His complexion is somewhat swarthy, but this seems to add to the character of his face. His countenance is particularly open, and his dark glittering eyes are keen and penetrating. There is a twinkle about them which adds a liveliness to his features, and his expression betrays an unmistakable sense of humour. There is nothing about him which suggests that nervousness which has been attributed to him by several writers who are evidently not well acquainted with their subject. He perhaps exhibits a slight embarrassment in conversation, and this is betrayed by his playing with the point of his aiguillette and an automatic movement of his foot. But, on the whole, his presence seems to convey an indication of power, and of a very strong personality. He has a charming and ingratiating manner. In his conversation he has the knack of putting everyone at their ease, and if it were not for a certain quiet dignity and an indefinable suggestion of strength, it would be difficult to remember that this companionable host is Emperor of All the Russias. He bears a certain resemblance to his cousin, the King of England; but the likeness is not so remarkable as photographs would lead one to suppose. He favours the Slav rather than the Dane in appearance.

A PEERLESS BEAUTY.

The Czarina was attired in a flowing dress of purple velvet, which set off her stately figure to perfection. Her jewels were few and simple, and consisted of a rope of pearls and some amethyst ornaments. She is remarkably handsome, and her features still afford sufficient evidence of that peerless beauty which in former days was the admiration of an entire continent. Her stateliness and her grace of movement are singularly appropriate to the exalted position she occupies, in fact few women have ever looked the part of Empress more to perfection than she. Her expression, although rather sad, is reposeful, and without a trace of the nervousness and anxiety which it must have often been her lot to endure. Her dark blue eyes have in them an expression of kindness and sympathy. Her face when she speaks lights up with a radiant smile. She has the habit of inclining her head to one side, when conversing, which was characteristic of her grandmother, Queen Victoria. The Czarina has a quiet, soft way of speaking which is remarkably attractive, but the most noticeable characteristic is her wonderful natural dignity and grace of movement.

There is something tragic in the description of the Czarevitch as we recall the later "accident" which has left such protracted ill-health. The writer says that there does not appear to be a word of truth in the rumour that the Czarevitch is a delicate boy, for "a finer specimen of boyhood I have rarely seen."

WHY NOT TELL THE TRUTH?

THIS is the question that Sir Harry Johnston raises in the *Cornhill* for December concerning Drake to begin with. In contrast with the popular presentation of Drake, he was not, says Sir Harry, a man of handsome appearance and splendid physique, but a perky-looking man of less than middle stature. Nor was he a well-nigh perfect hero. On the contrary, he did to death Thomas Doughty by a totally unjustifiable judicial murder. His piracy was indefensible even for his own age. Nevertheless, Sir Harry admits that he was not needlessly cruel to the Spaniards, and his attitude towards women was invariably above reproach, and he enforced similar behaviour on his men.

THE REAL QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sir Harry goes on to say:—

Why in the case of Drake, of Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, the Young Pretender, and of people nearer our own day—Gordon, Abraham Lincoln, Livingstone, Queen Victoria—is it always sought to depict them in the heroic mould and temper, whether they were so completely or not, or whether the element of greatness in them, as displayed in disposition or in appearance, predominated always or was sometimes obscured? Does not this falsifying of history in the long run create an utter distrust of what should otherwise be the most inspiring of the arts—in sculpture, painting, and literature—the re-creating of the Past? For nearly fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign the official limner, the wood-block draughtsman, the obsequious sculptor, or the cartoonist was obliged to represent her Majesty in books, on coins, on canvas, or in statue or bust as a lovely young girl, or a matron of large size and over ripe beauty. I remember with what a shock came to me Stanley Sambourne's realistic drawing of the Queen's face in a full-page cartoon for *Punch* for the opening of the Fisheries Exhibition in the middle 'eighties. In those days photographs of Queen Victoria were not commonly seen in shop windows, or were carefully stippled, characterless presentments. Sambourne had the courage to draw the Queen's face with extraordinary fidelity and justness of line. One saw here no rapid matron of placid comeliness, but a sad, far-seeing, hard-worked woman of the world, a Ruler, even in small things, an autocrat; a human being of strong prejudices, jealousies, and dogmatisms; yet a personality so strong, so influential, that the student of character would have turned to look at such a face more than once in an omnibus, a church, or a shop, even though it were but the face of a short, sturdy, widow-woman, plainly dressed, and of no social importance.

Sir Harry objects that in the Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace Queen Victoria is portrayed as an Amazon or a powerful giantess, with the muscular arms and shoulders of a professional strong woman.



Kladderadatsch

The Russo-Austrian Tension.

[Berlin.]

"Just listen to the sparks, grandmother!"
 "Yes, Beelzebub, only go on turning, so that the current becomes stronger."



Kladderadatsch

Kladderadatsch

[Berlin.]

The Status Quo of Europe.

An extremely ticklish piece of rope-dancing music



Jugend.

The English Wirepuller.

[Münich.]

"Now, gentlemen! Your turn next."
 [After the Balkan States, Russia and Austria.]



Marchall.

[Warsaw.]

How Austria would like to treat Serbia!

CIRCULATION OF IMPERIAL LIFE-BLOOD

MIGRATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Sir Clement Kitchin-Cooke, M.P., advances his plea for migration, which he summarises thus:—

That emigration be regarded as an Imperial and not as a local problem.

That emigration be considered in its social, economic, and Imperial (defence) aspects.

That as in the Dominions immigration is assisted and under Government control, so in this country emigration should also be assisted and brought under Government control.

That the assistance should include grants from the Public Exchequer, shipping subsidies, loans to emigrants, contributions for training-farms, and any other "encouragement" necessary for promoting migration within the Empire.

That rate-aided emigration be co-ordinated and centralised, and all hindrances to the use of the rates for the support of children and boys on training-farms in the Dominions be removed.

That an Imperial Board of Emigration be established to take the place of the Emigrants' Information Office, to which Board a Central Bureau should be attached.

That the Dominion Governments give their sanction to Imperial Labour Exchanges.

That the Dominion Governments be invited to consider the question of greater continuity in their emigration policies, and be asked to institute a system of loans to be worked in conjunction with a similar system in this country.

That the Australian States, as far as possible, should arrange their shipping accommodation through the Federal Government, and that between the States in Australia and the Commonwealth Government closer communion be established on all matters relating to emigration.

That the approved voluntary societies be co-ordinated as far as possible, and their work unified with the Board of Emigration.

HEARTS ACROSS THE SEA.

ALLEN GREEN'S article in *The Sunday at Home* will be received with joy by all who have friends and relations abroad. It describes the Christmas Day of our kith and kin under the flag in many of the earth's strange places. One thing interferes a little with the universal expression of the Christmas spirit in some of these out-of-the-way corners. It is troubling to remember that there are parts of the Empire where it is ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit at Christmas, and light until nine o'clock in the evening. Why, here they are in cricketer flannels on an Australian Christmas Day and in New Zealand enjoying a picnic under the blazing sun! Here are some of the Empire's Scouts having their camp at this time of the year; and at the Cape the summer is at its height, and in the up-country of South Africa the veldt is green.

THE WHITE-HANDED EMIGRANT.

In the December *London Magazine* S. E. Bensusan gives some useful advice to those wishing to try their luck in Canada. The different forms of employment are gone over, and the prospects and pay of several valuable new openings discussed:—

A small store of money and a good store of clothing should be carried, the first in case of emergencies, the second in view of the fact that Canadian prices are very high, and that cheap clothing is dear at any price. Board and lodging may be had for thirty shillings a week. This is about the lowest figure, and it is not associated with more than the necessities of life. Extras, of whatever kind, are costly in all parts of the Dominion, and the British agents of the Canadian banks place the cost of living for young bank clerks at about £100 a year. Living is cheaper in the east than in the west, but employment is more difficult to find. If it were not for the awakening west, with its huge potentialities, the "white-handed" would be well advised to stay at home. A few years ago the young Englishman who had mastered no form of manual labour would have had but a small chance of finding employment, but to-day towns are springing up every week in the west, and every town comes into being with the fixed intent of becoming the chief city of its province.

GOLF STORIES.

In the *Windsor Magazine* Mr. Laurence North contributes "legends of the links." He says that on the course and in the club-room the legend is in full swing. He tells several good stories. Two may be cited here:

Once upon a time, in a northern golfing city, the law was administered by a Sheriff of great kindness of heart. He had a favourite caddie, a sad poacher in his spare hours. This worthy was known on the links by his Christian name alone. One fine day, in Court, the Sheriff sentenced a poacher—who failed to appear at the bar—to five pounds or three months. A warrant was at once made out for the culprit's arrest, the Court rose, and the Sheriff went to golf. All that afternoon the caddie carried for him. As they drew near the last hole, a policeman appeared and seized the body of the caddie. "My hat!" cried the Sheriff, "are you the poor chap I sentenced this morning?" It was even so. Sorrowfully the prisoner departed.

The Sheriff was heard to murmur: "If I had only known—" Then, remembering his high legal office, he left the remark unfinished.

Next day, to everybody's surprise, the caddie was carrying again. As he did not possess five pounds in the world, his release caused some speculation at the club. But the general surmise as to who had paid the fine came pretty near the mark. It was noticed, too, that from that day the caddie gave up poaching.

The caddie's chastening influence on the conduct of players has numberless other examples. One of the best of these is the following:—

"What sort of game does Mr. Jones play?"

"He gonna play nane."

"I'm going out with him to-morrow. I suppose I shall beat him."

"Na, ye will not."

THE COLOUR QUESTION.

IS THE NEGRO HAVING A FAIR CHANCE?

This question is asked in the November *Century Magazine* by Brooker T. Washington. It is not an easy one to answer, but after reading Mr. Washington's paper we are inclined to say that he is not.

In the South, certainly, the negro gets something like fair play. In the North, however, he has not only lack of opportunity to face, but cruel restrictions. How these restrictions operate is shown by the following:—

Here is an experience of R. S. Lovinggood, a coloured man of Austin, Texas. I know Mr. Lovinggood well. He is neither a bitter nor a foolish man. I will venture to say that there is not a single white man in Austin, Texas, where he lives, who will say that Professor Lovinggood is anything but a conservative, sensible man.

"At one time," he said to me, in speaking of some of his travelling experiences, "I got off at a station almost starved. I begged the keeper of the restaurant to sell me a lunch and hand it out of the window. He refused, and I had to ride a hundred miles farther before I could get a sandwich. At another time I went to a station to purchase my ticket. I was there thirty minutes before the ticket-office was opened. When it did finally open I at once appeared at the window. While the ticket agent served the white people at one window I remained there beating the other until the train pulled out. I was compelled to jump aboard the train without my ticket, and wire back to get my trunk expressed."

The law of America treats the negro more harshly than anything else. It is impossible for him to get justice. In the civil and criminal courts, judges, lawyers, and juries are white, and how is a negro to get justice under such circumstances when he has a case against a white man?

In Alabama eighty-five per cent. of the convicts are negroes. The official records show that last year Alabama had turned into its treasury \$1,085,854 from the labour of its convicts. At least \$900,000 of this came from negro convicts, who were for the most part rented to the coal-mining companies in the northern part of the State. The result of this policy has been to get as many able-bodied convicts as possible into the mines, so that contractors might increase their profits. Alabama, of course, is not the only State that has yielded to the temptation to make money out of human misery. The point is, however, that while \$900,000 is turned into the State treasury from negro-convict labour, to say nothing of negro taxes, there came out of the State treasury to pay negro teachers only \$357,585.

But, in spite of all these things, when the good is weighed against the bad, Mr. Washington's belief is that, notwithstanding all the defects in the American system of dealing with him, the negro in that country owns more property, lives in better houses, is in a larger measure encouraged in business, wears better clothes, eats better food, has more school-houses and churches, more teachers and ministers, than any similar group of negroes anywhere else in the world.

THE NEED FOR INTER-RACIAL UNITY.

WILLIAM H. SEED contributes to the *African Times and Orient Review* a sturdy protest against "the darned nigger form of national insanity." The spread of colour prejudice, he writes, can only mean bitterness amongst the races of mankind, and it promises to perpetuate war, oppression, and all the evils of the past into the far future. It rests, however, on a comparatively feeble basis. Every white individual who freely associates on terms of equality with those of a darker colour is materially assisting to overthrow the social barrier upon which the whole evil structure depends. So important is this question that it is matter for wonder that democratic thinkers and workers have not taken it up from this side, and made a special point of social intercourse with our brothers and sisters of different races. It ought to be considered a duty, other things being equal, for liberal-minded Europeans to associate with non-Europeans, and to celebrate their mutual friendship and their determination to combat antagonism, to wage war against war, just as those Englishmen who are anxious to keep the peace between Great Britain and Germany, for example, never miss a reasonable opportunity of friendly intercourse with Germans.

THE PROBLEM IN INDIA.

A PAPER in the *Round Table*, on India: Old Ways and New, declares that there is no more important and difficult duty before the Indian administration at the present moment than gradually and steadily to introduce a well-tested element of Indian material into the structure of the Government. This will ask much of the Indian Service in India:—

They are asked, for a greater end, to surrender in part the work of their lives to less competent hands; to stand aside even, and "endure awhile and see injustice done"; to pause, to argue and explain and coax, when they have been accustomed to command; and to abide patiently interminable discussions when mischiefs are crying out for remedy. And they will do it, grumblingly often, but loyally always. English officials worked out Lord Morley's proposals and carried them further than even he was prepared to go.

THE December issue of *Chambers's Journal* is a double number, the extra pages containing a series of complete stories by Mr. Frank Hird, Marian Bower, Mr. R. Machray, and others. The most important article in the number is an exposition of the science of eugenics; it has been contributed by Waldemar Kaempfert.

SHIPS AND SEAMEN.

THE CRUX OF NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

THE third of Fred T. Jane's articles, telling the plain truth about our Navy, appears in the December issue of the *London Magazine*, and has for its subject Naval Discipline. Mr. Jane finds it impossible to tell the truth about Naval Discipline and at one and the same time give the point of view of those who attack and seek to subvert Naval discipline. He maintains that it were better to flog every man in the Navy daily than to do anything to weaken Naval discipline by so much as a hair's breadth. The Navy is for war, and so far as war is concerned Mr. Jane is afraid that there is but one answer to the Naval Discipline question, and that is that it is the rankest insanity for the public to attempt to modify one jot or tittle of what "Naval Custom" may lay down:—

Punishments out of all proportion to civil law will still continue unless the public interferes, and does harm in about equal ratio to the goodness of its intentions. For certain offences it retains its modified and more or less (generally less) up-to-date edition of Richard the First's old Sea Laws. But to these through the centuries it has added a number of war laws to which it still clings limpet like so far as it may.

No admiral ever did more for the men of the Navy or showed a kinder feeling towards them than Lord Charles Beresford. But Beresford never yet stood for Parliament but someone waved a cat-o'-nine tails and shouted, "This is what he advocated." Nor has Beresford ever denied the accusation.

GOOD TO AMERICAN SEAMEN FROM THE "TITANIC."

MR. J. H. LONGFORD writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on the manning of our mercantile marine, and points out that the percentage of aliens, exclusive of Lascars, rose from over 10 per cent. in 1870 to 22 per cent. in 1903, though it has since sunk to 15 per cent. in 1910. He says that the proposals that have been made for the bettering of the condition of the mercantile marine fell into utter abeyance until the national conscience was roused by the *Titanic* disaster. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised financial support for the technical education of boys wishing to become merchant sailors. While we are still hesitating in preparing men for competent seamanship, and while 20,000 men of all classes annually forsake the mercantile sea life, our American cousins have been going ahead with characteristic despatch:—

In the United States the lessons of the *Titanic* have not been wasted. A new Shipping Act has already passed the House of Representatives, and now only awaits the sanction of the Senate to become law. By it a limit is placed on the working hours of seamen, and rest from all unnecessary work is secured to them on Sundays and legal holidays while in harbour. It entitles them to claim at any time as an absolute right the pay-

ment of one-half of the wages that are already earned. It provides that the steerages appropriated to the crew must be duly constructed, lighted, heated, and ventilated, that every vessel having a deck-crew of more than twenty men must have at least one light, clean washing-place, properly heated, with one washing-outfit for every two men: and that a separate washing-place must be provided for firemen large enough to accommodate one-sixth of them at the same time, and equipped with a hot and cold water supply and with washtubs, sinks, and shower-baths. It also provides that every passenger ship must have a sufficient crew to man each lifeboat, and that every ship, whether steam or sailing, must carry in her crew a boy or boys who are citizens of the United States. The food in United States ships is already so good and varied that no legislation for its improvement is necessary. These quotations do not exhaust the provisions of the new Act.

THE CORRUGATED SHIP.

THE latest idea in naval architecture is the corrugated ship, and credit is due for the discovery to Mr. Arthur H. Haver, of the Monitor Corporation. Captain G. S. MacIlwaine, R.N., in an article on corrugated ships in *The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, says that if he is right the birth of the corrugated idea means nothing short of a revolution in the building of the ship, whether pleasure, life saving, mercantile, or Imperial.

The corrugated ship differs from the plain ship in that she has two corrugations, or projections, running in a fore and aft direction below the load line. From the top of the upper corrugation to the bottom of the lower is thirteen feet three, the groove between may be said to be of similar dimensions to the corrugations. From the inner edges of the frames the corrugations project twenty-two inches; they taper forward and aft until they merge into the normal form of the ship's ends. It is not to be understood that any sort of corrugations will suit any ship, or that no more than two will be carried; experiments are necessary until the most suitable form is discovered. The claims of the corrugated ship have been tested and proved. Boats are afloat designed on this principle. The claims are: (1) That she is stronger than the plain ship. (2) That she is steadier at sea and that her stability is greater. (3) That vibration is much reduced. (4) That though her tonnage remains the same her capacity for cargo, both bulk and weight, has increased; that her construction facilitates the handling of cargo in her holds; that her cost of construction is no greater, and in time will probably be less, than that of a plain ship. (5) That she is handier, answers her helm more quickly. (6) That she is faster for the same horse-power, or more economical in fuel for the same speed.

RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS AND PERSONAGES.

THE DIVORCE REPORT.

AN APPEAL TO THE BISHOPS.

BISHOP WELLDON, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, advises Churchmen not to fly into a panic over the Majority report, but to make a serious and active use of the years which must elapse before legislation is possible in order to crystallise public opinion in support of the Christian conception of holy matrimony. The Bishop would allow the one exception to the otherwise indissoluble nature of marriage which is generally held to rest on the authority of Christ Himself. The duty of the Church is in legislating for her own sons and daughters to stand definitely and finally on the authority of her Divine Founder. She must also call upon Christians to suffer hardship for the good of the State and of the Church. The Church, he thinks, ought to allow the religious re-marriage of the innocent divorced man or woman, but should absolutely debar from Christian marriage any guilty divorced person. The Bishop remarks that the majority have strangely ignored the ambiguous position of the child whose parents are divorced. He urges that the Episcopate as a whole ought to act as a Cabinet acts, by adopting a definite policy on this grave question.

MR. W. S. LILLY'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. S. Lilly contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a lugubrious and slightly venomous paper on "The Passing of Marriage." He finds the suggestions of the report as a further proof of the current "prurient and pestilential individualism, the direct outcome of the Rousseau philosophy." He declares that the re-creation of marriage was part of the work of the Author of Christianity, Who revealed to the ancient world the virtue of purity. The degradation of family life is a part of the general moral degradation which ensued in the Eastern Church on its separation from "the centre of unity." The so-called Reformation was a great assertion of individualism, with consequent slackening of the marriage tie.

AMERICAN EXCUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Divorce has been most rampant in those parts of the United States where "the dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion" have been most fully realised, in the commonwealths founded by Puritans and their descendants. Of these Mr. Lilly says:—

If the matter were not so grave, the causes for which the marriage tie may there be dissolved might be regarded as admirable fooling. It has been held in the Courts of that country to be cruelty sufficient to warrant such dissolution when a man would not cut his toenails,

and in consequence scratched his wife every night; when he accused her sister of stealing, thereby severely wounding the feelings of his spouse; when he persisted in the use of tobacco, thereby aggravating her sick headaches; and I saw a case mentioned the other day, in one of the public prints, where a man succeeded in divorcing his wife on the ground that she had taken his artificial teeth and worn them herself.

Mr. Lilly declares that the adoption of the proposals of the majority of the Commissioners would prove to be the beginning of the end of holy matrimony.

A CURIOUS CRITICISM.

Mr. Lilly, who has hitherto represented the Catholic standpoint, may, it is to be hoped, be regarded as speaking for himself when he objects to the proposal that the sexes should be placed upon an equality in the matter of adultery. He says:—

It appears to me that this view is untenable both on physiological and on practical grounds. I do not deny that adultery in a man is as unethical as in a woman. But I do maintain that from the sociological point of view it is of far less moment. It appears to me absolute nonsense—or perhaps sickening cant would be a better description—to ignore the difference between the two sexes in respect of the erotic instinct. Man by his very nature inclines to polygamy. Woman to monogamy.

Mr. Lilly may speak for himself. He need not bring a railing accusation against man in general. Least of all should he disparage any endeavour to assert the Christian law of chastity as equally binding on both sexes.

GENESIS UP TO DATE.

THE story of the coming of man is told in the modern language of evolution by H. M. Wallis (Ashton Hilliers) in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says:—

The concurrent testimonies of eye, ear, and nose point us back to a nocturnal quadruped peering short-sightedly and interrogating every tainted twig and flake of bark with his pointed muzzle, his great flexible, ever-moving ears meanwhile guaranteeing his safety. Racial advance was impossible along these lines. The creature had specialised to its limit as a lemuroid. A heritage awaited him—upon conditions. He must descend from his branch, hunt by day, develop his eyes and hind limbs.

Once upon the ground, and in daylight, the comparative values of his senses shifted: eyes were trumps: the nose gives no warning of a wheeling eagle. He began to detect silent and scentless enemies from afar. His eyes which had been microscopes became telescopes, but asked for a clear field. Finding his prone posture a drawback, and that herbage blocked his outlook, he began to lift his forequarters and then to go erect, not commercing with the skies as yet, but for the same reason that whip at the covert-corner rises in his stirrups to view the fox away. But a nose habitually carried five feet from the ground lost 50 per cent. of its sense impressions, and grew careless and inaccurate. As it diminished in importance the muzzle shortened. Meanwhile the neglected ear was growing comparatively untrustworthy; the muscles for erecting it were weakening, its coach

drooped, curled upon itself and shrank. The far-piercing eyes were growing discriminating, receptive: the brain behind them enlarged in response to novel needs. Fresh impressions had to be stored: the cranium rose leaving the ears below it. The fore limbs, liberated by the new erect attitude, armed themselves with staff and stone. The teeth ceased to be weapons, and diminished in size. The jaw shortened and weakened, its enfeebled muscles relaxed their pressure upon the cranium, permitting the brain to broaden. The mouth no longer went to its food, the food was brought to the mouth, and the head, released from sordid duties, was held continually erect, and became more and more the watch-tower of the sentinel eyes.

Step by step, with long pauses and periods of almost imperceptible progression, the transition was effected from a nocturnal, purblind, wide-eared, spider-armed, snuffling, timorous, quadrumanous tree-dweller to the up-standing *Pithecanthropus erectus*, the lowest form of humanity of which we have any fossil evidence at present. This way, at least, the phenomena seem to point.

But, the writer points out, an arboreal animal would never have left the trees while there was forest to home him, and goes on to surmise that physical changes in the surface of the land had broken up the continuous forest area. The next ascent registered by fossils is the Nuremberg man, hulking and heavy-jawed, with limited powers of speech if the jaw is rightly interpreted:—

For some purpose inscrutable, the Master of Life seems to have singled out from His brute children (and among them were beasts stately and huge and terrible to see) one that was meanly aspected, skulking, blinking, and small. "Behold your future master. . . . Do your worst!" Since then has not the Lord God in very sooth pushed His creature across the waste places of His world? Stern-faced angels, Hunger and Fear, paced behind the wanderer, warning him on from this and from that green resting-place along dwindling vistas of little centuries, while unnamed constellations changed above him and unsailed oceans deepened and dried. . . . The head of the croup pushed on, touched its goal—Manhood; the beast has become human.

QUAINT MEMORIES OF OLD LONDON.

IN the *Treasury* Mr. Frederick Rogers, the well-known organiser of the Old Age Pensions movement, begins his reminiscences of sixty years. Born in Whitechapel, starting work at ten years of age, serving as a sandwich-boy, Mr. Rogers had in early life a first-hand acquaintance with the streets of London.

A PROSTITUTE'S FUNERAL.

One pathetic custom of East London recalls the time when even the outcast had her public recognition. He says:—

When one of the sisterhood of Rahab died it was not unusual for her comrades to give her a funeral similar to that given to one whom death prevented from becoming a bride. A hearse surmounted with white feathers bore the coffin, and as many of her sisters as cared followed it in couples to the grave. They were clad in the old hideous black hoods and scarves, but white ribbons ornamented them, as would have been the case if the

person buried was engaged to be married. Usually, also, a guard of men of the kind who were called "bullies" walked on either side of the women, to prevent—as it was said—any hooping or stone-throwing on the part of the virtuous matrons of the neighbourhood through which the procession passed.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Mr. Rogers also gives his recollections of a public execution. He says:—

The shouting, half-drunken crowd, the great black structure in its midst, the solemn notes of the death-bell, the roar of execration that greeted the wretched creature who came out to die, the quivering, struggling thing that a moment later was awinging in the air, and, but for the twitching limbs and the working in and out of the hands, bearing little semblance to anything human, all combined to form a picture horrible and degrading to all who witnessed it. The Evangelical preacher was there to improve the occasion and to distribute tracts, and at one hanging—not that of Mullins—I saw General Booth (then the Rev. William Booth, and not then the head of the Salvation Army) holding a prayer meeting under the scaffold.

Mr. Rogers adds that he was under the gallows of the last man hanged at the Old Bailey in public, and there was no great crowd at that hanging. The law for making executions private came at the right moment of public feeling. The reminiscences promise to be as valuable as they are readable.

THE BIOGRAPHIC ELECT.

SIR SIDNEY LEE, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes of the completion of the second supplement of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He says that he is the sole survivor of the band of active organisers who set the Dictionary on its road nearly thirty years ago. None has shared the whole of that experience with him.

ONE IN FOUR THOUSAND!

Of the proportion of selection he says:—

The new volumes maintain the former statistical proportions between the persons commemorated and the general population. The number of new names amounts to 1,635, bringing the tale of memoirs in the whole work to 31,755. Each of the last eleven years yields 150 recruits, and they come as before from all parts of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire. The tables of the aggregate annual mortality for the prescribed period show that, of every 4,000 persons who died at adult age, one finds a place in the national biographic record. The same ratio of distinction (1:4,000) prevailed through the nineteenth century according to the Dictionary's previous standards.

THEIR LONGEVITY.

A curious relation between celebrity and longevity is pointed out. Sir Sidney says:—

Of the 1,635 men and women commemorated there, almost all of whom have given proof of mental exertion and were fairly successful in the affairs of the world, the average length of life approaches seventy years. Nearly four hundred, indeed, died after their eightieth birthday, and of these four were centenarians. It cannot be unfair to conclude that sustained intellectual effort is no bar either to longevity or to a reasonable measure of happiness in the course of life's pilgrimage.

GENERAL BOOTH—AN APPRECIATION BY W. T. STEAD.

WITH his wonted sympathy and foresight, the founder of this REVIEW was one of the very first to recognise the potentialities of the Salvation Army, and his tribute to General Booth which appears in *The Fortnightly Review* will be read with universal interest.

Mr. Stead enjoyed the General's continued friendship for thirty years and rendered the Army yeoman's service in many a fight, and the estimate is the result of an unusual intimacy between two men remarkable for their daring initiative and total disregard of the petty conventions.

The little sketch was penned some time before the General's death and its value lies in the frank criticism of a friend who was a comrade and critic both.

Of the aged General Mr. Stead writes:—

He is the man who has been seen by the greatest number of human eyes, whose voice has been heard by the greatest number of human ears, and who has appealed to a greater number of human hearts, in a greater number of countries and continents, not only than any man now alive, but—thanks to the facilities of modern travel—than any man who has ever lived upon this planet. That in itself is a unique distinction. But when we have to add to this that he has called into being devoted companies of men and women in fifty-four different countries and colonies, and that he has done all this without any advantage of wealth, station, patronage, or education, enough has been said to justify the claim that in many respects General Booth is the most remarkable man living.

Many jibed at the Calvinistic quality of the General's creed, and Mr. Stead turns the point with characteristic skill:—

We may dislike his theology—the worse we think of it, the more our wonder should increase that a man so handicapped should have done so much. We may criticise his methods, but the more faulty his tactics the more amazing the results which he has achieved. We may doubt the permanence of his work, but it has at least come into existence, and the man who builds even a mud hovel on solid earth is greater than he whose airy castles of the imagination never materialise themselves into actual reality.

It would be impossible to calculate the influences which have run the wide world round as a result of General Booth's intrepid campaigns, but to Mr. Stead, at least, he was a constant inspiration:—

As an example of what one man can do, unaided save by his wife, in the face of overwhelming obstacles, the career of General Booth forms one of the most inspiring and encouraging stories of our times. For what man has done man can do. General Booth has widened our conception of the possible. He has strengthened our confidence in the infinite potentialities of the individual. And if only for that he deserves and has received the gratitude of mankind.

FROM "DEVIL" TO ARCHBISHOP.

THE work and personality of Cosmo Gordon Lang are delightfully sketched by Charles D. Michael in the December *Sunday At Home*. The Archbishop at the outset of his career, after leaving Oxford, went up to London and began to read for the Bar, "devilling," as the term is, for Mr. W. S. Robson, now Lord Robson. In this connection there is a story worth repeating. Not long ago Dr. Lang found himself on the platform at a public meeting side by side with his old legal chief, and the humour of the situation suddenly struck him. "Isn't it strange, Robson," he whispered, "that your former 'devil' should now be your Archbishop?"

His first curacy was at Leeds, and when he went there he found the assistant clergy living in isolated lodgings at some distance from their work; but before he had been six months amongst them he had induced four of his unmarried brethren to join him in starting a clergy house in the very midst of the parish:—

The place selected was a disreputable public-house, a well-known resort of thieves and other bad characters, which had lost its licence on account of the disorderly way in which it had been conducted. This was rented, and suitably fitted up for its new purpose. The tap-room was transformed into a dining-room, with the bar as a sideboard, and the bottling-room became a little private chapel. Here the five clergy lived, and under the direction of their energetic young colleague, the one-time resort of thieves became a veritable house of prayer, and rooms that had resounded with oaths and curses rang with songs and praises. The influence of the clergy after they had taken up their abode in this centre and citadel of sin increased enormously, so much so that it soon became necessary to build a new clergy house, and the old one was turned into a boys' club.

THE LATE ANDREW LANG.

THE late Mr. Andrew Lang fitly receives in *Folklore* a number of tributes to his distinctions as folklorist and critic. The tributes are in English, German and French. The principal memorial notice is by Mr. Edward Clodd, who says:—

It is, then, in his original contributions towards the supersession of the philological by the anthropological method of interpretation that the folklorist and the comparative mythologist owe Andrew Lang an incalculable debt. And there is warrant for the belief that he would have accepted in this recognition the most welcome tribute to the abiding features of his life-work.

THE character of two very different persons long dead is discussed in the *Nineteenth Century*. Rev. Dr. Murray defends Cromwell at Drogheda from monstrous charges, and Lady Helen Graham glorifies Montrose as one who elected to follow "the heroic for earth too hard."

THE CONCORDIA MOVEMENT.

THIS movement is explained in the *Oriental Review* by its originator, Mr. Naruse, President of the Woman's University, Tokio. He begins by stating that the Concordia movement is founded upon the belief:—

First, that different religions, different creeds, and different ethical teachings, though conflicting in minor points, are similar to one another in essential points, such as seeking after Truth and higher spiritual life; secondly, that though mankind is divided into different races, still there is a common ground upon which each race can understand and sympathise with the characteristics of others; thirdly, though the nations of the world to-day seem to have conflicting interests on various problems, they can find, if they try and thoroughly understand one another, a way by which each nation might promote its welfare and prosperity without coming to actual clash with others. The movement is an attempt to discover and promote the point of concord between different religions, different races, and different nations.

Mr. Naruse says it is a human weakness that belittles concord and magnifies discord. People quarrel on matters of small importance and forget great common interests. When religionists dispute about rituals they are forgetting that they worship the same God. When nations fight they do more harm to themselves than to their enemy. Why not stop these useless conflicts and urge mankind on the common road of enlightenment and prosperity?

Japan's leading men are enthusiastic about the movement, and the *Japan Times*, discussing the inaugural meeting, said:—

At the meeting it developed, we are told, that all present agreed on three points. To state them in our own words—Truth is one, though ways may differ of arriving at it, and all should unite in upholding the truth, by waiving differences of the ways. (2) The existing peace movements, good in their way, are inclined to be materialistic in their objects, as may be seen in the propaganda for disarmament or limitation of armament, for arbitration or for international economic harmony. It is desirable, in these circumstances, that a way be found to introduce a spiritual or ethical influence as a basis for regulating international relations. (3) It is most important to study how peace and fairness may best be maintained in places where international or inter racial interests come in contact with one another, as in the case of Hawaii, the Philippines, some parts of China, etc.

"It is ominous that the most popular champion of orthodoxy should be reduced to a firework display of paradox, as if the very idea of orthodoxy being defensible were the most startling of jokes. Not so did St. Thomas, not so did the Cardinal of St. George proceed." So says Esmé Wingfield-Stratford in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* in a heavy tirade against "words without knowledge." Poor Mr. Chesterton!

SCIENCE AND ISLAM.

IN the *Hindustan Review* Shaikh Ferozuddin Murad, MSc.B.A., M.A.S.I., shows how Islam has kept alight through the ages the torch of knowledge. Algebra is a result of the fertility of Moslem intellect. The work of Geber in chemistry is also well known to all. The Caliph Mansur and, in fact, several other Musalman rulers were fond of science; they had observatories built for themselves. Charlemagne is said to have received a unique present from the Musalmans. It was a clock with twelve doors, and at the lapse of an hour a horseman came out of each door, and this indicated the time of the day. Astronomy was specially studied by the Musalmans, and measurements of the diameter of the earth were made in the day of Mansur by the simple method of determining the difference of altitude of the Polar Star by moving through a known distance. The numerals called Arabic numbers are a standing monument of the scientific eminence of the early Musalmans. If we contemplate for a moment the utility of this numerical notation, and compare its simplicity with the cumbersome details of the earlier notations which it has supplanted, and again ponder over the fact that the Arabic system of numerical notation has not been improved upon even in these days of change and progress, the debt which the world owes to the scientific spirit of the early Musalmans cannot be overstated, and we see that Dr. Wallace has deservedly put it as one of the greatest achievements of man in the history of civilisation.

As in New Testament criticism, so in Pentateuchal criticism, Johannes Dahse, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October, declares a "backward movement has set in," and it is possible that again in the future a greater portion of the Pentateuch than formerly will be ascribed to the time of Moses or to the oldest times of Israel."

IS GOOD FRIDAY A MISTAKE?—Dean Haggard, of Iowa, discusses in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October the problems of the Passion Week. He declares that the day of the Crucifixion was not Friday, but Thursday; that the Sabbath which fell between the burial and resurrection was double—48 hours in length. "These double Sabbaths were frequent and well-known to the Jews," though as a rule entirely overlooked by all classes of modern commentators.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS FAR AND NEAR.

BETTER THAN INDUSTRIAL
ARBITRATION.

UNDER this title Hugh H. Lusk, in *The Forum*, gives a masterly review of the industrial situation to-day. He also submits a remedy. As he points out, the essential defect of arbitration as a cure for industrial disputes is that it is necessarily governed by a spirit, not of absolute justice, but of temporary compromise. A law that is founded on the radical truth that labour in all trades is of necessity the partner of capital embarked in those trades, and provides that the partnership shall be acknowledged and acted on by a sharing of profits, would have the valuable quality of permanency, as well as the sanction of justice. He says:—

The difficulties in the way of framing a law to give effect to such a principle are by no means so serious as might be imagined. The workers, it may be said, would, of course, demand wages, so that the capitalist who found the money to pay them would be forced to take all the risk, and at the best to get only a part of the profit. This, it may be admitted, has in it an element of truth, but is very far from being the whole truth. It is really a part of the old idea that the men whose skill and energy must be relied on to do the work are, after all, only tools, to be used and treated like any of the merely mechanical machinery of the trade. The idea was, of course, always a mistaken as well as a selfish one, it is now something more—it is impracticable. But even from this point of view the principle can be accepted. If it is said that wages must be paid, whether the business pays or not, it is equally true that the machinery used in the production of the manufacture must be maintained and new improvements must be added whether the market for the product is good or bad. The wage earner is at least as necessary a condition of success as the machinery, and both must be kept in working order as the first essential condition of successful business. Hitherto this condition has been admitted grudgingly, but nothing more has been admitted; and it is here that reform becomes not only necessary but profitable. The worker must live and not only so, he must live in such a condition as will enable him to do efficient work.

FEEDING NECESSITOUS
CHILDREN.

HOW PARIS BEATS LONDON.

IN *School Hygiene* George Rainey contrasts the French and the English method of caring for the necessitous child. In London we feed grudgingly, and we supply food to children who are so poorly clad that in cold weather much of the benefit derived from the meal is lost. In Paris they set out with the definite object of securing the efficiency of the child at all costs, and money is spent ungrudgingly to promote it. Where it is found that food alone does not suffice, clothing is added, and, backed by the authority of the State, the schools insist that it shall be kept clean and mended. For £35,000

per year, working on the experience of the French, we could abolish rags in London, supply the children with meals, clothing, linen, boots, and proper medical inspection. Mr. Rainey shows in this article the full working of the system, and he draws a pleasant picture of dinner at one of the Paris schools:—

I watched the boys assemble for dinner in the dining hall, which forms part of the school building, and inspected a batch of about forty as they filed by. Every boy had good boots; their clothing was clean and tidy, and they were expected to keep it so. To protect it each boy is compelled to fasten a napkin in at the front of his collar before he sits down at table. I walked down the lines as they sat at dinner and was much struck with their appearance, they not only looked well cared for, but alert and vigorous, and it must be remembered that with few exceptions they corresponded to the necessitous children of the London slum. The menu that day consisted of soup, macaroni, and roast leg of mutton, each portion being charged one halfpenny to those who pay; the soup is served very hot and looked quite satisfying at the price. The basin is so constructed that the plate containing the second portion fits over it very cleverly and keeps the contents warm. I was invited to taste the meat and macaroni; the latter was excellent, and was fried in some kind of fat. The meat is cut into small cubes, so that it may be eaten with a spoon, and is rightly served out separately in exact quantities—35 grm to each boy, 30 to a girl, and 25 to an infant. A master dined with the boys, apparently sharing their food, and perfect order and discipline prevailed. The meal, I noticed, was eaten leisurely and not gobbled after the London fashion.

FOR COMFORT AND GLADNESS.

WE come again to you with our appeal on behalf of the poor children of Walworth, for comfort and gladness at Christmastime. To the poor, who have so little, a little extra means so much. And surely we who hail the anniversary of the coming of the Christ-Child cannot have much of the Christmas spirit if we grudge to those who suffer from lack of the common necessities of life something which shall bring them in tune with the message of the Christmas bells. The warmth of a cheerful fire, the comfort of an adequate meal, the little gift "of her very own" that makes so much of gladness to the child who has nothing: all these we want to give this Christmas, as ever. Think of what the gift of a toy means to a child who has nothing of her own! Only the other day we found a class of forty children, only seven of whom possessed one single toy. Will you help to bring some of the gladness that the Christmastide should bring into these dreary homes? Though so bare, many of them, of all material comfort, yet, too, they are rich in self-sacrifice and love and brave, patient courage. Will you help to make the burden lighter for them? The Warden, F. Herbert Stead, Browning Hall, Walworth, S.E., will be glad to receive your gifts.



Daily Herald.]

[The Policy of the Foreign Office is, of course, kept a dreadful secret from the Labourer. His unimportant function is to pay the cost in blood and burdens of a case of War.]

THE SPHINX: "Why cudgel your poor brain with my secret? Be patient, and one day, doubtless, upon your own hearthstone you will find the solution—in bombs and bloody suffering."



Lepracaun.]

The only way—the Guillotine.

"It's a far, far better thing that they're doing now than they've ever done."

EXECUTIONER ASQUITH (facetiously). "Don't be nervous; just put your head in here, and we'll do the rest. 'Twill be all over in a second. Isn't it a grand thing to follow your petrs?" ASSISTANT JOHN. "I wish Henry would put on a little more speed; we've several cartloads yet."

[During the Land Purchase debate the Opposition obstruction and time-delaying methods of bringing forward innumerable amendments to every motion failed, owing to the steady application of the guillotine, sheaves of amendments disappearing at each sweep.]



Daily Herald.]

"Sighing for New Worlds," &c.
Winston Churchill, the Young Alexander,
who is attached to his Sense of Duty by
Chains of Iron.



The Jauntiness of John.



The New David.

[The Florence Nightingale—or was it Sarah Gamp?—of Liberalism.]

The New David, whose methods have this advantage over those of the original David, that they entail no suffering on Goliath.

THE HAIRIEST RACE ON EARTH.

THE Ainu is said to be to Japan what the North-American Indian is to the United States. In the *Japan Magazine* these relics of a fierce and savage past are the subject of an illustrated article.

The author says that the Ainu of Yezo still preserves his swarthy hirsute appearance and his vigorous sinewy physique. The hair among both men and women hangs down about the shoulders, and the beards of the men, patriarchal-like, sweep the breast. The Ainu are regarded as the most hairy mortals on earth. As among most semi-civilised people, the women do a great part of the labour. An Ainu woman regards it as a supreme honour if she is able to support her husband. Many of the Ainu are polygamists, some having even ten wives. The original wife is regarded as the real wife. She lives with the husband, the others being more in the position of servants, and usually occupying separate houses. On certain auspicious occasions, such as a big bear feast, all a man's wives come together and work in perfect harmony for the happiness of the family. When two of a man's wives meet by the way they show affection by grasping hands warmly and by patting each other on the shoulder. The reason for polygamy among the Ainu is not sexual or for the sake of children, but chiefly to make a home for woman, who otherwise would be without shelter. One man had a wife at various places across a wide stretch of country, else on his numerous travels he would have no one to take him in and put him up for the night. Some women when left orphans, or fatherless, with a poor mother or relative to support, have men marry them as protectors. In fact, the more wives a man has the more rich and powerful he becomes in the community.

The Ainu has been long noted for his wine-bibbing proclivities. His favourite drink is sake, and the Ainu tribes have been more decimated by drunkenness than disease. In their cold climate and uncomfortable houses there is much temptation to warm up on strong drink. The Japanese Government is exerting all its influence in the direction of making the tribes temperate, and increasing their birth-rate; but habits of intemperance are very difficult to break. Like the aborigines of other lands, the Ainu are gradually decreasing. If they keep on dwindling as at present, in time they will become extinct. The present population is about 15,000. Everything possible is being done for them by way of education, and some of them have done well at school, just as well as the Japanese. There are Ainu school teachers, Ainu soldiers, as well as many intelligent and educated Ainu

citizens. During the war with Russia the Ainu recruits and officers did as faithful and efficient service for the Empire as those from any other section of the country. They are a unique race, quite different from the Japanese, and the Government is doing all it can to protect them, even from themselves, and to prevent them from deterioration and extinction.

THE RULE OF THE DEAD IN JAPAN.

In the *Japan Magazine* for November Dr. J. Ingram Bryan describes the most unique feature of Japanese life, its unchanging faith in the spirits of the dead, and its absolute submission to their rule :—

The happiness of the dead depends on the respectful and loving service of the living, and the happiness of the living depends on the due fulfilment of pious duty to the dead. That the dead need affection, and that to neglect them is cruelty, are among the most sacred instincts of Japanese life. Accordingly, each home has its family altar, its god shelf where are enshrined the ancestral tablets, before which, every morning and evening the sacred lamp is lighted, the family prayers said, and food offered to the spirits of the departed ones. The ancestral ghosts are made happy by these amenities and bless those who render them. Hovering unseen in the glow of the shrine lamp, the stirring of whose flame is but the motion of them, they guard the home and watch over the welfare of the old domestic circle. Their chief dwelling place, however, is in the lettered tablets which at times they can animate as a human body in order to succour and console. From their shrines they hear and observe all that happens in the house, share the family joys and sorrows, and delight in the familiar voices and in the genuineness of life about them. They chiefly delight in the daily greetings of the family, and for nourishment vapour of food contents them. To forget them, or in any way to treat them with rude indifference is the most undoubted proof of an evil heart. They stand for the moral experience of the family and nation, and to deny them is to deny that, and to violate that is to offend them, and to offend them is the supreme crime.

Each Japanese believes himself to be under the constant supervision of the ancestral ghosts. Spirit eyes are watching his every act; spirit ears are listening to every word, to approve or blame. The whole of life, its thoughts, words, deeds, must be under constant control, as in the presence of the unseen :—

If while in the flesh a Japanese fails, he can succeed by joining the ranks of the gods. Thus voluntary death for some great principle meets the approval of Japanese ethics, and the spirit of the person so offering himself attains to godhood, becomes the object of veneration, and is not only made eternally happy by the perpetual homage of all future generations, but is enabled to bless posterity by answering the petitions of those engaged in the cause for which he died. Even a person of no importance may, through death, come into the possession of superhuman power, and become capable of conferring benefit or inflicting injury by supernatural means. Thousands of prayers go up daily in Japan to the spirits of those who have thus offered themselves in sacrifice to the gods. Since the death of General and Countess Nogi thousands have likewise flocked to worship at their tombs, and the crowds still continue.

UNIONIST PLANS AND POLICIES!

For downright assurance "Curio" may be recommended for "honourable mention" in his article on "The Crisis and a Retrospect" appearing in the *Fortnightly*. The article is not strong in argument and starts with the lame legend:—

Once again the possibility of a sudden fall of the Government, and of a new Unionist administration, has entered into the sphere of practical reality. The Government has been badly shaken, and has itself admitted officially, to terrorise its supporters into an unwilling punctuality, that one more such shaking would prove fatal to the patient.

This is probably very grateful and comforting to gossip clubland, but as a forecast it is poor stuff, and is more perverse than plausible. "Curio" tells us that this "result" is the work of three men:—

The moral decline is due to the lack of popular zeal in the country for the causes of Liberalism as shown by by-election after by-election, for which Ministers are largely indebted to the oratorical brilliancy and untiring energy of Mr. F. E. Smith, who goes from election to election as the perpetual harbinger of victory. We have a leader, we have a Chief Whip, we have a great popular orator. Hence the Ministerial crisis and the imminence of a Ministerial débâcle.

Then follows a most discursive analysis of the great Imperialist campaign of Mr. Chamberlain, with sundry reflections on the sinfulness of "Little Englanders," but it is all rather cheap, for "Curio" is by no means as inexperienced as he pretends, and, while he has no use for Radicals, he unblushingly steals the Socialists' thunder when he naively admits that:—

We do not think to-day in the terms in which we thought twelve years ago. We have realised that the social and economic conditions of the people of the United Kingdom take precedence of any other political problem, not so much because they are more important than any other problem, as because no other problem can be solved in a successful manner without the consent of the industrial masses, who demand, and rightly demand, that an empire should not be founded on the social degradation of the majority of its citizens.

If Unionists intend to reduce this admission to terms of effective legislation they will have many supporters, but—there is always a but—when are they going to formulate the much-delayed scheme for Taff Reform and other details of their much-advertised programme? One cannot help sympathising with "Curio," for he seems to be in real deadly earnest:—

These miserable men who call themselves Ministers are hardly worth triumphing over. What is worth having is the new idea of conjoint Imperial democracies combining to develop their resources to the utmost possible degree. If the next Unionist Administration can compass such an arrangement one would gladly exchange for such a settlement one's dreams of twelve years ago, when Lord Rosebery piped to us and very few would hear. But first of all comes Social Reform, for without that reform there will be no Empire.

IS IT SO BAD?

The House of Commons is trounced vigorously by Mr. Hilaire Belloc in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* in his last paper on "Reform." All will shortly be up with the House of Commons, he evidently thinks. He says:—

With very rare exceptions a man is returned to the House of Commons as the nominee of the Machine, not of his constituents; he votes in the House of Commons as the servant of an Executive (existent or prospective) which has in its gift salaries, contracts, jobs, "honours," and professional promotion. He is "kept."

To the question "Is the *personnel* of the House likely to provide a way of escape from the steady decadence of the Commons?" the writer answers:—

The squires are not enough, the lawyers abound, the professional gentry are disgusted, the money lenders and company promoters are the most vigorous, the mere registering voter the commonest at Westminster. And all this movement is growing, not failing. The House of Commons may exhibit a rally or two as dying things will, but dying it is, and that plainly.

Men may look to permanent officials or great employers for an escape. The second means plutocracy and the servile state. The Civil Service has been not swamped, but gravely "confused by the sudden addition of a vast body of nominated men, all the chief of them the creatures of the professional politicians or their wealthy advisers." There is, however, one way of escape:—

Monarchy is still an institution among us. The increase in the personal power of the monarch is the one real alternative present before the English State to-day to the conduct of affairs by organised wealth.

To the end of increasing the personal power of the King should be directed the efforts of those who fear most what may be called, in one aspect, plutocracy, in another aspect, servitude.

The writer admits that "the suggestion is violent, and any use of it is in the last degree improbable." He does not state what use is to be made of the Crown.

MR. REDMOND'S LOST CHANCE.

A VERY useful survey, in the *Round Table*, of the course of the Irish problem, including the abortive constitutional conference, says that when the issue of the conference was known to be trembling in the balance there was no response to the Unionist attitude from Mr. Redmond:—

Had he spoken then and there, it is not easy to see how he could have failed to meet with such a response from the section of the Unionist Party and from the greater part of the Unionist Press, as would have given him possibly immediate victory, but in any event the key of the Opposition. As it is, the writer declares, "it is becoming more probable every day that before the Bill becomes an Act the country will have an opportunity given it of pronouncing an opinion on its merits."



[Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.]



[Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.]



[Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.]



[Nebelspalter.]

[Zürich.]

Faithful to her policy, Russia plays her part as reformer.

FRANCE PAST AND PRESENT.

NEW LETTERS BY MARIE ANTOINETTE.

A VERY interesting contribution to the November issues of the *Revue de Paris* is that by M. O. G. de Heidenstam of a series of letters which passed between Marie Antoinette and Barnave, and which are now published for the first time.

FERSEN AND BARNAVE.

Written between July and December, 1791, the collection contains forty-four letters unsigned and in the handwriting of the Queen, and a like number of letters, also without signature, in the handwriting of a man, being the replies. The replies of Barnave were dictated by an intermediary, who exposed himself to the risk of having the communications discovered and his handwriting recognised.

It was the morrow of the return from Varennes. The Royal Family had returned to Paris accompanied by Barnave and two other members of the Assembly, who took it in turn to ride in the carriage and guard the prisoners. The Queen conversed with them, and especially with Barnave, during the journey. The conversation with him took on an intimate and almost familiar character, and he promised the Queen his assistance and devotion, and she assured the young Deputy that she would not fail to have recourse to his aid in case of need. Arrived at Paris on June 25, the Queen found the Assembly agitated and furious, while public opinion was accusing the King and Queen of having desired to stir up foreign Powers against France. The King was treated as a prisoner, and the Queen, who was closely watched, resolved to seek the good offices of her travelling companion. It was not the first time she had tried to come to terms with the Revolution. On the advice of Fersen she had had interviews with Mirabeau and others. Now Fersen, "the faithful knight without fear and without reproach," was out of France. After having organised the flight of the sovereigns, he had gone to the frontier to prepare a demonstration for them.

FRANK DEMANDS.

Having found her intermediary, the Queen entered into communication with Barnave, and reckoned on being able later on to communicate the correspondence to Fersen. Barnave and the intermediary and others, when referred to in the letters, are designated by numerals. Barnave's first reply counsels the King and Queen to recognise that the will of the people is in favour of the new Constitution, and that the

King, in order to maintain the throne with dignity and win confidence and respect, must procure great benefits for the nation—for instance, the return of the *émigrés*, or at least the majority of them, and perform some act by which to show his recognition of the new Constitution, and explain in the clearest terms his friendly and pacific intentions towards the nation. The whole letter, indeed, is a most frank and outspoken programme of conduct and policy. But the demands were simply impossible.

On August 5 Barnave was still more candid. He told the Queen not to forget that it was she alone who could dispose of her destiny, that the moments were decisive, and, above all, that she must not place her conduct and her hopes in two different systems, but that everything she did must be clear and not give rise to different interpretations.

SECRET INTERVIEWS.

The Constitution having finally been accepted by the King, the Assembly decreed the abolition of all proceedings relating to the flight of the King. On September 25 the Queen writes asking the Assembly to say very definitely that the King has all the rights which the Constitution he has accepted and promised to maintain owes to him. On many occasions the Queen expressed to her advisers a desire to see them and explain her ideas personally to them, and they also had a similar desire. But they were afraid of compromising themselves and being discredited by the Assembly, should it be discovered that they saw the Queen in secret and directed the policy of the Court. Nevertheless, a meeting was planned, but somehow it miscarried. The Queen waited in her room, but there were too many people about. Soon, however, a way was found, and several interviews took place.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The last letter of the series is dated December 28. The Queen, seeing that Barnave was leaving for Grenoble, recognised the motives which prompted him to do it, and remarked that he would not forget the end of their last conversation. The departure put an end to the correspondence. A month later Fersen returned to Paris. He had been working at Brussels and elsewhere to arrange a congress of the Powers, and gave up his efforts at the request of the Queen. To him the Queen now sent the correspondence, begging him to take it away and preserve it. No one could say in whose hands it might fall, if she retained it. Fersen

took it to his sister at Lofstad, and there it has remained until the present time. The King was ~~was~~ prudent. He left a writing in a drawer which revealed the relations of Barnave and his friends with the Court. Barnave was arrested at Grenoble, and after a year in prison was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal and condemned to death. Five weeks previously Marie Antoinette, too, had mounted the scaffold. The letters which have now been published will prove, the writer thinks, how wrong is the prevailing opinion that the Queen's relations with the Constitutional Party were a comedy played to conceal the intrigues of the Court with the *émigrés*. Such an opinion can hardly be maintained after the publication of this correspondence, so honourable to the memory of the unfortunate Queen.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL PERIL.

THE DANGER OF DEPOPULATION.

In *La Revue* of November 1st Dr. Lowenthal, a member of the Parliamentary Depopulation Commission, has a long article on the Depopulation question.

1910 AND 1911 COMPARED.

The official paper referred to shows a deplorable state of things, writes Dr. Lowenthal. The year 1911 compared with 1910 is characterised by the following demographic phenomena:—

Nativity has decreased by 1 per 1,000 (187 per 1,000 in place of 197).

The number of births has been reduced by 32,244 (742,114 in place of 774,358).

The number of deaths has been increased by 73,206 (776,983 in place of 703,777), the death-rate being 19.6 instead of 17.9 per 1,000.

The excess of deaths over births is 34,869 (in place of an excess of births over deaths of 70,500).

FRANCE'S LOWER BIRTH-RATE—

Speaking of natality in particular, the important fact to note is that the decline is general among all classes, and that it is due to the "parental prudence" so ardently preached in the nineteenth century, and not, says Dr. Lowenthal, to any degeneracy of the race. The natality among foreign immigrants in France is equally low, so that the remedy for French depopulation is scarcely to be found in foreign immigration. In an interesting table the number of births per 1,000 inhabitants in France and in other countries is set out, Hungary heading the list with a natality of 35 per 1,000, Austria following with 33, Italy 32.9, Germany 29.8, the United Kingdom 24.7, and France 18.7. This rate for France is stated to be the lowest rate registered in any country since the creation of demographic statistics.

—AND INCREASED MORTALITY.

The writer then sets himself to the task of discovering whether there exists any connection between depopulation and religion and politics, and concludes that no such connection exists. He makes no mention of possible social and economic causes. The really serious factor in France is that while natality has declined, mortality has increased at a tremendous pace, and this increase is more general than the decrease in the birth-rate. France is, indeed, one of the countries where people die the most and procreate the least. The mortality of children under one year is 175 per 1,000; from 1 to 4 it is 19 per 1,000, and from 10 to 19 only 4 per 1,000. The infant population for one year in France averages 675,000, and the number of deaths of infants equals in number the deaths of all persons between 1 and 19, the different groups of the latter representing at least 20,000,000 individuals.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER NATIONS.

The mortality of France, 19.6 per 1,000, is low compared with other countries, but it is high when taken into account with her natality. The following table shows the position of countries with a natality ranging from 33 to 45 per 1,000:—

	Nativity.	Mortality.
Russia (1905)	44.8	31.7
Bulgaria (1909)	42.0	23.5
Roumania (1910)	41.2	24.8
Servia (1910)	39.0	29.3
Austria Hungary (1910) ..	33.5	22.8
Spain (1910)	33.1	23.8

The countries with a natality below 33 per 1,000 show a lower mortality than that of France. The only exception is Italy, whose rate of mortality is the same as that of France. In New Zealand the natality is given as 26.2 and the mortality as 9.7.

THE ONLY RATIONAL REMEDY.

In 1882, when Professor Richet uttered a note of warning about the growing decline of the birth-rate, he quite overlooked the danger of the exorbitant death-rate. France has always squandered her human capital, says Dr. Lowenthal. To fight depopulation she must lower her excessive mortality to that which other countries less favoured by Nature have attained. To increase her natality is a chimera scarcely realisable, since all other nations are experiencing a lowering of the rate, some in higher proportion than that of France. No country has done so little to fight against the ravages of disease. Her salvation lies in an energetic and incessant fight against avoidable disease and premature death, and her remedy against the national peril of depopulation is to be found in a rational and effective organisation of public hygiene.

MUSIC AND ART.

RELIGIOUS SONGS OF THE CAUCASUS.

A SHORT time ago Madame Eugénie Lineff, a Russian teacher of singing and a well-known folk-song collector, made some investigations concerning the sacred folk-music of the Molokans (Tiflis), the Doochobors, and the Community of New Israel. The November *Musical Times* publishes the result of her inquiries concerning the Doochobors.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL.

The word "Doochobor," we are told, means "spirit-wrestler," and the Doochobors are people who have been banished to a desolate region in the Caucasus for their persistence in following the precept of the Bible, "Thou shalt not kill." They refuse to serve as soldiers. During the summer months they have both to sow and reap. In these wet mountains only oats and barley are usually grown, and the crops have to be cut while still green and not above one foot high. Yet their wonderful capacity for work and their perfect communal organisation allow them to live well. They keep cows and sell horses and cattle and supply milk to the Armenian cheesemakers. Madame Lineff arrived on the scene on the eve of their principal festival, June 29th, the commemoration day of the refusal of the sect to serve in the army.

BROTHERLY KISSING.

Early in the morning the people in holiday attire started in their fignons (large vans drawn by two horses) and formed a procession to the sacred cave where Lukeria Vassilievna, for a long time one of their leaders, had passed her days of meditation. The singing began with the eight beatitudes. An elderly woman with a strong voice led the verse with deep feeling, and then it was taken up by the congregation. This over, the men and women divided into opposite rows, and a new psalm was started and the ceremony of kissing began. The first two men, having shaken hands three times, gave each other a brotherly kiss; then they bowed to one another and to the women standing opposite. The next pair did the same, and the ceremony was continued to the end of the row. Then the women performed the same ceremony throughout, psalm-singing being kept up all the time. Madame Lineff recorded the psalms by phonograph, and succeeded in getting thirty psalms and chants in this way.

SOMBRE MUSIC.

The text of the psalms is only partly taken from Holy Scripture. Composed by several

generations of Doochobors, they are sung entirely from memory. The life of the sect, full of persecution, is reflected in the sombre character of their singing. The melody does not flow like a folk-tune. Owing to the slowness of the tempo, the custom is to spread one syllable over several sounds and to give a peculiar accentuation to the most expressive words. As the singing progresses, the performance rises from *piano* to an immense *crescendo*. As an example of Doochobor singing, the music of a quasi-religious chant is given, entitled "Are Ye Doves?" The words of the second verse run:—

We are angels,
We are archangels,
From heaven land
We are the messengers
We are sent by the Lord
Over all the world,
All the wide world

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW PLANS.

To the November number of the American edition of the *World's Work* Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has contributed an article entitled "What I am Trying to Do"

He says he is now raising his voice in the wilderness of musical America with a view to providing opportunities for the great natural musical talent which exists in America. His plan is to cover the United States, and possibly Canada, with a network of opera houses. He considers his work will be greater than that of Mr. Carnegie, who has given library buildings and books, and that by giving opera houses and music he will give pleasure and build character and make of the world of his children's children a better place in which to live. Mr. Hammerstein repeats he has done with London, but he has this final ambition to carry the best music to the great American public, of whose appreciation he feels certain. At any rate, he is never discouraged. The article is largely autobiographical, and from it we learn that Mr. Hammerstein is a chemist, an engineer, and a musician. He plays the flute, the piano, and the violin; and he has composed music of merit. He has already built more theatres than any other man living or dead. His early life was not happy. Born at Berlin, he left his home while still a boy and sailed for New York in an emigrant ship. At New York he learned to make cigars, and much of the machinery now used in cigar manufacture was his invention. It was from the sale of one of his patents that he obtained the money to start on his theatrical enterprises.

A PAINTER OF SNOW SCENES.

THE Art Monographs published by Messrs. Virtue have now reached No. 37, and the subject of the present issue is Mr. Joseph Farquharson and his work.

Archdeacon Sinclair, the writer of the letter-press, begins by pointing out that there is not one of Mr. Farquharson's pastoral landscapes which is not treated from the contemplative point of view. His work therefore belongs to two of the forms of landscape-painting mentioned by Ruskin—the pastoral and the contemplative. To many people Mr. Farquharson is best known as a painter of the snow—"the poetry of snow either in its suggestion of desolation, or of the endurance of peasantry life, or the exquisite beauty of rare tints of sun or moon on deep snow surfaces and seen through leafless trees." He inherited from his father his devotion to art, and on holidays worked in his father's studio. When he had reached the mature age of twelve he was presented with a paint-box of his own, and, spurred on by the acquisition, he painted a picture the next year and sent it to the Scottish Academy. The picture was accepted and hung. Some of the excellent technique of this early success was due to the instruction of Mr. Peter Graham. For twelve years the boy continued to exhibit regularly at the Scottish Academy, the pictures being scenes drawn mainly from his Highland home. The snow scenes, it should be remembered, often include flocks of sheep, admirably grouped. In 1885 Mr. Farquharson paid his first visit to Egypt, and the result was a series of pictures of life in that country. He has also painted several portraits. The monograph, which contains some fifty illustrations of Mr. Farquharson's work, is a very interesting number.

PICTURED MUSIC.

THE Christmas issue of the *Woman's Magazine* contains a series of coloured reproductions from the paintings of Hayward Young. They are the painter's interpretation of his emotions on listening to Rachmaninoff's "Prelude," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Bach's "Fugue in G Minor," and Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." The painter explains them thus:—

For years and years I have had a theory and belief that the emotions aroused by waves of sound could be registered by an artist who had the craftsmanship at his finger ends combined with an imaginative temperament. Being first and foremost an outdoor painter and lover of Nature, I find that all good instrumental music has a wonderful and immediate stimulative effect on my imagination; and according to the form of music I am listening to, so do I see either beautiful sunlit woods and dales, lowering skies and wind-swept seas, moonlight and lapping waves, or rolling clouds and melancholy moorlands; suggested perhaps by some melody in a minor key.

PHILOSOPHIC MUSIC.

IN an article on the Relationship between Music and Life which Mr. Gerald Cumberland has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for November it is claimed that music has been brought into "the closest relationship with life—a relationship that has its origin and hopes for permanence in the soul of man."

INSPIRATION FROM THE POETS.

In Mendelssohn, Liszt, Berlioz, Chopin, Schumann, and Wagner we have a number of musicians of enormous culture, and it was as a result of the activities of these men that programme music became self-conscious. Literature and music became closely allied. Liszt went for inspiration to Goethe, Lamartine, Byron, Petrarch, Dante, Shakespeare, and other poets. Mendelssohn was affected by the contemplation of scenery more keenly than by literature, but, like Berlioz and Schumann, he also derived inspiration from Shakespeare and Goethe. Berlioz was attracted by the relation of heroic deeds, and Virgil and Byron originated several of his works. Schumann was inspired by Hoffmann, Ruckert, and Schiller; and Wagner by Goethe and by the deeds of men of heroic mould. In the orchestral work of these composers a secondary place only is allotted to love, and it was left to the operatic stage to continue to make love the theme of inspiration.

"THUS SPAKE ZARATHUSTRA."

Putting aside both "absolute" and "programmatic" music, the writer goes on to discuss a new species of composition as represented by Richard Strauss's "Also sprach Zarathustra." Composed in 1896, it belongs to Strauss's second period, when he had freed himself from the classic tradition. He was, indeed, the first musician to go to a book of philosophy for inspiration, and of all writers who have influenced his outlook Nietzsche stands alone as working a kind of revolution in the composer's mind. In order to understand such "philosophic" music as the "Zarathustra" of Strauss it is necessary to understand the philosophy, as with programme music one must know the scheme. Thus music, which had first been fertilised by poetry, has now been fertilised by abstract thought, and in the future it will be an exposition of the soul of man.

W. D. HOWELLS, described by Theodore Roosevelt as the greatest novelist of our day, is, in the *Westminster Review*, declared to be the portrayer of Italian trivialities and American commonplaces.

HOW A STAGE PLAY GROWS.

In the December *Pall Mall Magazine* the author of "The Flag Lieutenant" and other successful plays, Major W. P. Drury, chats of the secrets of writing for the stage. His plots come to him in all sorts of places, and owe their being to all sorts of out-of-the-way things:—

Every writer, I suppose, at one time or another, is asked the familiar question, "Where did you get the idea for such-and-such a story?" or "How did you think of the plot in such-and-such a play?" Well, how did one? Sometimes, it is true, the course of a story or play can be traced backwards readily enough to some definite episode or cause. But, generally speaking, the progress of the work has been so gradual, so complex, that its origin has become obscured by the mists of time and thought. Yet I venture to think that the average story-reader or playgoer would be astonished to learn how microscopic, as a rule, was the seed which produced for him the means of so many hours' entertainment. A newspaper paragraph, a chance phrase in conversation, a face in the street, the name over a shop—many of the greatest masterpieces in fiction and drama have sprung from sources no greater than these. Blown by the winds of chance, a germ furnished by some such triviality of life drifts into a cell of the craftsman's brain, and instantly begins—quite subconsciously, it may be—to germinate. One may be absorbed in other work at the time, and, indeed, for a long time afterwards. Yet, hour by hour, day by day, in one's dreams as likely as not, that wayside seed swells into a definite idea, until, from the background of subconsciousness, it insistently thrusts itself forward to take complete possession of the brain.

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS.

THE Jaques-Dalcroze system of rhythmic gymnastics is described by Elizabeth Becket in a superbly illustrated article in the Christmas number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The history of the new system is, briefly, this: M. Jaques-Dalcroze, a professor of harmony and solfège, being an enthusiast, became dissatisfied with the lifelessness of his harmony classes. He ardently desired to make them interesting and to awaken enthusiasm in his students. One day, in thinking the matter over, he recalled the ease with which children learn words and music when these are accompanied by actions. So were born rhythmic gymnastics, the elementary exercises of which consist in marking the time of the bar with the arms, and the rhythm, or number of notes in a bar, with the feet. Every human being has a latent sense of rhythm, and by developing this much pleasure is added to life, and the movements of the body become more harmonious and graceful. Here gymnastics and music are united, perhaps reawakening the old spirit of harmony expressed by the complete balance of body and mind.

THE DECLINE OF CULTURE.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS has some pertinent things to say in the *International Journal of Ethics* anent the lack of culture in modern life. A believer in the classical form of education, he says there is a falling off in man's desire to procure and promote the things of the mind, less thought than once of ideals, less enthusiasm for the true, the beautiful, and the good, less submission to these. He defines culture as the appreciation,

not contemplative alone but active and efficient, of the non-economic values. It is not identical with virtue, but involves that. It covers enlightenment, breadth, open-mindedness, chivalry, honour, generosity, magnanimity, justice, gentleness, devotion to principle, the courage of one's convictions, power to sustain; without courting it, loneliness, resisting popular clamours and mob movements, whether plebeian or patrician. Your truly cultivated man will put on no airs, neither take off any. He is not afraid of that which is high nor ashamed of what is obscure, having opinions but not opinionated, firm without stubbornness, fine yet not effeminate, respectful to the past yet no slave of tradition. He loves and courts above all things Truth, and with that, if he can find it, he will stay, with that he will live, and with that he will die, recking the minimum of what other men do or say. Faith is his, a view which bottoms reality in reason and spirit and equips righteousness with its everlasting yea.

DEMOCRACY AND DEMAGOGUE.

WHAT ARISTOTLE HAD TO SAY.

THE opening paper in the *North American Review* for November contains Aristotle's remarks on the principles of democracy. Of the demagogue he says:—

Where a democracy is governed by stated laws there is no room for a demagogue, but men of worth fill the first offices in the State; but where the power is not vested in the laws, there demagogues abound. For there the people's voice becomes that of a king, the whole composing one body; for they are supreme, not as individuals, but in their collective capacity. Homer also says: "Ill fares it where the multitude hath sway"; but whether he means this kind of democracy or one where the many are individually supreme is uncertain. Now, when the people possess this power they desire to be altogether absolute, that they may not be under the control of the law, and they grow despotical, so that flatterers are held in repute; and such a people become analogous to tyranny among the forms of monarchy; for their manners are the same, and they both hold a despotic power over better persons than themselves. For their decrees are like the others' edicts, and a demagogue with them is like a flatterer among the others; but both these two classes abound with each, flatterers with tyrants, and demagogues among such a people. And to them it is owing that the supreme power is lodged in the votes of the people, and not in written laws, for they bring everything before them. And this they do because they have influence on account of the supreme power being lodged in the people; for these are they whom the multitude obey. Besides, those who inveigh against rulers are wont to say that the people ought to be the judges of their conduct; and the people gladly receive their complaints in the means of destroying all their offices.

THE POET-LAUREATE OF JAPAN.

We have seen how the art of writing verses is cultivated at the Court in Japan and how a Bhetical Bureau has been created to keep a record of the poems written by members of the Imperial Family and to arrange the poetry competitions. The head of this bureau is Baron Takasaki, the poet-laureate of Japan. In the November number of the *Open Court* translations, by Arthur Lloyd, of some of his poems are published. The following lines, entitled "A Friendly Greeting," were addressed to Lord Tennyson, while he was Governor of Australia :

Mountains and seas, with bars material, keep
Our little lives asunder, as themselves
Are kept apart and distant; but beyond
The mountains and deep seas, the world of soul
Unites our hearts with pleasure.

It is good

To have a friend that speaks a different tongue,
And lives with people of another sphere,
With different thoughts from those that I have known,
And yet a friend.

When shall I meet again
My peerless friend, and grasp his great good hand,
And speak once more with him as friend to friend?
I know not when, but still I long and wait.

THE NEGRO SINGER.

THE *Century Magazine* prints two poems by James D. Corrothers on the singer of the negro race, Paul Laurence Dunbar. Both are equally beautiful, and both show the regard felt for Dunbar by their writer. We give the shorter of the two :—

O'er all my song the image of a face
Lieth, like shadow on the wild, sweet flowers.
The dream, the ecstasy that prompts my powers :
The golden lyre's delights bring little grace
To bless the singer of a lowly race.
Long hath this mocked me; aye, in marvellous hours,
When Hera's gardens gleamed, or Cynthia's bowers,
Or Hope's red pylons, in their far, hushed place!
But I shall dig me deeper to the Gold:
Fetch water, dripping, over desert miles,
From clear Nyanzas and mysterious Niles.
Of love, and sing, nor one kind act withhold.
So shall men know me, and remember long,
Nor my dark face dishonour any song.

A THIRD, with Charles Dickens and Robert Browning whose centenary ought to be celebrated this year—is declared by W. R. Bungay, in the *Westminster Review*, to be Sir George Grey, "a man worthy to be ranked among the greatest of his contemporaries, and one to whom the Australasian colonies and South Africa owe much of their prosperity and stability to-day."

WAIL FROM RICHARD MIDDLETON.

THE *English Review* publishes one of the last poems written by the late Richard Middleton before his tragic death. It is entitled "The Poet and his Dead." The first three stanzas may be quoted :—

I've lit my tall, white candles and placed them by
the bed,
Two by her little dancing feet, two by her nodding
head;
Ah, feet that dance not, eyes that see not, Love far
ever dead!

I've picked my tall, white lilies and lined them by
her side,
In either hand a lily droops, a lily for my bride;
She cannot feel them, no, nor see them, they watch
her open-eyed.

And all the love God gave me, to spend in knightly
quests,
In pomp and pride of living, with her, with her, it
rests,
In her silent lips and quiet eyes and the stillness of
her breasts.

THE SIMPLE OF HEART.

THE *Oxford and Cambridge Review* publishes five stanzas by Mr. Charles Bewley, of which the first and third are here quoted :—

Somewhere beyond the borders
Of East and of West,
There lies a happy country
Of hearts at rest:
The sun shines gaily there,
And glad winds sing,
And in that far country
A simple man is king.

For all men are equal,
And no man is first,
The rich man with the poor man,
The best with the worst:
AM toil together,
And all take their ease,
Laughing and drinking
In the shade of the trees.

OF Australia, the *Round Table* says, "Probably in no country in the world do the general mass of the employed work for fewer hours or get more pay and more wages. Labour in Australia has fought and won many battles, and is now enjoying the fruits of its victories." The writer acknowledges the many solid advantages the Labour Party has over its opponents. These latter, divided among themselves, have no definite policy in common excepting the negative one of opposition to Labour, which does not rouse popular enthusiasm.

The Reviews Reviewed.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE inevitable articles on Divorce and the Balkans have been separately noticed, as also one or two others.

100,000 COUNTRY COTTAGES WANTED.

Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., laments the dearth of cottages for rural labourers. The official papers, he says, show that the only solution of the cheap cottage lies in the application of the principle contained in the Bill of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen—namely, the system of State grants in aid for building. It has already been applied to Ireland, at what appears to be much greater cost than would be involved in England. It is estimated that 100,000 additional cottages are required to meet the dearth in rural England, and on the Irish basis this would involve an annual loss of £208,000. The farmers everywhere lament the insufficiency of good labour; the cottages are too few, and often very poor; the labourer naturally moves to the towns and colonies.

WHY NOT INDIANISE INDIA?

Mr. E. B. Havell thus ironically puts our message to India:—

"Come into our schools and colleges; we will send you European professors to teach you literature, science, and art. Leave your villages, you millions of hand-weavers; the handloom is a relic of antiquity; your salvation lies in the city. Come into our factories, with your women and your little children; we will show you the magic of the machine. We will build you great cities like Manchester and Birmingham. Progress lies only with capitalism and machinery. Work for us, you poor benighted artisans; we will give you all the blessings of Western civilisation." They are now enjoying a foretaste of these blessings in the purlieus of Bombay and Calcutta!

He seriously advocates:—

That not only technical and art experts but all Anglo-Indian officials, before they take up their appointments in India, should graduate at an Indian Institute worthy of the name, located either in this country or in India; so that the sympathetic study of the different aspects of Oriental life and thought should no longer be a mere question of personal inclination, but an indispensable introduction to the Indian Government services.

THE REAL TRAINING FOR PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. Stanley Leathes discusses how universities should prepare men for public service. Not mathematics, not natural science, not philosophy, not political economy, though each be valuable, forms the best training for public appointments. The two main subjects should be literature and history, including poetry, the drama, law, politics, and philosophy, together with systematic education in language and in expression. The best history schools in England

do not, he says, enforce the scholarly study of language as an integral part of the training.

THE FUTURE OF SARAWAK.

Mr. Arnold White pleads that a benevolent personal government of the Brooke dynasty should be preserved by the Government, and that the land of the natives should not be allowed to be bought up by avaricious syndicates. He remarks:—

The *Dreadnought* that is to be so generously given to the British Government will be principally paid for out of rubber estates planted on the lands of the native inhabitants.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MENTION is made of the articles on the Eastern Question in another column, and for the rest the *Contemporary* placidly discusses Home Rule and Proportional Representation as though nothing else mattered. Mr. Erskine Childers writes with some anxiety as to the fate of "Home Rule in Parliament," but is willing to extract comfort from the Unionist condemnation of some of the limitations proposed by the Government. He says:—

It is here that the hopes for a peaceful settlement of the Irish question lie. This Bill ought to, and will, pass through the House of Commons. The Government have the constitutional power to pass it unaltered into law. But if, either before or after that event, the two estranged sections of the Irish people, in recognition of the coming fact or the accomplished fact, sit down face to face to consider their action, they will find a basis for reconciliation in the demand for a wider and more honourable gift of responsibility which will place all question of British interference, whether to keep the peace or dry-nurse Ireland, outside discussion.

President-Elect Woodrow Wilson is the subject of an interesting sketch by Alfred L. P. Dennis, who bestows unstinted praise on one who

Is certain to be careful in foreign politics, to aim first towards diplomatic, equitable, and judicial settlement of disputes. Furthermore, he looks to the "establishment of a foreign policy based upon justice and good will, rather than mere commercial exploitation and the selfish interests of a narrow circle of financiers extending their enterprises to the ends of the earth." His firmness, his knowledge of history as well as of international law, will remain a buttress both to his hatred of war and to his natural, determined Americanism.

Serious politicians will find some problems of Electoral Reform discussed by Mr. J. F. Williams in his argument for "Proportional Representation," and the objections urged by Mr. Clifford D. Sharp. The average reader can study "How the Older Novelists Manage Their Love Scenes," by Dorothy Lane-Poole, and may compare with interest Canon Lilley's estimate of George Tyrrell with the appreciation appearing in the *Fortnightly*.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. MAXSE hails with great jubilation a translation of General von Bernhardt's book on the next war. He is as delighted as a German Anglophobe would be with a translation into German of Mr. Maxse's own anti-German exuberance.

The negotiations which ended in the Treaty of Lausanne are very vividly described by E. Capel Cure, who shows how the Koran prohibition against yielding Moslem land to the infidel was got round by Turkey granting the Arabs of Tripoli self-government. So, he says, was born the "autonomy cavil" of disputed parentage, tended by diverse tutors, which grew up to be the founder of an edifice of dissimulation named the Treaty of Lausanne, built of cunning formulæ and quibbles and circumlocutions, and cemented with dainty euphuisms worthy of the author of 'Arcadia.'

Mr. Maurice Low says that the United States is not going to reverse its fiscal system and destroy its industries because Mr. Wilson has been elected President. But the reductions that will be made in duties will undoubtedly stimulate certain importations. He reports a growing impression that the European Powers are bound by "manifest destiny" to hand over their West Indian possessions to the United States.

Suffrage Factories—that is the unpleasant name which Miss Hamilton bestows upon the public schools and colleges, where, she maintains, there is going on every year a wholesale manufacture of the Suffragette type of woman. The schoolmistress uses her great influence to proselytise.

Dressing himself in the disguise of a social outcast, M. O. Sale went on the tramp through industrial Lancashire and Yorkshire in order to find out what popular sentiment really was. He pronounces it certainly not Liberal: "the popular instinct of the people is joyous, and the instinct of contemporary Liberalism is gloomy." The Labour Party is held in contempt as a mere appendix to the Liberals. The new Labour is anti-Liberal, and emancipating itself "from the shadow of little Bethel and the sticky grasp of Mr. Chadband." He predicts that Liberalism proper will be joined by most of the present Labour Party, temperance men, Little Englanders, political Nonconformists, and the rest, and will go downhill, deserted by all moderate Liberals. But the new Labour Movement will naturally ally itself with the Conservatives, for mutual protection!

Navalis describes the Government as "our 'Young Turks,'" who have betrayed the Empire for the Irish vote, and are now betraying the British Navy. He laments that the pro-

mised increase in pay has not yet been given to the men in the Navy. The building programme for the Navy has not, he complains, been carried out as expeditiously as had been promised.

Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., urges that the long-promised relief of the rates should not be shelved by the Government in favour of a new land agitation.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* is literally bursting with articles dealing with the Near East and the problems raised by the Balkan War. In addition to the articles reviewed in preceding pages, Mr. Charles Wood catalogues the *matériel* of "The Armies of the Balkan League," pays a general tribute to their officering, and draws the obvious conclusion:—

Whilst men who have travelled in the Balkans might have expected that the Bulgarian Army would perform wonderful feats in war, even those who have been constant visitors at Belgrade or Athens would not have been justified in prophesying that the Servians and the Greeks would play a rôle that would gain for them the respect of all Europe. The present campaign has proved that intelligent leading, efficient training, and well organised transport will, in future wars, be possessed of more importance than the greatest bravery that man can show.

"An Onlooker" sapiently regards Turkey as "The Real Storm-centre," and asks:—

Has Great Britain staked out her claim in this country (that lies on the high road to our Indian Empire)? Is she agreed as to what the others are to have, what is to be left to diminished Turkey, and what she will keep herself? Has the Agadir incident happened all in vain, and are we to be face to face with a crisis in which we shall scramble into danger, but perhaps not out of it?

Mr. Archibald Hurd belabours the peace parties in his article, "The Great Delusion," and, although convinced of the ethical value of peace, has no use for such auxiliaries as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or Mr. Keir Hardie, and retrenchment and reform are anathema to his soul. Mr. Hurd roundly declares that—

The world—not England only—stands in need of men of simple faith and strong hope in the future of humanity who will convince men of the barbaric character of war with all its unspeakable horrors. The economist pacifist and the armament reductionist have been exposed. The way is open for a real peace movement, free from shoddy economics, world-wide in its ramifications, and world-wide in its results.

But if we are concerned to secure the ideal condition, it is surely undesirable to eschew the help of those who are travelling by the same road.

Mr. Arthur F. Bell writes sympathetically of the life and work of Father Tyrrell.

Mention must be made of a little sketch, "Herodias's Daughter," by "W. L."

A most readable number.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Rassegna Contemporanea*, undoubtedly one of the most readable of Italian magazines, announces that in the New Year it will appear, like other important foreign reviews, fortnightly instead of monthly. The November issue contains a very bitter anti-Austrian article by A. Dudan, asserting that the whole military party in Austria, with the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at its head, is aggressively anti-Italian, and attributing to them the many insults and disadvantages of which Italian residents in the Austrian Empire are said to be the victims. The Senator, R. Carafa d'Andria, writing immediately before the war on the possible disruption of the Turkish Empire, points to Albania and the Yemen as the provinces in the future of which Italy is most directly interested. Italy, he declares, has no territorial aspirations over Albania, but will insist on its integrity—between Vienna and Rome there is a complete understanding on that point. Further east he anticipates that Italy, "with Lybia, Erithrea and Benadir, will become an Oriental and Mussalman Power" in a degree at least comparable to England and France, and evidently regards the Yemen as offering the most favourable arena for Italian colonial expansion.

The *Nuova Antologia* publishes a number of articles dealing with the situation in the Balkans, all naturally inspired by sympathy with the Allies. Prof. Corrado Ricci describes the remarkable visit paid by Gentili Bellini to Constantinople in 1480 in order to paint the portrait of its conqueror, Mahomet II., a visit from which he returned with sketches of Oriental costumes which were unblushingly copied by the painters of his day. Two of the most noteworthy sketches are now in the British Museum. Prof. G. Del Vecchio protests against the deliberate Germanisation of the Romansch-speaking cantons in Switzerland, and the total banishment of Italian from the Communal schools. The deputy, E. Faelli, discussing the approaching elections under the new electoral law, prophesies a moderate increase in the ranks of Catholic deputies, and a decided increase in the Socialist representation if the present quarrel between the moderate and the revolutionary sections is patched up, as it probably will be. The Republicans, he thinks, will almost disappear, while the prospect of moderate Liberalism seem to him still nebulous.

In the *Riforma Sociale* M. Weigmann describes the various forms of insurance against unemployment which have been tried in Switzerland, where the initiative is taken not by the Federal Government, but by the individual cantons. The result so far is discouraging.

Among voluntary systems only that at Bern has been a moderate success, and the obligatory insurance system introduced at St. Gall in 1895 proved an utter failure, partly owing to impractical administration, but mainly to its extreme unpopularity with the working classes.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* for November 15th contains the first part of a study, based on unpublished letters, of the strange career of the beautiful Countess Castiglione, sent to Paris by Cavour to captivate Napoleon III. and keep him faithful to the interests of Piedmont. In its political notes the *Rassegna* demands "Albania for the Albanians," and agrees with Austria in protesting against a Servian port on the Adriatic; on the other hand, the Editor declines to allow Austria any economic privileges in the Balkans that are not shared by Italy.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

THE *Strand* double number presents a formidable appearance with its record-breaking advertisement section in front of the literary matter, which, when discovered, is likely to please the innumerable readers of this the first of the popular monthlies.

THE *Quiver* has excelled itself; printing and paper of the best and many coloured plates together make a notable number. This issue contains a short article from the pen of our late editor, and is entitled "Some Christmases I Have Known."

THE *Lady's Realm* is very smart in its coloured cover and is freely illustrated.

Munsey's Magazine for December can be obtained at the usual price of sixpence and is sterling value. We are glad to get a glimpse of the Navy of the United States in the article giving an account of the October Naval Review. "Children of all ages will enjoy reading "Long Live the King," by Mary Roberts Rinehart."

Round Table mentions the report of the Royal Commission on the cost of living in New Zealand, which finds that there has been an actual increase of about 20 per cent. and that the rise in wages has not only preserved the old standard of living at the increased prices, but has added considerably to the comforts and common luxuries consumed. For the last two years the accelerated rise in the prices of food and other necessities has outstripped the rise of income and wages.

THE OCCULT MAGAZINES.

Writing in the *Theosophist* for November on "Aspects of Christ," Mrs. Besant says:—

By studying we learn to understand, and we realise as is generally the case, that there is truth embodied in each conception, and that what we want is the power to link the truths together and see them in their full, all-round perfection, instead of in their fragmentary aspects. . . . Now, what is of importance? First, the Ideal—the ideal of a perfect humanity irradiated with Divinity, so irradiated that you cannot say which is God and which is man, the seed of Divinity having flowered into perfection, the spark of Divinity having blazed out into a dazzling fire. That matters. That is the Ideal. . . . You name that Ideal Christ. In the East they give other names. But the names do not matter. It is the thought that counts.

Marguerite Pollard writes on "The Mystical Teachings of Wordsworth and of Tennyson," and assigns pre-eminence to the latter as poet of immortality and to the former as poet of Nature. Other articles include "Some Ideals of Astrology," by Mrs. Marie Russak, and "The Bhakti Marga of Pandharpur," by V. R. Karandikar.

In the *Occult Review* for November Mr. Hereward Carrington writes on "The Uses and Abuses of Mind-Cure." While allowing that much good may be done by psychotherapy and mind-cure in many cases, he contends that much mischief is done by their indiscreet application, which, he maintains, often tends to "suppress symptoms rather than remove causes," and suggests the combination of mental methods of cure with bodily hygiene. W. J. Colville, writing on "Vril, The Energy of the Coming Race," says:—

By the agency of what Bulwer Lytton called Vril we may be able scientifically to account for every alleged miracle attributed to supernatural intervention, and that without disturbing any one's Theistic faith.

Very interesting is H. Stanley Redgrove's paper on "Superstitions Concerning Birds."

The *Theosophical Path* for November contains many beautiful photographs of the district of Palenque, Mexico, and several views of the Point Loma shore. H. T. Edge writes very scathingly on the Presidential Address of the British Association from a Theosophist's point of view. He says:—

"We might characterise it as the swan-song of a dying scioism, or a flowery epitaph in memory of departed greatness. At times, indeed, one is tempted to think the remarks are ironical, so out of place do they seem amid contemporary thought.

The Rev. S. J. Neill, writing on the question of Education and the Social Problem, in reply to the contention that education is one of the causes of social unrest, maintains that it is not the fault of education but of its limited extent. It is not less education but more he would plead for. Not one-sided education, but the harm-

nious development of the whole man—physically, intellectually, and morally. Lydia Ross's paper on "The Adolescent Age" is full of interest, especially to all who make a study of eugenics. She says:—

We are at a point to-day where the need of an animating moral purpose in life is no mere question of creed or of theoretic altruism, but a logical necessity for further growth and welfare.

Another paper on this question is contributed by "B. A." to the *Theosophical Chronicle*, under the title of Heredity and the "Germ-Plasm." He says:—

Thought is the great creative power; and the lives of men need regenerating all around ere the first steps in eugenics can be successfully undertaken. Otherwise the bad conditions will quickly reproduce themselves in some other shape. For one thing, the existence of slums and those that dwell in them is a tribute to the monumental carelessness and unbrotherliness of us all; and as long as present standards and ideals exist such evils will continue, for they are an essential part of our life as it is at present.

Besides the article referred to above the *Theosophical Chronicle* contains many short interesting papers, amongst them one on "Happiness," by a Student, and "Man, Know Thyself," by R. Machell.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

GIVING, as it does, an invigorating picture of life, of men, and of manners in our great Dominion, this magazine is very welcome to English readers. Amongst the papers calling for special mention are those on "The Old-time Ontario Farm," "Hope on the Highway," and "Finland and the Fins." Fiction and verse smack of life in the woods, of life in the small towns and villages of the far north, and the strength of it is amazing. The book article is devoted to Dr. Stephen B. Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town." It is illustrated by a good portrait of the author.

THE WINDSOR.

THE *Windsor* Christmas number is adorned with fifteen coloured plates. Its chief pictorial feature is an account, plentifully and superbly illustrated, of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, written by E. R. Dibdin. Mr. H. G. Wells describes a game of much complex interest, which he has invented for playing "Little Wars." Horse fairs are described and illustrated. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell describes with profuse illustrations the work of the brotherhood of Boy Scouts. Ancient pictures are revived by Maurice Hewlett in his "History by Flashlight." The golf stories have been separately mentioned. Altogether a very excellent shilling worth.

THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

Nuestro Tiempo opens with an article on Chateaubriand and the Independence of the South American Colonies of Spain, in which the writer gives some interesting details of the diplomatic events of 1824. Great Britain opposed the suggested conference in Paris; there was an attempt to induce Russia to make trouble for Great Britain in Asia, and there was also a suggestion that the King of Spain should assent to the independence of his colonies to the extent of sending an Infante to be the South American Monarch. Chateaubriand thought that this would serve to retain the South American throne for Spain, which would be better than having Republics set up, but the French Minister in Madrid said that the King was not likely to agree. In an article on the Renaissance of Art in Spain we learn that engraving was known in Spain in the fifteenth century, but the first engraving done in Madrid was in the year 1524.

Ciudad de Dios publishes a translation of a lecture on "Modern Spanish Music" delivered at the Sorbonne. The lecturer pays a high tribute to Spanish music; it has none of the noise and romanticism of the productions of certain other European countries, and it does not show the subtleties of Asiatic music; its joy is gaiety itself and its melancholy lacks the bitterness apparent in some works of modern composers. It is good, healthy music. Another writer deals with the protest of the Catholic Church in connection with the proposed law against associations, in which the Prime Minister was warned that, if he carried the measure, he would have to reckon with the Holy See.

A writer in *La Lectura* tells the readers all about the 40,000th number of *The Times* and the history of that newspaper; the recital forms a story which must be of great interest to them. He concludes his article with the remark that the only fact which the great London newspaper does not disclose is the scale of remuneration to its staff; he says that he can assure them that it is a splendid one! Another contribution deals with what is termed a new kind of philology, logometry, or the measurement (of the value) of words.

The letters of a Spanish soldier in the troubled times of 1813 and 1814 are published in *España Moderna* and they give varied information concerning the army and the people. Napoleon and Wellington are mentioned many times, while Soult is represented as not being very popular with his soldiers. In an article on "Religion and Science, Faith and Reason," the writer quotes the Italian proverb, "Rome seen, faith lost," in conjunction with "No man is a hero to his valet."

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

ADOLPHE WILLETTE, the French artist, occupies the premier position in *Elsevier*. His quaint pictures of Parisian life will provoke smiles and, in those who study the illustrations, a trace of sadness also. Humorous hieroglyphic address cards and scenes in the career of Pierrot, including the funeral in a snowstorm, are among the collection shown in these pages. "Japanese Colour Printing" is an article that also affords opportunity for quaint illustrations, while "Dutchmen in London," dealing with the Ideal Home Exhibition, presents some familiar exhibits. The steeple of Hoogstraeten, a village just over the border (*vis* Breda) in Belgium, and the village itself, are described in an interesting contribution. The steeple is about 320 feet high.

In a long article in *De Tijdspiegel* attention is drawn to our love for the ancient and for imitations of bygone things. In furniture and dress we have imitations of what prevailed in the times of Louis This and Henri That of France; in architecture we have Gothic style in modern buildings; in literature we are fond of the historical romance and the poem on a mythological subject.

Vragen des Tijds has an essay on the Bill for altering the conditions under which dockers work in Holland. Rotterdam is the chief port; it has 13,000 workers, whereas Amsterdam has only 4,000, and all the others have only 2,000 between them. Fifty years ago the number of ships arriving at Rotterdam was less than 2,000, but it is now more than 9,500. Legislation appears to be much needed. Drenthe, a frontier province of Holland, mainly devoted to agriculture and pasturage, is awakening to the advantage of modern conditions, as we are informed in another contribution. The young Drenthers know that the world is not limited to the confines of their province, they have realised that the laws are sometimes harsh, and they intend to have them altered and brought into agreement with modern ideas, making life more worth living. Drenthe is developing socially and economically.

There is a very interesting article in *De Gids* on a Norwegian Elementary School. According to law, there must not be more than 35 children in a class, and each one must have (about) 150 cubic feet of space; the school years are from 7 to 14. In the school described by the writer, which was to accommodate 940 pupils, there were 28 class-rooms and 18 rooms for other purposes; the size of the rooms is about 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 11 feet 6 inches high. The number of children in each class averaged 33.7. The system of technical instruction known as *slöjd* is described.

Notable Books of the Month.

It is obviously impossible to cope with the mass of books which pour from the printing presses during the last two months of the year. Hence the distraction of the unhappy reviewer, who can give but a line or two to such thought-compelling works as the *Spiritual Interpretation of Nature* or such fun and information as Keeble Chatterton gives in his *Through Holland in the "Vivette."* A brief account, however, sometimes emphasises one point to the disadvantage of a book as a whole, and in such case many an author would agree that a line is preferable.

A MODEST PRINCESS AND HER CHIVALROUS MENTOR.*

It is difficult to express sufficiently, in a few words, the varying charm of this revealing and beguiling book. It purports to be extracts from the ingenuous journal of our great Queen, from 1832, when she was thirteen, to her wedding-day, in 1840, perhaps, to her individually, the most momentous years of her life. But beyond this we have Lord Escher's own contributions in the introductory chapter and the introductory notes prefacing each division of the book; the invaluable footnotes describing the persons mentioned in the text, to which Princess Christian has given generous help; and yet again his own personality lends interest to his comments upon the girlish Princess whom he so much admires and later so faithfully served. King Edward commanded him to edit, and King George has given his approval to the publication of, these unique journals.

There are two central figures: the quiet, almost solemn, and yet childish person of the heiress to the Throne, who until her eighteenth year had never talked seriously, or at any length, to any man or woman of exceptional gifts; and the brilliant man of the world, Viscount Melbourne, handsome and distinguished still, though nearing sixty. Their connection for those three years when the exigencies of the State brought them into daily contact is romantically touching. Lord Melbourne's life had had little love in it, and one can easily realise the charm to him of this simple-minded young girl of eighteen, who had never known a father's love, who was intelligent if unlearned in worldly wisdom, and who while preserving her own individuality had learned so to lean upon his wisdom that she talked over everything with him. His seat at lunch or dinner was always next to her, and he constantly rode or walked with her. The gratitude of the country is due to this man of many qualities, who, being the young Queen's First

Minister, contrived so cleverly to teach her her business without boring her; on the contrary, giving her delightful peeps into a world unknown.

The first journal was commenced August, 1832, in a small octavo volume, half bound in red morocco, which was given to her by the Duchess of Kent that she might write of her journey into Wales. It begins: "We left K. P. at 6 minutes past 7 and went through the Lower field-gate to the right. We went on and turned to the left by the new road to Regent's Park. The road and scenery is beautiful. 20 minutes to 9. We have changed horses at Barnet, a pretty little town." So with minute details the journal continues, and this attention to detail so early inculcated became doubtless a factor in the character of the Queen of great value in her future life. The entries in the first half of the first volume were open to her mother and her governess, and do not show the freedom which characterises those written after her Accession, but they transport the reader into the atmosphere of her youth, of a time when her uncle spoke of his service under Nelson and Hood, and Byron was writing from Venice. The tone is always simple and unsophisticated. Thus the entry for May 24th, 1833, is:—

To day is my birthday. I am to-day fourteen years old. How very old! I awoke at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 and got up at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7. I received from Mamma a lovely hyacinth brooch and a china pen tray. From Uncle Leopold a very kind letter, also one from Aunt Louisa and sister Feodora. I gave Mamma a little ring. From Lehen I got a pretty little china figure, and a lovely little china basket. I gave her a golden chain and Mamma gave her a pair of earrings to match. From my maids, Frances and Caroline, I also got little trifles of their own work. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 we breakfasted.

In the evening the King gave a Juvenile Ball, the Princess's first partner being "George Cambridge," her cousin. The entry for the day concludes: "We came home at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12. I was very much amused." Later in the same year the Princess heard Paganini, who "played by himself some variations, most wonderfully, WONDERFULLY; he is himself a curiosity." Pasta and Malibran she heard also, and saw Fanny Elslar; in fact, the Opera and the theatre

* *The Girlhood of Queen Victoria.* Edited by Viscount Escher. (John Murray. 2 Vols. 36s. net.)

were probably her chief amusements and must have been a great resource to a girl who, if I am not mistaken, was not allowed, for long after this period, to walk downstairs without someone holding her hand. Small wonder that the Queen's first decision was that she would see Lord Melbourne "quite ALONE, as I shall always do all my Ministers." The Princess was very fond of her step-brother and sister, and her diary has many delightful little touches about them and other relations; as also about many people whose names are household words. Landseer, for instance, is "an unassuming, pleasing, and very young-looking man, with fair hair." Perhaps most readers will like best the freer diary after the Accession, when her comments upon public events and her talks with Lord Melbourne are unique. Naturally the bed-chamber incident is of interest. When the Whig Ministry went out of office and Sir Robert Peel was sent for, the young Queen was astonished to find that she would have to lose her ladies, to some of whom she was attached. She told Sir Robert Peel that she would never consent to give them up, and, she says, "I never saw a man so frightened. He went away and consulted his to-be colleagues, and, returning, said that I must not only give up those who were in Parliament, but all my ladies. This was quite wonderful! The ladies his only support! What an admission of weakness!" The Queen stuck to her guns, and Sir Robert Peel to his, so he declined office and the Whigs returned, the people apparently approving, for the Queen remarks upon the cheers and bravos of the crowd on the Sunday after, when she was driving to church.

With two quotations I must conclude my too few remarks upon this eventful book, a book which shows the heart of the wonderful woman who will always be "The" Queen to the elder generation yet living. The question of the Queen's marriage was, of course, of absorbing interest to those about her, and the Uncle Leopold, who had always acted a father's part, proposed, as is well known, her cousin Albert of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. The Queen shyly objected, and said she could not think of marrying for three or four years, but later her diary records:—

Albert really is quite charming, and so excessively handsome, such beautiful-blue eyes, an exquisite nose, and such a pretty mouth with delicate moustachios and slight but very slight whiskers; a beautiful figure, broad in the shoulders and a fine waist,

And shortly after:—

At about 4 p. m. I sent for Albert; he came to the Closet where I was alone, and after a few minutes I said to him that I thought he must be aware why I wished him to come here—and that it would make me too happy if he would consent to what I wished (to marry me). We

embraced each other, and he was so kind, & affectionate. I told him I was quite unworthy of him—he said he would be very happy "das Leben mit dir zu verbringen" and was so kind, and seemed so happy, that I really felt it was the happiest, brightest moment in my life. I told him it was a great sacrifice—which he wouldn't allow.

And the last entry is:—

Dearest Albert came and fetched me downstairs, where we took leave of Mamma and drove off at near 4; I and Albert alone.

THE COSMIC FORCE OF CHANGE.*

THIS logical and forceful study of political evolution, by the Liberal M.P. for Tyneside, contains the closely reasoned ideas of a man whose fearless and honest opinion is worth consideration, even though we do not agree with all his deductions. In an interesting account of the origin of the book Mr. Robertson says that it would be a study of great value to establish, by comparative work in universal history, what are those constantly recurring economic factors of each period which are so uniformly followed by the development of other higher intellectual values, and concludes that obviously all critical exposition, historical or other, is an attempt to influence the psychic processes of the reader, to make him "feel" this and "think" that; and that this psychic factor is conditioned by material circumstances, by knowledge, and by ignorance. To insist on the perpetual social significance of all three is the general aim of this book. Mr. Robertson's first axiom is that politics, in its most general and fundamental character, is the strife of wills on the ground of social action, and that all energy divides ostensibly into forces of attraction and repulsion. He backs up his ideas by a series of fascinating studies upon State evolution, as exemplified in many countries, such as Rome, Greece, Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland, Brazil, our own England, etc. We cannot accept all Mr. Robertson's deductions; moreover, cold logic often omits an important element which some logicians rule out of court—the Divinity that shapes our ends.

The chapter on industrial evolution shows that Mr. Robertson is a Free Trader; his conclusion is that progress, as we shall see, is only in our own day beginning to be conscious or calculated. It has truly been, so far as most of the actors are concerned, by unpath'd water to undream'd shores. His hope is that the very recognition of the past course of the voyage will establish a new art and a new science of social navigation, and so he says that with the science of universal evolution has come the faith in un-

* *The Evolution of States.* By the Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, M.P. (Watts and Co. pub.)

ending testament. And this, when all is said, is the vital difference between ancient and modern politics: that for the ancients the fact of eternal mutation was a law of defeat and decay, while for us it is a law of renewal. If but the faith be wedded to the science, there can be no predictable limit to its fruits, however long be the harvesting.

A TOO UNSELFISH WOMAN.*

MRS. BARCLAY'S stories are never written simply as a pastime. They are always the setting for a jewel of some kind, and one of the facets of the jewel here before us is the truth that love, of the most perfect order, must not be provocative of selfishness in the receiver of the love. Her settings are always like some old ornament of the quaintest and most original design, and this story does not fall behind her others in this particular. We have here a young couple passionately attached to one another, the wife belonging to a county family, the husband a writer of great promise, but she, womanlike, has so merged her personality in his that the greatest of her desires is to give him everything he wants. Ronald West thinks that the plot of a new story requires that he should go to Africa in order to obtain local colouring, and so obsessed is he with this idea that he does not notice that his wife has also some great piece of news to share with him. They have always wished for a child, and now the gift is coming to them. The husband leaves in ignorance, and this gives occasion for happenings which only just escape a tragedy of the worst kind, for the traditional enemy is ready to take advantage. A curious psychic impulse is responsible for part of the misunderstanding, but the couple are guided rightly and in the end:—

"My wife," said Ronnie slowly, "when I called it 'the Upas tree indeed,' I did not mean the *one* act of going off in ignorance and leaving you alone during the whole of that time, when any man who cared at all would wish to be at hand, to bear, and share, and guard. I do not brand that as selfish; because you purposely withheld from me the truth, and bid me go. But *why* did you withhold it? Why, after the first shock, did you feel glad to face the prospect of bearing it alone; glad I should be away? Ah, here we find the very roots of the Upas tree! Was it not because during the whole of our married life I have been cheerfully, complacently selfish? I have calmly accepted as the rule of the home that I should hear of no worries that you could keep from me, tread upon no thorns which you could clear out of my path, bear no burdens which your loving hands could lift and carry out of sight. Your interests, your pleasures, your friends, your pursuits, all have been swept on one side, if they seemed in the smallest degree likely to interfere with my work, my desires, my career. You have lived for me—absol-

utely. I have lived for myself. True, we have loved each other tenderly; we have been immensely happy. But, all the while, the shadow of the Upas tree was there. My very love was selfish!"

[Strangely enough, an American novelist has just published a novel with the same title. Its theme is the abolition of capital punishment, the Upas tree being the gibbet.]

CHINA: POLITICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

OF two very interesting books on China, one (*Sun Yat Sen**) is the delightful story of the friendship of the chief author for the man to whom he is so proud to render hero worship. The book is written in fascinating style, enriched with maps and photographs, and gives a clear and vivid series of reasons for the present condition of affairs in China. Mr. Cantlie tells a gruesome story by Edgar Allen Poe to illustrate the conditions into which the Manchu despotism has gradually fallen. It is the one about the sick man who is hypnotised, and during that state, and sitting erect in his chair, dies. So, he says, it is with the Manchu rulers. The last chapter concerns the future of China. Mr. Cantlie says that the Reform Party in China looks to England for help and encouragement in their task of reconstructing a mighty nation, and he points out the one cloud on the horizon, the extra territorial clause of the Treaty of Nanking. *Through Shen-Kan*† is an account of an expedition which occupied over eighteen months from start to finish, with astronomical observations taken every hundred miles, and of which the zoological and scientific reports have been revised by experts before the publication of the book. Over two thousand miles of road were traversed in the provinces of Kansu, Shensi, and Shansi, which lie south of the great wall, with Tibet for one of its borders. It is watered by the Yellow River. The first thing the expedition did was to measure a base. This was done in a plain north-west of T'ai-Yuan Fu, and took about seven weeks, during which time all the various preparations for the commissariat were completed. The appendix contains an itinerary of the journey, and, in fact, the explorers desire that the work should form a solid basis for future labourers in North China. The photographs, water-colours, and maps are beyond praise. The illustrations are varied as may well be expected, the rubbing from the tablet in Peking being as

* *Sun Yat Sen*. By James Cantlie and C. B. Jones. (Jarold. 6s. net.)

† *Through Shen-Kan*. By E. S. Clark and A. and C. Sowerby. (T. Fisher Unwin. 25s. net.)

* *The Upas Tree*. By Florence Barclay. (Putnam. 3s. 6d. net.)

as the little picture of the Chipmunk is charming. Major C. H. Chepmell, who has edited the book, may be congratulated upon this fine contribution to our information about China.

SOME FAMOUS SWEDISH AUTHORESSES.*

THIS is the first volume of a series of studies in French upon the European women writers of to-day. Madame Cruppi has undertaken a great enterprise, for she does not hide the fact that she hopes thus to achieve a synthesis of feminine activities. The author intends to pass in review the notable women of letters now living. The plan is so vast that one might fear to find in this volume some superficiality. Not so; the Swedish Press recognised at a glance that the authoress is profoundly penetrated by the spirit of the country, and it is no slight success on the part of a Frenchwoman to have so portrayed Swedish souls that they can recognise the likeness themselves. Madame Cruppi says:—

"If the Sweden of to-day attracts us, it is because this country of firm consciences, intense inner life and inexhaustible imagination offers an element of which our French souls confusedly feel a need. At another time we may shrink from other streams, but to-day, tired of the hard positivism in the moral and social sphere, of an often brutal realism in the artistic world, it delights us to plunge our eyes in those limpid blue eyes which reflect the depths of the soul rather than the shape of things." This idealism of the Swedish race Madame L. Cruppi shows in the diverse personalities whose lives she relates, for she does not confine herself to a literary study, she brings her heroines forward, describes their characters, their fights against their surroundings, and moral physiognomy. Of the country itself, which she doubtless knows well, Madame Cruppi gives a picturesque description. "Selma Lagerhof lived in Vermland in the heart of Sweden. The great roadless forests, the innumerable boatless lakes, the desert plains on the soil of which sleeping pools reflect the clouds, and great flights of birds or fragments of the heaven posed upon the earth; this vast country where the human habitations form little islands in the midst of the immensity, the sovereign solitude, she has peopled them with a world of phantoms, terrible or gracious."

From their fine writings Madame L. Cruppi has made numerous and well-chosen quotations, which permit the reader who does not know these Swedish authors to appreciate their genius, thus giving a complete idea of this Swedish movement, truly rich, varied and

* *Femmes Ecrivains D'Aujourd'hui.* By Louise Cruppi. (Artheme Fayard. 4 francs.)

powerful. It is curious to see these talented beings of the North, dreamers, fantastic, and at times gloomy, thus appreciated by the vivid, alert, and clear vision of a Frenchwoman.

A GREAT TORY.

THIS second volume of Mr. Monypenny's great work* is of practical, present interest. It takes in the years from 1837 to 1846, and deals, not only with the most vigorous part of his life, commencing with his first Parliamentary speech, but with a course of public affairs during those years, which has a singular bearing upon present day politics; the Poor Law, the Tariff System, and Home Rule for Ireland being the prominent topics.

As is well known, Disraeli was not always a good party follower, and the story of his dealings with Sir Robert Peel contributes a valuable chapter to our political history.

The letters give an amusing account of Disraeli's maiden speech, which was practically unheard because of the uproar in the House. "All organised by the Rads and the Repealers, they formed a compact body near the bar of the House and seemed determined to set me down." That they did not do, although hisses, groans, hoots, cat-calls, drumming with the feet, loud conversation, and imitation of animals show that the House could indulge in horse play in 1837 as well as in 1912. Disraeli continued on his feet for the exact time he had calculated his speech would take him, occasionally getting in a word apropos when there was a lull in the noise. One sentence, "In one hand the keys of St. Peter and in the other" . . . got no further because of a renewed interruption and caused much curiosity as to the finish. Called upon by the Attorney-General the next day to fit in the ending words, Disraeli said they were "the Cap of Liberty." The story of Disraeli's engagement, the one quarrel, and his marriage is keenly interesting. The reader would be wise, however, to provide himself with copies of "Coningsby" and "Sybil" in order to get the full value of the biography itself, and of the clever analysis of these two books, which abound in allusions to the politics of the day.

Two things we do learn from Disraeli's story: the power that is given by patient, unflagging, yet intense resolve, and a wonderful picture of the social condition of the England of those days.

The public and the Trustees will alike regret the loss of Mr. Monypenny before the finish of a task which had so well advanced under his care.

* *The Life of Disraeli.* By W. F. Monypenny. (John Murray. 12s. net.)

BOOKS IN BRIEF.

FICTION.

Delfina of the Dolphins. By Mary A. Taylor.
(A. C. Fifield. 1s. 6d.)

A poetic and dainty story of modern life in Rome.

The Real Presence. By Una L. Silberard.
(Hodder and Stoughton. 1s. 6d. net.)

A psychic Christmas story told in the beautiful language to be expected from this author.

Blue-Bird Weather. By Robert W. Chambers.
(D. Appleton and Co.)

A romance of sport and love making on a lonely American island off the Atlantic coast. As a specimen of a short story it is simply wonderful.

The Mission of Victoria Wilhelmina. By Magoun. (Putnam. 2s. net.)

An exquisite picture of the way in which a girl seduced was raised upwards by the coming of her little child. A character study and a warning.

Raymond, Lanchester. By Ronald Macdonald.
(Murray. 6s.)

An absorbing novel which causes the hours to fly unnoticed, for it has plot, character study, and an ease of movement which keeps the attention from cover to cover; moreover, the characters are neither impossibly noble nor inhumanly bad. Lanchester, the hero, had written two or three fine books, is married, and has one little son. Though his wife is beautiful, and he loves her, there is no real union of spirit. By chance he discovers that she is unfaithful in heart, nor does she deny that she is guilty in deed also, the man being his friend and married, thus it would ruin her if he were to divorce her. Instead, Lanchester insists that she should divorce him, and by a subterfuge makes it possible, gaining her hatred, however, and his consequent shame. This is the prologue to an attractive story, with an entertaining series of happenings (for Lanchester has to steal his son) in the course of which we get some fine insights into character.

Susan and the Duke. By Kate Horn. (Stanley Paul and Co. 6s.)

An amusing romance with an old duke who is very inconsistent; his heir, who marries not wisely and not well; a delightful old nurse, and the heroine, who, after acting until her thirties as a good fairy for other people, comes into her inheritance.

The King's Blue Riband. By Beth Ellis.
(Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A romantic story of the times of the early Georges, when the beaux dressed in satin and lace, and the belles were liable to be kidnapped. There is no lack of adventure and a happy ending.

St. Lô. By Dorothy Margaret Stuart. (Holden and Hardingham. 6s.)

A romance of the period when France and Flanders, Louis XI. and Maximilian were at war with one another. The story opens with the degradation of the Marquis de Lérage in the Place Notre Dame, and the whole story is on the same picturesque lines.

Windfrith Virgin. By Wilkinson Sherren.
(Hamsmith. 6s.)

Miss Virgin, a country girl, who is handicapped by a drunken and quarrelsome father, was compelled to find a situation while that father is in prison, and took service with a gentleman who had founded a Bureau for friends in need. Naturally this affords opportunity for the introduction of a good many queer people, and a love story. The sort of reading which will pleasantly occupy leisure minutes.

Miriam Lucas. By P. A. Sheenan. (Longmans and Co. 6s.)

Canon Sheenan is not at his best in this story of Irish life. The "Blindness of Dr. Gray" was an epic poem. This is rather the vehicle for showing the great need of the amelioration of life amongst the poor, and the peace and blessing conferred on an adherent to the Church to which Canon Sheenan belongs, some of the most beautiful of the passages being those in which Miriam, who, unknowingly, has been baptised as a Roman Catholic, ponders upon the rest and peacefulness of those who can pray to the Virgin. Not any of the characters are very convincing. The locale is a small village on the Atlantic, and the plot turns upon the endeavour of a rascal in disguise to obtain the property which rightly belongs to Miriam, and to marry her, if possible.

Mary in the Market. By H. Maxwell. (John Long. 6s.)

Mary's various difficulties will amuse most readers. She has an extraordinary adventure on the road from Russia, relieving a man who proclaims himself a murderer; after which there is an accident on the railway, and she, losing her memory, is announced to be the Marchioness of Arden. The aunt to whom she was going was one of the old-fashioned, narrow-minded kind, and by a series of curious contretemps she is induced to suppose that Mary is a notorious dancer of the most flaring school, hence any number of misadventures, with, however, a happy ending.

The Rock of the Ravens. By John A. Steuart.
(Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A rapidly moving story of the early Scottish days when tribe fought against tribe and no man dared leave his home undefended. The Chief, having been deceived by one of his Court, supposes that the hero of the story is designed by fate to be his destruction, and consequently employs every means, torture amongst them, to get rid of the man, who is really his loyal follower and the lover of his daughter.

Céline. By V. de Régnier. (John Long. 3s. 6d.)

The translation by Frances Elizabeth Fishbourne of a quaintly simple story written in 1858 by the grandniece of one of the sufferers of the French Revolution.

The King's Master. By Olive Lethbridge and John de Stourton. (Stanley Paul and Co. 6s.)

Is really an attempt to show that Anne Boleyn was never actually guilty of light conduct, though undoubtedly loving Sir Henry Norris. The King's Master is, of course, Thomas Cromwell, who is the sinister actor in the drama.

Sweethearts at Home. By S. R. Crockett. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A delicious gift-book, in which S. R. Crockett is assisted by his bonnie daughter, Sweetheart, and in which her own and other people's love affairs come to a pleasant ending.

Beyond the Hills. By Maibey Whittington. (John Long. 6s.)

A pathetic story, located on Dartmoor, in which a vagabond artist dealt run to the courageous heroine. The characterisation is clear and vigorous.

The Day that Changed the World. By the Man who was Warned. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

An original view of the millennium which is here brought about by a wave of the Spirit of God causing everyone simultaneously to act as Christ would have done.

The Gay Dragoon. By E. F. Harding. (C. C. C. Kin, Marshall. 6s.)

Chapters out of Colonel Gascoigne's strenuous career, with odd psychic interludes.

The Enlightenment of Sylvia. By A. D. Pickering. (John Murray. 6s.)

Possibly by a new writer, this novel contains more common-sense than most, mixed with much that is ideal and romantic. It is rather a daring idea to give dates to that one knows that the marriage bells, with which the story ends, could have rung only a year or two ago. Sylvia has been too carefully sheltered through her young life, and thus when she meets a very handsome man, supposes herself to be in love with him. Fortunately her enlightenment comes before it is too late.

Officer 666. By Barton Currie and A. McHugh. (Stanley Paul. 6s.)

A rollicking farce, having the same plot as the play now performing at the Globe. Two blasé young New Yorkers find new thrills when the valet of one of them plays the thief and lover in the name of his master, and is finally let off because of his courage.

The Sporting Instinct. By Martin Swayne. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

A keenly interesting study of the character of a woman who, beginning life in a villa, finds that when her husband becomes rich she herself needs to develop. This she does, and from a quiet woman whom no one would notice emerges into distinction and gains a train of lovers. Arrived at this height, her husband loses his money. They have to retire to a small house, and only the sporting instinct keeps Mrs. Ellershaw from leaving the husband, who is certainly not attractive in such close quarters. The story is that of a middle-class household.

The Devil's Brew. By Michael W. Kaye. (Stanley Paul and Co. 6s.)

Gives a picturesque description of the times of the Littlewood Conspiracy.

Raphael of the Olive. By Gillard Johnson. (J. and J. Bennett. 6s.)

An interesting story; the locale being Syria and Egypt, and the period that of Antiochus and the despoiling of the Temple.

Corporal Cameron. By Ralph Connor. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

Is a ripping story of the North-West Mounted Police. Moreover, it shows well the sort of people needed in Canada.

Rosaleen O'Hara. By Joseph Hocking. (Hodder and Stoughton. 3s. 6d.)

A romance, the theme of which is the question of Home Rule.

A White Man's Burden. By Charles Beadle. (Stephen Swift. 6s.)

A cleverly put but terribly realistic story of life in Uganda with rivalry and love, and the horror of the sleeping sickness as a background.

TWO NOVELS EXEMPLIFYING THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The Career of Beauty Darling. By Dolf Wyllarde. (Stanley Paul and Co. 6s.)

Miss Wyllarde has given us here a terrible account of what happens behind the scenes of the musical comedy stage. Her tale is as realistic as Zola, and if one tenth part of it is true to life it should be sufficient to shut up such theatres as the drastic but only remedy. One gleam of comfort is that Dolf Wyllarde has made a slight mistake in her topography. Merton Abbey entirely disappeared from view more than sixty years ago, so one can even hope the state of things described in this novel is not so awful as appears from her account.

Broken Fitchers. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. (Stephen Swift. 6s.)

A series of short stories, each one some terribly poignant illustration of the various roads by which girls can go to ruin. The locale of the stories is in the United States chiefly, but the causes which contribute to the ruin are world wide. As may be imagined, it is not a book to be put upon the drawing room table, but one to be read in order to heighten the desire to stop the evil.

All readers of fiction will delight in Macmillan's series of sevenpenny reprints. The present batch contains "Jumbo" by Blackwood, Crawford's "Greifenstein," the well known "Passionate Elopement," "Not Wisely but Too Well," and "Aunt Rachel."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Empires of the Far East. By Lancelot Lawton. 2 vols. (Grant Richards. 30s. net.)

The vast region of the Far East has never been of such extreme interest as it is at the present day, and Mr. Lawton's studies are, therefore, of the very keenest interest. One cannot tackle these books of over 1,600 pages as a mere pleasure jaunt, but they are absolutely invaluable to those interested in this great subject, for Mr. Lawton has closely studied the Administrative, Social, Economic, and Political conditions of modern Japan, has travelled widely in Korea and Manchuria,

and is a keen observer. The plan he has followed is a division in eight sections, each of which he has endeavoured to make as perfect as possible. Japan comes first in order, and China last. One interesting section was written before the Revolution, and is entitled "The Awakening." Mr. Lawton considers that the Japanese philosophy will eventually suffer from contact with the West, and he certainly does not greatly dread the yellow peril, considering that China is fully occupied, and will be for many decades to come, in developing her own great territories. Her greatest men consider that the mission of China is to be one of peace and progress.

It is impossible in the short space at our disposal to give any idea of this valuable book, which is not only a travel along dry high roads, but has delightful little interludes of adventures.

Two interesting publications about the war between South and North in America have been published by Putnam's; the one, *A Prisoner of War in Virginia* (3s. 6d. net), gives Mr. Putnam's own account of the sufferings of the Northern men in the Southern "Tobacco" prisons. *Shenandoah*, by Henry Tyrell, is based upon the famous play by Bronson Howard, and gives the same story in much more detailed form, with a vivid picturing and the love stories needed for a novel. Both are sadly interesting, and have the topical interest which the story of the suffering of prisoners and the agony of the wounded on the field must have in this hour of the Balkan tribulation.

Byron. By Miss E. C. Mayne. (Methuen and Co. 2 vols. 21s. net.)

It would be difficult to write a dull book about Lord Byron; there is perhaps no English poet whose personality has stamped itself so vividly upon the public mind, and the tragedy of his life possesses an abiding interest. It is therefore strange that Miss Mayne's new "Life" is the first "full dress" biography since Moore's was published in 1830. In the two volumes under review the author has drawn upon all known sources of information, and her book may justly claim to be as authoritative as it is interesting.

Miss Mayne, who writes with sympathy and insight, two essentials in dealing with such a man, holds the scales with scrupulous fairness, and she never allows sentiment to dominate her judgment. She does not seek to defend Byron's indefensible attitude towards women, and she pokes gentle fun at his artificial romanticism; but she realises clearly that if he was far from being a saint he was at least no monster. We think that few can read the earlier chapters telling of his tragic childhood, unloved, unloving, neglected, a prey to unchecked and ungovernable passions, without being deeply moved, for the miserable story explains, and almost condones, many of the follies and worse than follies of Byron's after-life.

My Life. By August Bebel. (T. Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.)

Those who expect personal details in this volume will be disappointed. Indeed, one can imagine Herr Bebel saying, "But why expect? Surely the story of the German Social Democratic Party is the important thing. Some few details there are. We learn enough to realise that which turned Bebel from a Liberal to a Democrat. His father was a sergeant in a line regiment, and six shillings a week had to provide for five persons. Though devoted to the history of the special movement for which Bebel suffered much, including years in prison, yet many sidelights on the times before 1883 are given. The reflections upon Germany's war with Denmark are not least unusual. He is quite

naturally puts Denmark as tyrannically holding Schleswig and Holstein against their will! Then we are quaintly told why Socialist Members of Parliament are mostly tobacco dealers or restaurant keepers; it is because they have no other resource, for they have been dismissed by their employers on account of their political ideas, and these are almost the only trades in which their party friends can assist them with their custom! Marx and Engels, Bismarck and Lassalle, are frequently spoken of, and the reader will be much impressed by Herr Bebel's vivid talk and devotion to his ideals.

Margaret Ethel Macdonald: A Memoir. By J. Ramsay Macdonald. (Hodder and Stoughton. 3s. 6d. net.)

The beautiful history of a beautiful life by the husband who loved her.

The Empress Eugenie and her Circle. By Dr. Barthez. (T. Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d. net, cash price in Great Britain.)

This beautifully illustrated volume, by Dr. E. Barthez, Physician to the Prince Imperial, has been translated by Bernard Miall. It consists chiefly of letters written by the Doctor to his wife Octavie during his frequent absences when in attendance on the Court. He was much attracted by the Empress, speaks well of the Emperor, and yet some of the revelations given here must certainly not make pleasant reading for the aged lady who is the chief personage in these letters.

Memoir of Sir Horace Mann. By I. Giberne Sieveking. (Kegan Paul. 10s. net.)

The author can tell very little of Mann's personality, for there is no record of his youth. He contributes, however, some new material from papers discovered in his own family. Mr. Sieveking also contributes information about Charles Edward, of whom he confesses himself a strong partisan. In point of fact, the book is more "Stuart" than "Mann." The friendship between Walpole and Sir Horace is lengthily described, and was very true, though in the course of many years they met but once.

SCIENCE, ETC.

The Childhood of Animals. By P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S. (Heinemann. 10s. net.)

Dr. Mitchell's book is an enlargement of six lectures delivered last January to a juvenile auditory at the Royal Institution, and adapted for the use of the ordinary non-scientific reader. His object has been to bring together observations, old and new, that seemed to throw a light on the nature of the period in the life history of animals between birth and maturity. The attractiveness and usefulness of the book is much increased by the interesting illustrations, plain and coloured, describing the changes which many Batrachians go through. He says, "The changes through which many of these creatures pass on their way to adult life are as strange as if a new-born human baby were to have the form of a fish, swimming in a tank, feeding greedily on worms and water-beans, and then to split along the back, appear on land as a hedgehog, and presently exchange four legs and prickles for two, and a hairless scalp." Some of the pictures give examples of these various changes. Dr. Mitchell in telling of the differences between reproduction in the higher and lower forms of life, says: "At the outbreak of Mr. Karl Hagenbeck, in Hamburg, I have

seen the actual hatching of young ostriches from eggs that had been brooded in an incubator. At the right time when the chick had begun to break its way through the hard shell the operator helped the process, the little bird came out, and in a few minutes was able to stand up and take its first meal of powdered shell, whilst in less than an hour it was running about on the warm sand of the floor of the nursery prepared for it, and taking its food without any assistance." In just such a spectacular way the habits and customs of birds, beasts, fishes, and the lesser creatures are described. The last two chapters are on the taming of young animals, and education, which of course includes a description of the factors of instinct.

The Life of a Spider. By J. H. Fabre. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s. net.)

Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, perhaps no further recommendation is needed. It has a prefix of nearly thirty pages by Maurice Maeterlinck, and the reading will be to many of us as enchanting as a fairy tale.

Nervation of Plants. By Heath (Williams and Norgate. 3s. 6d. net.)

A valuable assistance to the adequate study of plants, with interesting illustrations and descriptions as non technical as such a subject can be.

Perfect Health for Women and Children. By Elizabeth Sloan Chesser. (Methuen. 3s. 6d. net.)

An invaluable compendium for every woman, by an experienced woman doctor. It is not a medical text book, but aims at supplying intelligent women with useful information about health and sickness. A goodly portion is devoted to mothers and those that have the care of children. The index enables the needed information to be gathered rapidly.

Four books dealing with the necessities of human life and health are published by Junk and Wagnall. They are *What a Mother should Tell her Daughter* and *What a Father should Tell his Son*, by Dr. Isabelle Smart, each 5s. 6d., *Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood*, by F. Roosevelt, and *Misfortune of a Life without Pain*, by N. D. Hillis, both 3s.

LITERATURE.

Sapphire. By Lady Sybil Grant. Stanley Paul. 3s. 6d. net.)

A series of essays, or rather monologues, by the daughters of Lord Rosebery, who starts, as she says, at a special disadvantage because she has clever parents; but they certainly have not taken away her individuality, as her remarks on Circumstantial Evidence, Literary Dodges, The Triumph of Tact, etc., show.

Studies and Essays in English Literature. By S. J. Mary Studdard. (Cambridge University Press. 6s.)

Thoughtful and scholarly essays upon Keats and Shelley, with some remarks upon "Romeo and Juliet," "Measure for Measure," etc., and notes upon Chaucer, Addison, and Wordsworth, amongst others.

The Golden Asse of Apuleius. (Grant Richards. 10s. 6d. net.)

A new translation on heavy paper, with much of the old spelling, of this Elizabethan classic, of which the introduction says that the supply of this book, unedifying in subject, has never equalled the demand.

The Day Before Yesterday, and Poems and Songs. (Fisher Unwin. 5s. net each.)

These charming or interesting chapters in prose or verse contain a large amount of Middleton's literary output, which is now only beginning to receive the recognition it deserves. The talk on stage children, nursery cupboard, a railway journey, etc., are delicious.

The Poems of Adam Lindsay Gordon. Arranged by Douglas Sladen (Constable. 2s. 6d. net.)

A new edition of the works of a favourite author is always welcome to his admirers, and in this compact volume are to be found, not only the poems which made Gordon famous, but several never published before. Mr. Douglas Sladen has rearranged the poems into groups according to subject or character and also written a very able and sympathetic introduction, piecing together Gordon's life from the time that he was admitted to Cheltenham College at the age of seven, to that morning when, broken in health, overcome by misfortune, and utterly discouraged by his failure to make good his claim to an estate in Scotland to which he believed he was entitled, he committed suicide. His reputation has grown steadily since his death, and now, as Mr. Sladen writes "Beyond dispute Gordon is the national poet of Australia."

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Upholstered Cage. By Josephine Pitcairn Knöwles (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

The book deals with the position of the unmarried daughter of the man of moderate means living in the home of her parents. It describes not only the dreariness of the life of Mollusc Mary and the actual wickedness of condemning our girls to a life the dreariness and wrongness of which are fully described, but also gives some remedies.

The Malthusian Limit. By Edward Isaacson (Methuen. 3s. 6d. net.)

A theoretical consideration of the slum and the social evil, the tendency being to show that mankind may be divided into two clearly recognised classes, one with the family as unit, the other with the individual as unit, whose freed energies should be devoted to better-adjusted activities than is usual at present.

The Orchard Floor. By R. T. Washbourne. (2s. 6d. net.)

Quotations from Roman Catholic sermons arranged as daily portions.

England Under the Old Religion, and Other Essays. By Gasquet. (G. Bell and Sons. 6s. net.)

It is always interesting to see "the other point of view," and it is the non-Catholic to whom many of the remarks in this book will have the charm of

novelty. Father Gasquet ridicules the idea that the poor were worse off before the times of Wickliffe, and shows plainly that a century and a half ago Catholics in Ireland had no more political rights than the serfs of Russia or of Poland.

An Interpretation of Rudolf Eucken's Philosophy. By Tudor Jones. (Williams and Norgate. 5s. net.)

The frontispiece of this book is a fine portrait of Eucken, and Mr. Tudor Jones' able explanation will be a great help to those who wish to understand his remarkable work.

The Apocalypse of St. John. By J. J. L. Ratton. (Washbourne. Cash price in the United Kingdom, 12s. net.) Dedicated to His Eminence Francis Cardinal Bourne.

A profound study of the Revelation of St. John, together with a commentary which includes a large amount of Greek text. In his preface the author claims the approval of Pope Leo XIII for such works, quoting "Let Catholics cultivate the science of criticism, as most useful for the right understanding of Holy Scripture. They have our strenuous approval."

The Hebrew Prophets for English Readers. Edited by Francis H. Woods. (The Clarendon Press. 2s. 6d. net.)

This is the fourth and last volume of the edition begun some five years ago, and is written in the language of the revised version of the English Bible, printed in poetic form with headings and brief annotations. There is no need to give further details of this scholarly work.

FOR THE GENERAL READER.

People of the Wilds. By F. St. Mars. (T. Werner Laurie. 3s. 6d.)

Is there anyone who does not know that F. St. Mars writes romances, stories which almost make you hold your breath with weird wonder at what is coming next, and that those romances have neither man nor woman for their chief actors, but Russian Owls and polecats, vultures and vipers, stags, eagles, and other wild creatures galore? I counsel any ignoramus, if such there be, to hasten to buy this fascinating volume.

Bengali Household Tales. By W. McCulloch. (Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.)

Translated from the original by a missionary of the United Free Church, these stories of the folklore of Bengal are illuminating, giving an insight into the thoughts and ideas of the people themselves. There are twenty-eight in all. "The Stolen Wife" is the story of two men who, failing to get married, set out on their travels in search of brides; it has very little in common with the folklore of Europe. Reading others we are reminded of many a fairy story familiar to us from childhood. Mr. McCulloch wrote down in shorthand, verbatim, the stories as they were told him first in Bengali and retold in Sanscrit, the two versions corresponding.

Folk Tales of Bengal. By the Rev. Lal Behari Day. (Macmillan and Co. 15s. net.)

This luxurious book, with its clear-print and 32 illustrations in colour by Warwick Goble, are supposed to be

genuine samples of the old, old stories told by Bengal women from age to age through one hundred generations. Students of India, both young and old, will be interested by the letterpress, and the pictures, with their vivid colouring, give an extraordinary amount of realism to the stories.

Through Holland in the "Vivette." By E. Keble Chatterton. (Seeley, Service and Co. 6s. net.)

A log of adventure and sport in a 5-tonner suitably rigged and sparred. The sketches and photographs are mainly the result of the work of Mr. Norman S. Carr. They not only help one to realise the country, but illustrate in an animated fashion some of the risks run. At this season anyone desiring to make a charming present to amateurs loving the sea should certainly invest in this delightful book of information and drollery.

Papua, or British New Guinea. By J. H. P. Murray. (T. Fisher Unwin. Cash price in Great Britain, 15s. net.)

This important volume by the Lieutenant-Governor in Papua is introduced by Sir William MacGregor, and contains a mass of information given in a manner which awakens the interest of the merely curious without interfering with its great value to the student. It is not a scientific treatise, but is a wide description of the whole territory, and contains 38 fine illustrations of the people and the country.

The House of Commons from Within. By the Rt. Hon. Robert Farquharson. (Williams and Norgate. 7s. 6d. net.)

Gives a fascinating account of many personalities, advice as to how to get into Parliament, describes a great deal of the work of the L.C.C., criticises cranks and faddists, shows how a journey through India and Egypt will revive jaded legislators, and lays down some broad and general rules for keeping in health. Altogether a delightful book.

Men of Business at Home and Abroad. (14, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill. 15s. net.)

An invaluable "Who's Who" of the Partners, Principals, Directors, and Managers of important business firms and institutions at home and abroad. The publishers, having given the lists into the hands of an editorial committee, that committee has decided without fear or favour what names should enter into the compilation.

The Bank of England's Charters: The 'Cause of Social Distress.' By T. W. Huskinson. (P. S. King and Son. 2s. 6d. net.)

Which shows how intimately the Bank of England is connected with the social life of the country, emphasising the need of change.

Antiques and Curios in our Homes. By Grace M. Vallois. (Werner Laurie. 6s.)

A delight to read and look at for all who love old things, with its sixty-one illustrations, many of the objects being in the possession of the writer of the book. The information given is accurate.

Chippendale and His School. By J. P. Blake. (Heinemann. 2s. 6d. net.)

Speaks for itself. Its illustrations are most helpful. Chippendale's own words are often given. Yet another little volume is a book of old furniture, *The Sheraton Period*, by A. E. Reviere-Hopkins (2s. 6d. net), which tells not only the history of many an old piece, but also the market prices of to-day. All are well illustrated.

Two little volumes, small enough for a man's coat pocket, about National Treasures, are published by Grant Richards at 2s. each. They tell of the collection at the National Gallery by Crawford Fritch, and that of the Louvre by E. E. Richards. Each has thirty-one illustrations, and is the most delightful handbook that could be imagined, not only describing the pictures, but telling also of their inner history.

Messrs. Jack & Co. are rendering great service by their splendid series of 6d. People's Books. Professor T. G. Bonney contributes *Structure of the Earth*; R. G. K. Lempfert, *Weather Science*; A. M. Hutchison, *Hypnotism and Self-Education*; by a University Woman, *The Baby, A Mother's Book by a Mother*; H. S. Davidson, *Marriage and Motherhood: A Wife's Handbook*; William Hall, *Navigation*; the Rev. Canon Masterman, *The Church of England*; the Rev. Edward Shillito, *The Free Churches*; Joseph Clayton, *Co-operation*; A. Compton-Rickett, *A History of English Literature*; G. Spiller, *The Training of the Child: A Parents' Manual*; Aaron Watson, *Tennyson*.

ANNUALS.

The Navy League Annual. Edited by Allen H. Burgoyne. (John Murray. 5s. net.)

This sixth annual issue is somewhat increased in bulk and retains in the main all the former features. The compiler in his foreword asks all interested in naval progress to forward corrections, suggestions, or news which might add to the value of the book in the future.

The London University Guide for 1913 and University Correspondence College Calendar.

A mass of information for students who are going in for the examinations of the University of London.

The Complete Association Footballer. By B. S. Evers and C. E. Hughes Davies. (Methuen. 5s.)

A vade-mecum both for the schoolboy, the beginner, and the man who has been playing for a time. The explanations are illustrated with fine photographs.

BOOKS IN FRENCH.

Ecrits de Musiciens (15th to 18th Centuries). By J. D. Prodhomme. (Paris: Mercure de France. Fr. 3.50.)

A curious and interesting mixture of the odd writings preserved of many musicians who lived in the inclusive centuries, and who were either French by birth, conquered or performed in France, or had some tie with that country. It opens with the will of Guillaume Dufay (1400 (?) to 1474), a document of nearly twelve pages, and concludes with a solitary letter from Gasparo

Sacchini (1734-1786) to M. Langle-Langlois. A veritable collection of human documents, of which perhaps Baptiste Lully's letters to the king and others are the most illuminating with regard to the social amenities of his time and those of Bach the most saddening—he certainly did not find the musician's life a bed of roses.

Volenté et Liberté. By Wincenty Lutoslawski. (Félix Alcan, Paris. 7 Frs. 50.)

A profoundly thoughtful book by the well-known Pole who believes that his nation has yet a great future before it, and who, meantime, is giving us the fruits of his own philosophical thought. In his preface he says that his book is an historical and metaphysical introduction to the discipline which should be called Psycho-physical. He tells of the influence of the will, of the progress of liberty in political history, and then defines and explains the various parts of his thesis.

Another set of the delightful little French Collection of Messrs. Nelson has just appeared. One volume contains a translation by Albert Savine of one of Rudyard Kipling's stories. *Simple Contes des Collines* is nearly as amusing in its French dress as in the English.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

They are so numerous this month that but a few words can be given to each.

From Messrs. Partridge:—

Trapped in Tripoli. By Tom Bevan. (2s. 6d.)

In which a youth is caught by the Tauregs.

Head of the School. By Harold Avery. (5s.)

A senior who encountered many troubles in keeping up his authority.

Talford's Last Term. By Harold Avery. (2s. 6d.)

Is concerned with the mysterious disappearance of a five-pound note.

The Worst Girl in the School. By A. M. Irvine. (2s. 6d.)

Shows the havoc wrought by the founding of a secret society amongst the girls.

The Girls of St. Ursula's. By M. B. Manwell. (1s. 6d.)

A capital school story describing the adventures of Clematis Gore and the pranks played by her mischievous brother.

By Mountain, Moorland, River and Shore. By T. Carreras. (2s. 6d.)

A delightful Natural History book for young people, giving information of the Flora and Fauna and Geology. It is finely illustrated.

Who Conquers. (2s.)

A school story for boys and girls, in which there is a fight for honour, and *Curiosity Kate* (2s. 6d.), entertaining stories by Florence Bone.

Stories of Peril in Polar Seas. By Charles D. Michael. (2s.)

Containing simply written accounts of Arctic adventures from the Brothers Zeal to Captain Scott.

A Romantic Princess. By Dorothea Moore. (5s.)
A delightfully romantic story of a certain Princess
Alix, who ran away from Germany to a school in Eng-
land.

Partridge's Christmas Annual, conducted by the Editor
of the *Children's Friend*, price 3s 6d, with its delight-
ful illustrations and poetry and prose, will be an
inexhaustible source of pleasure to the young folk.

From Messrs. Blackie and Son:—

*Conquests of Engineering and Wood and What We
Make of It*, two books by Cyril Hall in the Triumphs
of Enterprise series (3s 6d), which go to prove that
truth can be infinitely more fascinating than fiction.
The books are excellently illustrated with photographs,
and could not fail to give pleasure, and at the same
time instruction, to all boys. *True to the Flag and
Through Three Campaigns*, at Agincourt, by G. A.
Henty (3s 6d). New editions of old favourites. *The
Lighthouse*, by R. M. Ballantyne (2s). A thrilling
story of sea adventure. *Boys of the Border*, by George
R. Bennett (3s 6d). A delightful tale of olden days.
The Lord of Marney, by G. I. Whitham (2s 6d). A
tale of the days of St. Louis of France, and the ad-
ventures and wanderings of a wonderful sword. *In
the King's Service*, by Captain F. S. Brereton. A tale
of Cromwell's Invasion of Ireland. *The Discretion of
Decima*, by Maude Leeson (5s). The story of a charm-
ing girl of sixteen and the love affairs of her family.
A Pair of Schoolgirls, by Angela Brazil (2s 6d). An
excellent story of school life. *Avondale College
Our Friend Jim*, by Geradine Mockler (1s 6d). A
story for little folks, telling of the way in which Jim
was restored to his parents, after many years, by the
aid of his little friend Betty.

Babes and Beasts (2s), was designed by Charles
Robinson. The verses are by Jessie Pope.

It is quite a nursery book.

A Boy of the Dominion. By Captain F. S.
Brereton. (5s.)

Is a story of Canadian immigration with for hero a
fine, manly, energetic fellow, who, unfortunately,
not knowing much of farming, has some stiff adven-
tures to go through before he becomes a useful
colonist.

Kidnapped by Moors. By Captain S. E.
Brereton. (6s.)

Tells of the coming of Henry Highclere, the million-
aire, to Tangier, together with his son Jim, and their
encounter with the leader of a secret band of cut-
throats, who is an enemy to Highclere. Jim and a
friend are kidnapped, and so we have a thrilling tale
of escape and capture.

A graded series of books for little folk is *Three
Joyal Puppies*; an illustrated poem, *An Animal
A B C* for the five years old, *Merry Days* for the
next in age, and *More about the Empire*, a description
of life in the Colonies, for children of eight and
nine.

Elan-Song, a book of verse and pictures by Florence
Harrison, price 5s, tells of a lazy Liza Lay-a-Bed,
The Winds that Blow, Robin who went to gather
Roses, and so on.

John Greyham, Sub-Lieutenant. By T. T.
Tanes. (6s.)

Tells of the life and adventures of the middies of the
Atlantic Fleet in time of peace.

Two volumes by Sir Harry Johnston, each 6s, are
Pioneers in India and *Pioneers in Australia*. Both
keenly interesting accounts of early voyages there
and of the animal and vegetable life.

Two Gallant Sons of Devon. By Harry Colling-
wood. (5s.)

Being the adventures of two lads in the reign of
Elizabeth who sailed for the Spanish Main; and *A
Strange Cruise* (3s 6d), in which a lad is forced to
become a pirate. Both would do for lads under
sixteen.

The Big Book of Fables. Edited by Walter
Jerrold and illustrated by Charles Robinson.
(7s. 6d. net.)

Mostly Aesop's, though other fable writers find a
place. When told in verse the rhymes are newly set,
and the "morals" are most pithily put. A splendid
present for the nursery.

Two capital books for the nursery, one—*The Cat
Scouts*, pictures by Louis Wain, the verses and tales by
Jessie Pope, price 1s 6d—does not need recommenda-
tion as a nursery book; the other, *Three Jolly Hunts-
men*, the pictures by Frank Adams, the verses by Jessie
Pope, 2s 6d.

Under the Flag of France. By David Kerr.
(3s 6d.)

A fascinating adventure story, with the boy Bertrand du
Guesclin as the hero.

Jim's Children. By Theodora W. Wilson.
(2s. 6d.)

One of the prettiest of the Christmas stories, somewhat
after the style of *Carols*.

A Pair of School Girls. By Angela Brazil.
(2s 6d.)

A capital story for girls in their teens.

From Messrs. Nelson:—

The Story of Heather. By May Wynne.
(2s. 6d.)

Heather is an Exmoor pony, and its life is very
prettily told here.

Morwenna's Prince. By Margaret Batchelor.
(1s. 6d.)

Concerns the adventures of some little girls in a
Cornish rectory, who solve the mystery surrounding
the "prince."

**The Georgie-Porgie Book and The Maisie-Daisie
Book**

Are charmingly illustrated books of rhyme, 1s. each.

White-Ear and Peter. By Neils Heiberg. With sixteen illustrated plates by Cecil Aldin. (6s. net.)

Contains pictures of out-door life for young people, dedicated to the Chief Scout, to lovers of animals, and to the champions of the weak and defenceless.

My First Book of All. (1s.)

A treasure for the tinies who are just beginning to read.

Masterman Ready. (3s. 6d.)

A capitally-illustrated reprint.

The Girls' Budget of Short Stories. (Nelson. 6s.)

Contributed by Mrs. Walford, Annie S. Swan, etc. With its thirty coloured plates, this is a gift-book which most girls of twelve will enjoy.

A corresponding book for younger children is *The Jolly Book*, also profusely illustrated* (2s. 6d.).

The Cwrling Year (6s.), from the same publishers, is the record of a series of Nature rambles under the guidance of W. Percival Westell, and, though the language is simple enough for younger folk, the matter will delight older boys and girls equally.

From A. C. Fifield:—

Trystie's Quest. By Greville Macdonald. (5s. net.)

An enthralling mixture of humans, fairies, sheep-dogs, and pigwidgeons, with clever illustrations and a beautiful binding.

Mind Your Own Buzziness. By the Roodletoot.

Illustrated by Gilbert James. (Siegle Hill and Co. 2s. 6d. net.)

Another beautifully bound book, and illustrated with pretty verses for the little ones, the bee being the theme.

Deep Down. By R. M. Ballantyne.

A story founded on facts, describing some of the most interesting and picturesque scenes and incidents connected with mining life in the west of Cornwall. Presumably written for boys, older readers also will find it worth reading.

The Broom Fairies and Other Stories. By Ethel M. Gate. (A. C. Fifield. 1s. 6d.)

Nine charming fairy tales which will please young and old.

From Messrs. Macmillan:—

The Magic World. By E. Nesbit. (6s.)

In which small boys turn grass into trees and enlarge elephants, etc. A princess releases a bewitched prince by kissing, and various other magical things happen to delight those who love fairy tales.

Green Willow and other Japanese Fairy Tales.

By Grace James. With coloured illustrations by Warwick Goble.

Some of the stories here are told from memory, relics of childish days, originally heard from the lips

of a nurse. Some have appeared long ere this, some are probably new to an English public. They will delight the child who loves fairy tales, and charm the elders who are interested in folk-lore and in Japan.

From Grant Richards:—

Uncle Remus and the Little Boy. By Joel

Chandler Harris. (3s. 6d. net.)

A Brer Rabbit book in large print and a smart binding

The Sea Shore: A Book for Boys and Girls.

By F. Martin Duncan. (6s.)

This book, with its 112 photographs of the wonderful things to be found on the seashore, will be a treasure for the summer holidays, and the whole six months between may be well spent in getting wise about the wonderful things to be found by the child searcher by the seashore, who has often vainly asked, "What is this, or that?"

Naughty Sophia. By Winifred Letts. (6s.)

With its 100 illustrations by Ruby Lind, these quaint fairy stories and historic fables make a gift book earnestly to be desired by girls and boys of all ages up to twelve

Bee, the Princess of the Dwarfs. (Dent and Sons. 7s. 6d. net.)

Is an exquisite volume, originally told by Anatole France, re-told by Peter Wright, and illustrated in colour by Charles Robinson.

The English Fairy Book. By Ernest Rhys, and illustrated by F. C. Witney. (Fisher & Unwin. 6s.)

A delightful series of old and new tales with a quaint setting.

Our Nursery Rhyme Book. (Herbert and Daniel. 5s. net.)

The 176 pages of this handsome gift-book are filled with rhymes chosen by the six- and three-year-old editor and editress, Frank and Letty Littlewood. Some of the odds and ends being contributed by themselves, they have consequently left out the dialects. The illustrations are by Honor C. Appleton.

The Messrs. Constable have issued reprints of some old stories with most desirable illustrations (1s. each), such as Hawthorne's *Gorgon's Head*, *Golden Touch*, *Three Golden Apples*, and *The Paradise of Children*. Also three children's stories by Charles Dickens, written in 1867. They are *The Trial of William Tinkling*, *The Story of Richard Doubledick*, and *Captain Boldheart*.

Amongst the Cassell's books is Lieutenant Taprell Dörfling's *All about Ships*, price 6s., with 64 coloured plates and a number of drawings and photographs. The sea-going boy will find this a treasure.

What Our Readers Think.

Under this heading we propose to publish each month some of the most valuable of the thousands of letters which we receive on points arising out of the articles dealt with in our pages. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS is a magazine which cannot fail to make those who read it think, and think deeply. We feel that it will be of interest and assistance to other thinkers to lay before them the thoughts and ideas of others. Our space is necessarily limited, and therefore we cannot do more than select the few out of the many.

THE "ULSTER" QUESTION.

December 2nd, 1912.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an article by Mr. John Redmond in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS which is prefaced with the following statement:—

"The extraordinary admission has been made by the Irish Unionist leader that he has no fear of the Irish Parliament passing any law offensive to Protestants as such. See the debate in the House of Commons on October 29th. This really destroys the whole Ulster case.—J. E. R."

Those who had not read the passage referred to would infer that I admitted that the Protestants of Ireland would not be subjected to oppression under an Irish Parliament. So deliberate a suppression of the truth is a flagrant example of political dishonesty.

Mr. Redmond knows very well, as must anyone who has read the passage in the debate, what I meant and said that oppression is more likely to take the form of the abuse of administrative power by a Nationalist Executive backed by a Nationalist majority in an Irish House of Commons than by deliberate legislation of an oppressive character, which could only be carried through in face of the publicity with which legislation by Act of Parliament is necessarily attended. Let me quote the passage to which reference has been made:—

"The hon. and learned member for Waterford (Mr. John Redmond), in his impassioned way, appeals to us and says: 'Do you think we are going to pass legislation as against Protestants? Do you think we are going to pass legislation that will be persecuting the Protestants?' Has anybody ever said that? I certainly have never said that. I give my Irish fellow-countrymen credit, who would be inclined in any wise or from any motives to interfere with their fellow-countrymen on account of religion, that it would not be by legislation. Nobody supposes that any Government would pass an Act of Parliament to permit of the cruelty of boycotting, but the party can carry on the most dangerous system of tyranny and interference, and are still carrying it on, as the

Chief Secretary knows. That is not done by law. People do not do these things by law. It is not done by law except so far as it is done by the law of the League. But still it goes on, and it is no use talking to us as the hon. and learned Member for Waterford does, saying, 'Do you think that any such law as that would be passed?' I answer, 'Very well, I do not think it would be passed; I think it would be too absurd, and I know perfectly well that when a tyranny of that kind is attempted to be carried out it is not carried out in that way at all; it is carried out either by conniving at it or by not enforcing the law against it.'—Parliamentary Debate, October 29th, 1912, Column 300.

I leave the public to judge of Mr. Redmond's method of controversy—at the best it is "the truth in masquerade."

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD CARSON.

5, Eaton Place, S.W.

HOME COLONISATION.

To the Editor of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to say how glad I am that the Home Colonisation Movement has secured so able and so influential a supporter and exponent as you and your paper?

Many years ago I heard your father say that he had done a good deal in the way of creating public opinion—a powerful and well-justified statement which sank into my mind and greatly impressed me at the time and ever since. The power of the truth underlying it no man can measure, and there is no doubt that the Press is the greatest power for the inception and consummation of great reforms that has ever existed.

I think it is now generally accepted that it is a matter of national necessity to increase our rural population. At the beginning of the last century the labourers were largely divorced from the land by the Inclosure Acts, with their accompanying hardships and brutality, and it seems to me that this Small Holdings Movement is, whether intentionally or not, trying to undo some of the evil then done.

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process is extremely slow, and in some cases little or no progress is made, as, for instance, in those counties where the Council is apathetic or hostile. And in all cases willing Councils are badly handicapped by the necessity of imposing high rents, due to charges for loans and the greatly increased cost of building, which latter is, in my opinion, largely due to the unnecessarily high wages and generally restricted conditions in some other trades. But that is another story.

There is no doubt that one great reason of the exodus which is deplored on all hands is that there are not enough cottages. The landowners cannot or will not build them, as at their present cost to do so is not a business proposition. And many young men, who would otherwise remain on the land, leave it when they want to marry. I think this matter so important that I would not hesitate to advise the Government to provide money at a cheap rate for the purpose, even if the loans did not pay. I am fully aware that this is subversive of the policy hitherto pursued in such matters, but that does not alter my opinion.

But perhaps the most important question of all is that of education. We cannot have a progressive policy unless we have an enlightened people. It is a matter of the greatest difficulty to get the farmer of the present generation to realise the benefit either of scientific knowledge or co-operative effort. But you can train the child. I have always been immensely impressed by the fact that when Sir Horace Plunkett started his great work in Ireland one of the first things he did was to set to work to train teachers to impart the education which he felt was necessary to the success of his scheme—a slow process, but how effectual his magnificent success shows.

And how is the desired rural revival to be accomplished? I see in the Press that it is proposed to form or revive a Land Commission, to which the duties of a forward movement would be entrusted. This seems to me to be the most hopeful course. I think one would naturally like the existing Board of Agriculture to carry out the work, as is done by similar Government departments in other countries. But I fear that the idea of administration rather than initiation is so deeply ingrained into the present department that a new body would be best. This should, in my opinion, have charge of and undertake an absolutely comprehensive scheme of agricultural progress, dealing with small holdings (including colonisation, co-operation and reclamation) and such matters as afforestation and the whole system of education, as well as

the general advancement of the farming industry in all its phases.

One other word. I think that as part and parcel of such a scheme, or at least in connection with it, there ought to be a scheme of organised Imperial emigration, such as, I was glad to note, has recently been discussed by the Dominions Commission now sitting. A great deal of excellent work is being done by voluntary agencies, but the whole matter is so vast and of such immense importance to the nation and the race that it can only be undertaken properly by the State, acting in conjunction with the Governments of the Overseas Dominions. I can conceive no grander work for the good of the Empire and of the world at large.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
PRO PATRIA ET IMPERIO.

December 2nd, 1912.

"OUR DAILY BREAD."

SIR,—Your article on this subject is, I consider, one of the most important and instructive which has appeared in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Thomas Smith, Supervisor of Fels Small Holdings, should have so far failed to grasp your plea for more scientific methods of cultivation in order that the most may be got out of Mother Earth. That strong Free Trader, as he professes to be, sees nothing but food taxes to benefit the farmer and smallholder, entirely ignoring the economic fact that the landlords would claim a large share of the increased price of food under Protection. He refers to "sloppy sentiment" about taxing the people's food. When your readers are told that Mr. Smith has written a book showing how hundreds of pounds can be made per acre on small holdings, I think they will see that a plea for taxation of imported food comes with very bad grace from him of all men. I think I am right in saying that when Mr. Smith wanted to equip his intensive-culture plots he bought a large part of his outfit from France. The consumer here claims the right which Mr. Smith exercises—that of buying in the cheapest market—"sloppy sentiment" though it may be called.

The decay of agriculture has been preached for hundreds of years—it is safe to say it was never more prosperous than now—and as to small holdings, if Mr. Smith's figures are to be relied on, they are capable of profits which put gold and diamond mining into the shade.

Yours, etc.,
THOS. W. WREATLEY.

Hexham.

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

THE controversy between modern languages and the classics is as much to the fore as ever, and it is still questioned whether the study of modern history and thought can provide a liberal education. *Modern Language Teaching* for November reminds us that the circular issued a short time ago by the Board of Education contained the following passage: Modern literary studies cannot hope to compete with a classical course unless they put their ideas equally high.

Mr. Stanley Leith thinks that French is so easy that schoolboys might read a great many books. I expect the schoolboys' own opinion would be rather different! He goes on to propose that sixth form boys should read *Commines* and selected *Essays of Montaigne*. Mr. Authur Tilley points out that in reading French literature with scholars it is all important that the teacher should be in sympathy with the literature, and he proposes Corneille's *Phédre*, *Britannicus* and *Athalie*, acknowledging that he is chiefly concerned with boys over sixteen. I cannot but think that both boys and girls over that age would find much interest in *Les Annales*, that fortnightly magazine to which so many modern writers of the most exquisite style regularly contribute, and which, besides its present-day articles of topical interest, such as those in the November issue, giving the opinion of Pierre Loti on the Turks and Paul Adam on the Walls of Byzantium, makes a speciality of topical reprints of the older literature, such as the description by Lamartine of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.

ESPERANTO.

A WEEK or two ago the *Evening News* contained an alarming looking paragraph headed "When Esperanto Failed." The language is so rarely mentioned, now that it is established and nothing new, that a mention always awakens curiosity, and "failure" seemed an ordinary thing. However, the paragraph was so alarming as its title. At an institute in the North, where some earnest students of the language were gathered, a group of young people were noisily talking just outside the door. One of the students opening the door, and probably forgetting that he was speaking in Esperanto, called "Silentju!" meaning, you must not make so much noise; but the noise continuing, he thereupon had to ask them to be quiet in provincial English. Unfortunately we are not told whether English was as great a failure as Esperanto in compelling the noisy young folk to be more con-

siderate for the steady working students inside the room.

Many people seem to think that the omission of Esperanto news in the journals is because there is little progress. Perhaps one of the greatest proofs of progress is the publishing of two special books this month. The Bible Society is issuing an Esperanto New Testament in six different bindings, ranging from 1s. to 4s., and the office of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS is publishing an Esperanto-English Dictionary by Mr. Millidge. The only Esperanto-English Dictionary which has appeared as yet is that of Mr. Motteau, issued during 1903 to meet an imperative demand; and during all the years since Mr. Millidge has been working quietly at his valuable compendium, which contains not only every word used in the approved literature, but which also, ~~because~~ the language practically contains the grammar within its dictionary, may be said to be the necessary *vade mecum* of the student. A specimen page of the dictionary has been printed on page LX. As will be seen, only three root words are given, but this will enable the non-Esperantist to understand why Esperanto is not difficult to learn, seeing that one root word can express in various combinations such a number of English words. That the four hundred and ninety odd pages are, each one, the result of incalculable labour, everyone who knows Mr. Millidge will certify. Take such a word as "al," for instance, which has three parts of a page to itself. Not only are all the English words it represents given, but also how it acts in composition, so that the marvel is that the little volume is no larger than the Cox Grammar. Its price is 5s.—that is, 1s. per hundred pages.

But progress is not entirely represented by the publication of books. Congresses are beginning to account Esperanto as a valuable adjunct; cosmopolitan audiences to rejoice in lectures upon such subjects as travel, geology, the insect world, etc., which, aided by cinematograph pictures, make truths audible and visible. Such a lecture as that of Mr. Mudie, at the London Club, upon travel in Poland and the Balkans, which was crowded to the danger point, is an example. Scientists are taking interest, as witness the *Scienca Gazeto* (Hachette, 7 fr. 50 c. per annum). Each country has its items to add, so that to get a full budget one needs some sixty or seventy national Esperanto magazines; but the *British Esperantist* and *La Revuo* generally have, between them, a good summary.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Agriculture, &c.: Land Agitation and the Relief of the Rates, by H. P. Harris, "National Rev," Dec.

Armies: The Territorial Force, by Lord Roberts, "National Rev," Dec.

Balloonng, Aerial Navigation: Naval Aviation, by B. d'Aunet, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," Nov. 15.

Civil Service: The Universities and the Public Service, by Stanley Leathes, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Co-operative Movement: Co-operative Unity in France, by R. Picard, "Grande Rev," Nov. 25.

Crime, Prisons: Against Capital Punishment, by Dr. H. W. Kantorowicz, "Deutsche Rev," Nov.

Electoral (see also France).

Proportional Representation, by J. F. Williams, "Contemp. Rev," Dec.

Emigration: Migration Within the Empire, by Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Housing Problem: Dearth of Cottages for Rural Labourers, by Lord H. Bentinck, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Ireland: Home Rule in Parliament, by E. Childers, "Contemp. Rev," Dec.

Labour Problems:

Industrial War, by H. H. Lusk, "Forum," Dec.

The Casualties of Industry, by Benjamin Taylor, "Fortnightly Rev," Dec.

Marriage and Divorce:

Lilly, W. S., on, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Welldon, Bishop, on, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Navies:-

The Great Delusion, by A. Hurd, "Fortnightly Rev," Dec.

Our Young Turks, by Naval, "National Rev," Dec.

The Defence of Pas de Calais, "Rev. de Paris," Nov. 15.

Parliamentary: The Crisis and a Retrospect, by Curio, "Fortnightly Rev," Dec.

Population Questions: France's National Peril, by Dr. Lowenthal, "La Revue," Nov. 1.

Shipping: The Manning of Our Mercantile Marine, by J. H. Longford, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Women's Work:-

Women Suffrage:

Kenney, R., on, "English Rev," Dec.

Wilson, P. W., on, "Englishwoman," Dec.

Votes for Three Million Women in the United States, by Ida H. Harper, "American Rev. of Revs," Dec.

Campaign Work of Women in the United States, by Ida H. Harper, "Englishwoman," Dec.

Economic Facts and the Aims of the Women's Movement in Germany, by Anna Schellenberg, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Nov.

Ought Women to Work? by J. Zamanli, "Mouvement Social," Nov.

The Zurich Congress on Home Labour and a Minimum Wage, by R. Picard, "Grande Rev," Nov. 10.

The New Woman in the Mahomedan World, by Saint Nihal Singh, "American Rev. of Revs," Dec.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Foreign and International Affairs (see also Balkan States, &c.):

Is a Federation of Europe Possible? by Sir Max Waechter, "Deutsche Rev," Nov.

International Organisation, by G. Werner, "Bibliothèque Universelle," Nov.

Peace Movement: Private Property at a Time of War, by Lord Avebury, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Africa:

Tripoli and the War between Italy and Turkey, by A. Dauzat, "Grande Rev," Nov. 10.

The Franco-Spanish Delimitation of Morocco, by Armatte, "Questions Diplomatiques," Nov. 16.

John H. Harris on West Central Africa, by Sir H. H. Johnston, "Contemp Rev," Dec.

Austria-Hungary:

Austria-Hungary as a Balkan Power, by R. W. Selon-Watson, "Contemp Rev," Dec.

Austria and the War in the Balkans, the Balkan States, &c.

Balkan States, &c. (see also Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Turkey)

The Berlin Congress and the Balkan Federation, by R. Pinon, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," Nov. 15.

The Failure of Diplomacy, "Correspondant," Nov. 25.

The Armies of the Balkan League, by H. C. Woods, "Fortnightly Rev," Dec.

The Balkan Crisis and the Balkan War, &c.

Battine, Capt C., on, "Fortnightly Rev," Dec.

Chéradame, A., on, "Correspondant," Nov. 10.

Daniels, Dr E., on, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Nov.

Dillon, Dr E. J., on, "Contemp Rev," Dec.

Evans, Sir A., on, "Contemp. Rev," Dec.

Food, E., on, "Contemp. Rev," Dec.

Leuthner, K., on, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Nov. 14.

L'Harpe, F. de, on, "La Revue," Nov. 1.

Molden, B., on, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Nov.

Ozanne, J. W., on, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Pickthall, M., on, "Nineteenth Cent," Dec.

Politicus, on, "Fortnightly Rev," Dec.

Sonnichsen, A., on, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Dec.

Thomasson, Commander de, on, "Questions Diplomatiques," Nov. 1 and 16.

Wannisch, Field-Marshal von, on, "Deutsche Rev," Nov.

Unsigned articles on, "La Revue," Nov. 1; "Round Table," Dec.

